



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



U 541768.8



Harvard College Library

FROM THE

BRIGHT LEGACY.

Descendants of Henry Bright, jr., who died at Watertown, Mass., in 1686, are entitled to hold scholarships in Harvard College, established in 1880 under the will of

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT

of Waltham, Mass., with one half the income of this Legacy. Such descendants failing, other persons are eligible to the scholarships. The will requires that this announcement shall be made in every book added to the Library under its provisions.

Received *3 Sept. 1892.*

ME

Vol. II.

No. 1.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGGLE, M. D., M. A.

©

NOTES AND QUERIES:

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL:

CHIEFLY RELATING TO

INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

EDITED BY

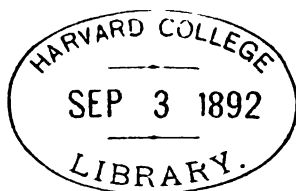
WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M. D., M. A.

THIRD SERIES.
Vol. II.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
HARRISBURG PUBLISHING COMPANY
1891.

~~12381-16~~

US 41768.8



Bright fund



NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

1887.

No. 1.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXLVII.

"RAFTING FIFTY YEARS AGO" is the title of a series of papers published in the Bath (N. Y.) *Plaindealer*. They are compiled from notes made by the author, A. J. McCall, Esq., of Bath, in 1838, of a voyage from Painted Post to Port Deposit, on the Susquehanna. They are of exceeding interest and Mr. McCall has done well in thus giving these reminiscences of an almost forgotten occupation in Pennsylvania.

HISTORY OF THE MENNONITES—We learn from the Nicetown (Pa.) *Signal* that Mr. D. K. Cassel, of Philadelphia, has in preparation a history of the followers of Menno Simon in Pennsylvania. Among the topics treated might be mentioned the following: Baptism in the early centuries; the Mennonite meetings in Germantown from 1683 down; the names of the subscribers to the building of the first Mennonite church in 1708, and also those who subscribed for the rebuilding of the edifice in 1770; sketches of old meeting houses; history of the Mennonites of Virginia, Missouri and adjacent States and Territories, and genealogical matters connected with many of the families of Germantown and vicinity, including the Kolbs (now Kulp), Rittenhouser, Keyser, Cassels and others. We hope that Mr. Cassel will extend his work so as to give such records of marriages and burials as he may be able to secure. In this way his work could be made available for genealogical purposes.

THE LOSS OF THE LUZERNE.

It is known to but few persons that efforts at ship building were made on the

Susquehanna. During the war of 1812, the excitement was at fever height, and the patriotism of the people exceeded Revolutionary times, save in a few sections where the war was denounced. "Britannia ruled the waves" then as now, but her navy was her most vulnerable part. At this juncture large vessels were constructed on the Ohio and Allegheny, floated down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where they were properly equipped and manned ready for sea. We are reminded of these facts in our history by the Reminiscences of Mr. D. Yarrington in a recent number of the *Wilkes-Barre Record of the Times*. Speaking of his early recollections of Wilkes Barre, he says:

"During the war of 1812 the great ship Luzerne was built on the river bank in front of John W. Robinson's stone house. I saw the launch. A thousand or more people were present. The war spirit was rampant at that time, and the people of our town expected that the noble Luzerne was going to assist in bringing the "Flag of Great Britain" down. A few days after the launch a sufficient flood arose and the ship was manned and started down the river towards the ocean, but in passing the Falls of Conewago, she ran on the rocks and lay there till the ice in the river broke up next spring, when she was totally destroyed."

What is known of this vessel's run on the Susquehanna? There ought to be a record somewhere. Can any of our readers give us light?

THE WORD "SUSQUEHANNA."

Its Etymology According to Heckewelder.

The *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for April publishes this note:

Heckewelder, in his "Indian Names of Rivers, Creeks and other Noted Places in

Pennsylvania, together with their meaning, &c., (original MS., Hist. Soc. Pa.) states: "The Indian, (Lenape) distinguish the River which we call Susquehanna thus: The North Branch they call *M'chuwamistpu*, or to shorten it *M'chuw-wormink*, from which we have made it Wyoming. This word implies: *the River on which are extensive clear Flats*. The Six Nations, according to Pylæus [Moravian missionary] call it *Gohenta*, which hath the same meaning.

"The West Branch they call *Quentschachgekhanne*, but to shorten it they say *Quentschachachki*. The word implies: *the River which has the long reaches or straight courses in it*.

"From the forks, where now the town of Northumberland stands, *downwards*, they have a name (this word I have lost) which implies: *the Great Bay River*. The word Susquehanna, properly *Sisqueshanne*, from *Sisku* for *mud*, and *hanne*, a *stream*, was probably at an early time of the settling of this country, overheard by some white person while the Indians were at the time of a flood or freshet remarking: *Ju! Achisqueshanne* or *Sisqueshanne*, which is: *how muddy the stream is*, and therefore taken as the proper name of the river. Any stream that has become muddy, will at the time it is so, be called *Sisqueshanne*."

Recently the etymology of this stream has been the cause of considerable controversy. Possibly Heckewelder is correct, but his authority has been denied by several who have made Indian names a study. As the centuries recede, however, our only recourse is to those who like Heckewelder and others have left a record of their studies in aboriginal nomenclature.

AN ANTI-MASONIC OALL.

[The following call for an Anti-Masonic Convention in 1835 is well worth reproducing in *Notes and Queries*. It is a portion of the record of that infamous crusade which fifty and more years ago defaced the proud escutcheon of our State founded upon the spirit of tolerance. Of the signers to this call, but one survives, the venerable Samuel Shoch, a native of

Harrisburg, but for almost half a century a resident of Columbia:]

Democratic Anti-Masonic State Convention. To meet at Harrisburg on Monday, the 14th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In obedience to the direction of the Democratic Anti-Masonic State Convention of the 4th of March last, we do hereby respectfully recommend a Democratic Anti-Masonic State Convention to meet in the Court House, at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 14th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect delegates to the National Convention—to select Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, if deemed advisable, and to propose and concert, with the Anti-Masonic party of other States, the time and place of holding a National Convention; and also to adopt such other measures as shall be deemed best for the promotion of the cause of Anti-Masonry and the general welfare.

For the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, not exceeding in number the Representatives in both Houses of the General Assembly, the respective Anti-Masonic County Committees are requested to call, at an early day, COUNTY CONVENTIONS, or, if preferred, COUNTY MEETINGS, of the Democratic citizens opposed to Freemasonry and all other Secret Societies.

JOSEPH WALLACE,
SAMUEL SHOCH,
GEORGE W. HARRIS,
FRANCIS PARKER,
WM W. IRWIN,
ZEPHANIAH M'LENEGAN,
SAMUEL SHOUSE,
JOHN H. EWING,
CHESTER BUTLER.

Harrisburg, Oct 21, 1835.

DAUPHIN COUNTY SETTLERS ON LAKE ERIE.

[Mr. Russell, of Erie, a few years ago published some interesting scraps of local history. In writing of the early settlements of the "Triangle," as Erie county was then called, he says:]

The New England Yankees, as the Reeds, Colt, Strong, Judson, Marvinas, Russells, and the Iriah, headed by Wil-

ham Miles, the Blacks, Kings, Smiths, Wilson, Lowrya, and others, were the original founders of Erie county, and made the first settlements and locations. The Germans, always slow, did not dare to go so far in the woods until some one else had gone first. The first Pennsylvania German who penetrated these wilds was Jacob Weis, from Dauphin county, who came under the patronage of Colonel Thomas Forster, who was agent for the Harrisburg and Preequ' Isle Land Company, in 1797, to assist erecting and starting a set of mills at the mouth of Walnut creek, in Fairview township, which he faithfully did, and got the mills in operation and made them successful. Jacob then, with John McFarland, a brother in law of Colonel Forster, selected lands in the south west corner of Millcreek township, and spent their days there.

In 1800 George Buehler, from Dauphin now Lebanon county, located in Erie, was a man of business here until 1811, and then removed to Harrisburg, and died there in 1816.

In 1801 Christian and Jacob Ebersole, from Lancaster county, with their families, came here in search of homes. Jacob located in Fairview and resided there until 1810, when he sold out and removed to Ohio. Christian Ebersole located in East Millcreek, made a most excellent farm out of the forests, and died there in 1835, leaving a family of most excellent and industrious citizens, who have ever maintained the reputation of strict integrity. One son still lives with his sons in Harborcreek. For honesty, industry, and all that goes to make good citizens, they have ever been proverbial, and would make property if they were put in a hollow log stopped up at both ends—if you did not set it on fire.

The spring of 1802 had another addition in the person of John Riblet, Sr., and family, and John Zuck and family, from Hagerstown, Md. They selected good lands for themselves and sons near Erie, and they and their descendants have ever maintained good homes on those grounds. Two years later Conrad and George Brown, and families, arrived and located, and have been citizens of Erie county ever since, their families being still among us. All of the above names and

people have done much to clear up the forests and to advance the prosperity of the county, and in looking over those names it is a difficult matter to say if any one has ever been guilty of breaking the laws of the land, failed to pay his just debts, or ever troubled the courts or jails. These farmers and their descendants have been a great addition to the wealth and capital of our county, and such people will always be successful. Their industry has been rewarded with the good farms and good homes to this day occupied by them.

The years 1805 and 1806 had another addition in the persons of the Stoughs, Zimmermanns and Kreiders, with large families, who all took up lands and made large improvements, but the Kreiders remained but a few years and left; the others spent their lives here. In 1828 new additions were the Shanks, Brennemann, Oxer, Huidlers and Mohrs, and the next two years the Messrs. Charles Kreider, Flickinger, and in 1831 Martin Warfel and family. In 1832 the Wolf family, Hersheys, &c.

All these came here with money, and judiciously invested it in our best farming lands, and made themselves permanent homes. As farmers and citizens they could not be excelled, and they have added vastly to the improvement and wealth of our county. For the past thirty years but very few of that nationality have come in and located here, most having gone to the Western prairie country. But those names already given, and the Butts, Gingrichs, Kuhls, Ohlwilers, Freys, Bersts, Ripleys, &c., have made some of our most successful farmers and business men and capitalists in the city and county. The original stock has nearly all passed away, and left their families and successors in good circumstances, with unspotted reputations for honesty, industry and good moral principles. And when we look back to the first settlers, and consider the different nationalities, we must have a great respect for the Pennsylvania German population of our county.

[In this connection, it would be well if those interested in genealogy would, by correspondence, secure what information they can relating to these people of the

same surname, who went out from this locality sixty to eighty years ago.]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

I.

[We propose, from time to time, gathering up all biographical data concerning the more prominent Pennsylvanians of the long ago, especially those identified with the early history of our State. Under each sketch will be placed the initials of those furnishing the same.]

EDMONDS, WILLIAM.

William Edmonds was born 24th October, 1708, at Colford, Gloucestershire, O. E. His father was a merchant, and the family attached to the Established Church. In his youth he learned skin-dressing in Monmouth. He immigrated in 1786 to America, established himself in business in New York, and in 1789 married Rebecca de Beauvoise, a French Huguenot. She bore him four children and died in 1749. Having united with the Moravian congregation in New York as early as 1741, after the death of his wife he removed to Bethlehem. On 31st March, 1755, he married Margaret, daughter of Henry and Eve Anthony, of New York, who was born in 1731. In October of that year he was elected to the Assembly from Northampton county. In 1763 he removed to the neighborhood of Nazareth, where he conducted a store, and in 1772 took charge of the store opened in that village. Here he died 15th September, 1786. His wife died in 1778 and left one child, a daughter, Judith.

J. W. J.

BROCKDEN, CHARLES.

Charles Brockden's name and autobiography are familiar to every student of the early deed history of Pennsylvania, as the former is endorsed on all patents of confirmation that were issued from the Land Office in the interval between 1715 and 1767. He was born 8d April, 1688, in the Parish of St. Andrew, London, O. E., his parents being members of the Established Church. After finishing his education he was entered in an attorney's office, who was disaffected to the reigning monarch, William III. While pursuing his studies he accidentally over-

heard a conversation between his employer and a number of other persons, in which a plot against the Government was broached. At the close of the conference young Brockden was discovered, and a number urged that he be put to death; but upon the representation of his employer, that he was of too feeble intellectual capacity to make use of his knowledge, his life was spared. It was then decided that he should be sent out of the country, but this project was not executed until sometime after, when some circumstances had re-excited the fears of the conspirators. He was sent to Philadelphia in 1706 and placed in the office of Thomas Story, the Penns' first Keeper of the Great Seal and Master of the Rolls. On Story's retiring from office in 1715, Brockden succeeded him and continued therein until September of 1767, when the infirmities of old age rendered his further incumbency unsatisfactory to Governor John Penn, and he was removed. Official relations with Count Zinzendorf, in 1742, proved the means of his attachment to the Moravians, and in March of 1748 he united with their congregation on Race street. For upwards of twenty years he approved himself an eminently useful as well as devoted member of that body.

From a letter of Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff to Zinzendorf, the following anecdote is taken: "Recently while Brother Brockden was visiting Brother Reinke [pastor of the Moravian congregation] Rev. [George] Whitefield came in, and in the course of the conversation Whitefield said to Brockden, 'I perceive you are urging me to unite with the Moravians.' 'You are right,' replied Brockden, 'I wish you were a Moravian, not that I think it would add the weight of one grain to their cause, but you would find some rest and repose, which in your present situation is impossible. I pity you indeed, for you remind me of those birds of the Malacca Islands which being destitute of feet are forced to be always on the wing.'"

Brockden was twice married. His first wife, Susan Fox, died in May, 1747, and although professedly belonging to the Society of Friends, was, in accordance with her request, buried on her hus-

band's farm. Five of his children by his second wife, Mary Lisle, were baptized by Moravian clergymen—John, in August of 1749; he died August 1756. Charles, in September 1751; Mary, in September 1752; Richard, in 1754, he died July 1756; and John, in September 1756. A daughter by his first wife was married in 1768 to Thomas Patterson. Charles Brockden died 20th October 1769, at his country seat "Hospitality" near Camden, and was buried in his family burial ground. Charles Brockden Brown, the novelist, (*See Egle's Penn'a Genealogies*, p. 326.) born January 1771, died February 1810, was a grandson.

J. W. J.

BLUNSTON'S LICENSES.

II.

The Quit Rents paid to the Penns were entirely devoted to the purchase of presents for the Indians. Herewith I have copied a letter written by Benjamin Chambers to James Tilghman, Esq., secretary of the land office, which gives some inside history into the character of its author, and the reason he came into possession of the land at "Falling-water."

SIR: The Service done by Benjamin Chambers for which the Honorable Thomas Penn was pleased to give me that tract of Land on Seder Spring in the Manor of Louder, on the west side of the Susquahannah, was for my going one of the Principal Persons to turn off Crisop [1] and Lord Baltimore's surveyers, who were chaining up the River Side on John Wright's Land, with a Possey of men not Less than Thlty that Crisop had with him, which Party we ordered to take up their Cumpas and Begon, or we would Breake it and make them Begon to their cost, or word to that Purpose; whereupon the went off on sight. I also went one of a party under the command of Samuel Smith then high Shiriff of Lancaster County to take Crisop, and when he had gone privateley as near his Home as the Bushes would permit, and daylight Being fearly Brook, the Sheriff thought as we seen some of them up that it would not be safe for us to storm his

house, least he should shoot some of us before we could get a hold of him, so he ordered us to withdraw at that time, which we did. Some time after Mr. Wright and Mr. Samuel Blunstone had an account that a general muster was appointed at Colonel Rigbey's [2.], in order to draught a large number of the Melisha to go up to Cadorez and Coneydeuhela Settlement to Diastrain for Levies that the were pleased to charge the Inhabtants there on which Account I was chosen to go a Spy to Bring an account of their proceedings. I went down the East side of Susquahannah, and croased at Rock Run Ferrey [3.], and went to the muster in quest of my Servent who was seaf at home; but soon after I went into the Company I was told that Crisop had been there that Morning and was gon down to Colonel Hall's to meet the Governer of Maryland, who was to come to the muster that day to give his orders against Pennsylvania. On hearing that Crisop was to com with the Governer, as he knew me well, I knew my doom was to go to Goal for Stopping his Lordship's Surveyers. I also thought I must be gone before the Governer and Crisop came, and after Enquiering after my Servent I went to my Horse and to Lead him to a pair of Bars before I could mount. Rigbey seeing me about to go sent men to bring me to him; he asked me where I lived, I told him at the Fawlling Spring [4] on Cannogogige in Lancaster County, as it was then; he asked me what I was after; I told him my servent that had Run away. He asked me when I left home, I told this day eight days; he Replied you Ride a good Horse why were you so long on the Rode; I told on my business I had to Inquire at Every one I met and to Advertise at every public place, which detained me. He asked me where I lodged the first Night, again the second, which Learned me that I must mak my Lodgings and the days that I had taken to come there; again he asked me where I Lodged the last Knight, I told him the Gentleman's House, and that he came to the muster with me; he sent for the man to Inquire if I had Lodged there, he Replied I had, which was one sentence of truth proved in my

feavour; he asked me if I had a pass, I Replied I had not he demanded my Reason, I told him I was aquented with all the Magistrates in Lancaster County and thought that the would Laugh at me to aske a pass to go a little way into a neighbouring province in pursute of my servant and that I thought no man would offer to take me up for a servant, but as a Spy, and that as Crisop [5.] went down to meet the Governer; he told that there was two spys sent out of Pennaylvania, and that they were to go down on the one side of Susquahannah and up the other, and according to the way I came here he thought I must be one of them. I Replied that I was sorry that his Honour had such a bad opinion of me, but that I had no land near the disputed land, and were come after no such thing; he said he could not be of my opinion, but would keep me 'till the Governer and Crisop would come, and if Crisop knew anything against me, he would send me to Anopolas. I told him that Crisop knew nothing against me; that all my consarn was, that while I was detained there, my servent was making his Escape; he said that I had no Reason to complain, that I was in his power to make me pay two Hundred of Tobacco, for coming into Maryland without a pass; I thanked him for that favor, but it would be too Tedious to Weight our arguments, but he told me that I must continue there 'till Crisop came, then I thought he should give no orders but I would here them; he mustered the Regiment and Informed them that there was twenty out of Each company to make their Hundred Men to assist the Shiriff to collect the Levies in the Settlement of Codores; the Day I heard apointed that they and their officers were to Rendevouse at Wright's Ferrey; then I thought I had got my Errent, and if I could Prevail with the Colonel to let me go, his detaining me had well answer'd the design I went about. Soon after I went there it began to Reain and continue very dul, some times hard Reain which gave me high corrage that the Governer would not Ride that day, and that I would turn a corner on them that night if possibel, but I prevailed on him so that he d'smised me at night as an honest man. I went

home with one of the Melisha and told him that Crisop bore such a spite to Pennaylvania that if he should here that any man from there had been at the Muster he would asert that he is a spy and would send a party for me, and give me all the trobel he could; therefore I intend to start by Break of day and go home, and if my servent come amongst them I hoop that the will leay him in goal as they were so sharp on one. He conveyed me about six miles, where I entered the Barrens of Baltimore, and steered my course and got to Wright's Ferrey that night, and on telling how it had happened with me, the told me that here was a great company to be at the Rearing of a House in Donegall, and that I skould go and let them know the day appointed that Mearylanders would com to Disposes the Pennaylvianians if the would not submit to their govern.aent, which I did, and notice waas sent to Lancaster, and when the three Hundred Marylanders come Headed by Colonel Hall and Rigbey, they seeing what they took to be an over match for them, they thought fit to Retreat. The Honorabel Thomas Penn Being at Samuel Blunston's, Esq., and hearing how I have managed at Rigbey's sent for me to let him hear the apologies I made before Rigbey; the pleased his Honour so well that he told Mr. Blunsten that he would make me a Compliment for my good conduct on that affair; I told Mr. Blunston that if his Honour would be pleased to do so, that I would Rether have it in Land than any other way, and as I was a millright; and that there was a stream called Seder Spring in the Manor of Lowder, that I would build a mill on it, that might accomodete aney one of the Honorable Fameley that might think fitt to make a Contery Seat there. On his Hearing my desire, his Honour was pleased to order his secretary of the Land Office who was James Steel at that time, and was ordered to Be Recorded for a Corn Mill and plantation, as may appear by the Records; this was dated in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Six. Lord Baltimore tho' he lost all the Land he contended for, gave them that asposued his

side of the quarel desenter Land in Fred-
erick County; that now Crisop's tract
given him, tho' he was under pay, would
now sell for Five Thousand pounds; Capt.
Hickinbottom and many others Received
Cleair Patten's for Valuabel Tracts of
Land in the Mareyland part of Connigo-
gige Valley, not far from where I live, at
the great Falling Spring. It had been
better for me to have pay'd the Honour-
able Proprietors Fifteen pounds Ten
per Hundred for Three Hundred acres,
and then I would not have the Trouble of
going to London and Stock Castell about
it. I am Sir, your Humble Servant,
BENJ'N CHAMBERS.

July 2, 1774.

Reference Notes to the Foregoing.

1. Cap. Thomas Cresap and ———
Franklyn one of Baltimore's surveyors,
with an armed retinue came up to John
Wright jr, who had charge of the ferry
on the west side of the river, at the ter-
mination of the present bridge, May 6th,
1736, and commenced to survey the plan-
tations of John Wright, Esq., and John
Hendricks (who sold his land, 800 acres,
to Samuel Blunston, Esq.)

2. This muster of militia was held at
Colonel Nathaniel Rigby's, Sept. 2d.,
1735. On September 5th, 1735, three
hundred arrived at Captain Cresap's,
commanded by Colonel Rigby, Colonel
Edward Hall, and Captain Charles Hig-
genbottom, Aquila Paca and ——— Guest.
On the 6th day of same month this
warlike party marched up to John Hen-
dricks, in battle array, to the beat of
drum. Hendricks' house stood a short
distance above John Wright's ferry house,
which had been converted into a fort,
and defended by two or three dozen of
men. Cola. Rigby and Hall were mak-
ing preparations to storm the fort, when
they saw three flat loads of armed Done-
gallians approach the shore, who evi-
dently intended to offer battle. Captain
Cresap wanted to fire some blunderbusses
into the crowd in the boats, but was
prevented by Colonel Rigby. After
making a show of attacking the
Pennsylvanians the Marylanders in-
gloriously retreated to Captain Cresap's
fort. Capt. John Wilkins (ancestor of
the Pittsburgh family) was decoyed by

John Hendricks, who had joined the
enemy, and captured and bound and
sent a prisoner to Annapolis upon this
raid.

3. "Rock Run" empties into the Sus-
quehanna river a few miles above Port
Deposit.

4. It would seem from this fact that
Col. Chambers was living at Falling
Spring prior to his application for a grant
for the land and the privilege of erecting
a "corn mill." In a deposition made by
Mr. Chambers on Dec. 8, 1736, he
stated that he was twenty-three
years of age and a millwright.
He located at Falling Spring late in the
spring of 1736. It may be stated in this
connection, that a few years after the
death of Captain James Patterson, in
October, 1735, in Conestogoe Manor,
Col. Chambers married his daughter, by
whom he had one child, Col. James
Chambers, of Revolutionary memory.

5. Captain Thomas Cresap moved
from Connejobela Valley about the year
1738, and located about two miles from
Cumberland, at a place called "Old
Town," in Maryland, where he established
a trading store and became an Indian
Trader. Although a carpenter by trade,
he acquired a knowledge of Land Sur-
veying, and for many years was one of
the most prominent ones in Maryland,
and it is said that he added at least one-
third of Lord Baltimore's possessions to
his Province by the discovery of the head
spring of the Potomac, from which place
he ran a line due north to the Pennsyl-
vania line. Capt. Cresap raised a com-
pany at his own expense, and fought the
Indians and French during the Indian
wars of 1754-55-58-64. His son, Captain
Michael Cresap, raised a company and
marched at their head to Boston in
1775. He died in New York October
23, 1775. Colonel Cresap became a very
prominent man and was much respected
in the western part of Maryland and
Pennsylvania. He did not like the
Quakers, nor their peaceable measures;
but came to admire his Scotch-Irish
neighbors, who could give blows as well
as take them. General Ord, of the Penn-
sylvania Reserve, was a descendant of
Colonel Cresap, and there is a lieutenant
in the navy now who bears his name and

is of his blood, who bids fair to attain distinction in his profession.

The Rigbys, Halls, Pacas and Higgenbottoms were prominent families in Baltimore county, now Harford county, Md.
SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXLVIII.

"THE THOMPSON FAMILY" is the record of a prominent Scotch-Irish settler and his descendants on the Juniata. The pamphlet, prepared by Heber S. Thompson, of Pottsville, and Theo. S. Thompson, of Thompsontown, gives merely an outline of the family history, the editors not having gone into detail. It will however form the nucleus of a more complete record which it is to be hoped will be undertaken by those who have made such a creditable beginning.

"THE BOUNDARIES OF PENNSYLVANIA" have found a most excellent historian in Hon J. Simpson Africa, the late Secretary of Internal Affairs. With a fondness for the historic lore of his native State, and a familiarity with the papers and documents relating to the boundary disputes, in the office which he filled with so much credit, he has preserved the various details in a permanent form no less honorable to himself than to the Commonwealth. This record is a monument of faithful public labor, and it is only to be regretted that more copies of this admirable work have not been published. It would be much better if "waste-paper budgets" should have been curtailed than this valuable work of reference for all time to be thus limited. Mr. Africa is to be congratulated on his zealous and patriotic research.

THE SHARON HOUSE AT EPHRATA.

An Interesting Note in the History of the Brethren.

A Moravian minister from Bethlehem, while itinerating in Lancaster county in the spring of 1747, called at Ephrata, the seat of the Seventh Day Baptists. He

was kindly received by Peter Miller (Brother Jabez), who then ranked second to Beissel. From Miller he learned the following: Some time prior to his visit the largest of the buildings (which we believe is still standing on the banks of the Cocalico) had been completed, and that the withdrawal of the Eckerline brothers had been in consequence of a disagreement respecting its dimensions. There was, it seems, a diversity of opinion among the members of the building committee, a state of things not unusual in similar bodies even in our day. There were those who suggested 66 feet, those who proposed 99 feet, and others who insisted upon 100 feet, as the most desirable length for "Sharon." Each party advocated its preference with the tenacity of purpose and the consciousness of superior judgment, which are always manifested and held by the dissenting members of a building committee. Hence this one was in danger of dissolution, and the erection of the much needed structure likely to be postponed indefinitely. But in this critical juncture, knowledge asserted her supremacy over ignorance, and proved, too, the means of healing the breach, save that the worthy Eckerline brothers, chagrined at their defeat, went out into the wilderness.

The solution of the difficulty was made by those who insisted upon 99 feet. They having one night received a Divine token that there was a cabalistic meaning attached to the component parts or elements of figures, and next night they were instructed, too, in the mysteries of the occult science. It was after this fashion, said Brother Jabez, that the cabalists argued and spoke: "Know ye, Brethren! that 0 is the symbol of God, and 1 the symbol of man. Now is not God greater than man? Was He not *before* him from all eternity, and is he not *above* him in the heaven of heavens? This being so, ye who advocate 100 for the length of Sharon do greatly sin, in that you merely place *man before God*. And ye who advocate 66, how stupendous is your guilt in impiously presuming to place *God below man*. Ye both err! We alone are right; for wherein we select 99 as the length of Sharon, we place *God above man*, detracting naught from the in-

finite majesty of Him who is seated in the heaven of His saints!"

This argument proved irresistible, and the workmen staked off the length of the house for the virgins of Ephrata 99, one foot less than 100 feet. J. W. J.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WORTHIES.

ADAMS, ROBERT.

ROBERT ADAMS, son of Thomas and Katharine Adams, was born about 1745, in what was subsequently known as Tobyne township, Cumberland county, Penn'a. He was a soldier during the Bouquet expedition to the westward in 1764, and when the Revolution began he raised a company of Associators. Most of these afterwards formed his company in the Sixth Penn'a Battalion, Col William Irvine, his commission bearing date January 9, 1776, and was in the Canada expedition of that year. He was killed June 21, 1776, at Isle aux Noix, by a predatory band of Indians and Canadians.

W. H. E.

CULBERTSON, JOSEPH

Joseph Culbertson, son of Alexander and Margaret Culbertson, was born about 1753 in the Cumberland Valley. His ancestors came from the North of Ireland about the year 1780, subsequently locating about seven miles from what is now Chambersburg, where owing to contiguous farms owned by members of the family went by the name of "Culbertson's Row." Joseph was an early Associator, and when the Sixth Pennsylvania (Col. William Irvine) was formed was commissioned ensign of Capt. James A. Wilson's company, January 9, 1776. He was in the Canada campaign and killed at Isle aux Noix June 21, 1776. His brothers, Robert and Samuel, were officers in the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution.

W. H. E.

WILSON, JAMES ARMSTRONG.

James Armstrong Wilson, son of Thomas Wilson and Jean Armstrong, was born in 1752, in the Cumberland Valley. He came from good fighting stock, his ancestors having served as officers in the French and Indian wars. When the Revolution opened he raised

a company which was included in Col. William Irvine's Sixth Penn'a Battalion, of which he was commissioned captain January 9th, 1776. He was in the Canada campaign and taken prisoner at Three Rivers. After his release from captivity he returned to his home near Carlisle, Penn'a., where he remained until his exchange was effected. He was afterwards promoted to Major in one of the new regiments of the Penn'a Line but owing to disability, caused by exposure in the Canada campaign, he was retired from service. He died at his residence, March 17th, 1788, in the 36th year of his age. The *Carlisle Gazette*, of a subsequent issue, says: "The many virtues of this good and amiable man endeared him in a particular manner to all who knew him. * * * * * In him his country has lost a distinguished and inflexible patriot." Major Wilson married Margaret, daughter of Captain Robert Miller, of the Revolution, who with several children survived him.

W. H. E.

NEIDIG'S MEETING HOUSE.

The historians of this section of Pennsylvania having written and rewritten all that could be gathered of the English (Presbyterian) churches, it was naturally to be expected they would then turn their labor to the history of the German (Reformed, Lutheran, Mennonite, United Brethren and other) churches, but in this we are disappointed. We naturally then turn our labor of love to this new field—to the church of our ancestors. In the past we have given records from the "Kirchbuch" of "Shoop's and Bindnagle's" which were of the Lutheran and Reformed, but we now come to the story of one of the first churches in the denomination of United Brethren in Christ, a denomination which at present has over forty meeting houses in Dauphin county and equally as strong in the adjacent counties.

Neidig's meeting house is located about 3 miles east of Harrisburg in the village of Oberlin, though formerly named after the church in Swatara township. Rev. John Neidig who was the leader in organizing this church was born in the Tulpehocken settlement. His father's

name was Adam and mother's christian name Anna Maria. He was raised in the faith of Simon Menno, but on arriving at manhood was not long in renouncing some of their peculiarities, and about 1787 joined Behm and Otterbein in organizing the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

Mr. Neidig located in Dauphin county on a farm midway between Oberlin and Hignspire, where he resided all his life. His remains lie in the cemetery at Hignspire, over which is erected a plain marble stone with the following inscription:

In Memory of
JOHN NEIDIG,

Minister of the Gospel to the United Brethren in Christ for 53 years,
Born April 10, 1753, and died January
11, 1844,

Aged 78 years, 9 months and 1 day.

Mr. Neidig m. Mary Bear, of Lancaster county, who was b. May 20, 1771, and d. Oct. 1842. Their children were:

- i. *Elizabeth*; m. Michael Frantz.
- ii. *Abraham*; m. Nancy Hagey; removed and died in Frederick county, Md.
- iii. *Daniel*.
- iv. *John*; m. Nancy, daughter of Rev. Hershey; they removed to Linn county, Iowa, where they died.
- v. *Samuel*; m. Elizabeth Miller, whose grandfather was the founder of Annville, Lebanon county, formerly called Millers-town (Millerstettle). His widow survives him, residing with her daughter, Mrs. D. S. Herr, on Fourth street, Harrisburg.
- vi. *Annie*.
- vii. *Jacob*; m. Catharine Shoop, of Cumberland county, where they lived and died.
- viii. *Benjamin*; m. Catharine Snively; after decease he married Mary Hershey, of Hagerstown, Md.
- ix. *Isaac*; resides in Muscatine, Iowa.
- x. *Jonathan*; m. a sister of John's wife.

The Meeting House, so called in early days, in which Mr. Neidig was largely interested in building, was the second built by the U. B. denomination. This was in 1798. The building was limestone and was quite large for those primitive times, being about thirty by forty feet,

with a steep combed roof. The interior presented a common appearance, with no pulpit, but a large table at one end of the room. Around three sides sat the leaders in singing, who were all male persons, and at the other side the "prediger." The large old fashioned fireplace found its position in one corner of the room, where burned the oak and hickory cord-wood, which, we are told, often died out long before the sermon had ended. The seats were rudely-constructed benches, without backs. When they were erecting the church, the neighbors who were opposed to church-building said derisively that if they would build the house "about the size of a corn-crib it would be plenty large enough to accommodate them for all time to come." But such it did not prove. This house stood fifty seven years, wherein gathered the dwellers of old Neidig to hear the Word expounded by the early and faithful veterans of the cross. Hallowed memories still cling around the spot where once the old "kirche" stood. The communicants of this church have continued on until now it is the mother of more than forty churches in Dauphin county, and more than thirty in Lebanon county, and where, by the energy of its membership and their piety and zeal for the Master, it became too small, so that in 1849 it was replaced by the present frame structure.

The cost of the building and the payers of the same with the price of materials in those days are interesting information, which we give from the original German, as follows:

	£	5.	d.
Account of John Neidig—			
Contributed in cash.....	3	15	0
Hauling stone six and a half days.....	4	17	6
Breaking stone four days....		15	0
Hauling stone two days.....	1	10	0
Hauling stone and sand one day.....		10	0
For old lime, 1J4.....	5	14	0
Hauling stone and sand one day.....		15	0
Hauling sand one half day with ox team.....		7	6
Account of Jacob Gutte (Good)			
Hauling stone three days....	1	5	0

Working at timber one day..	3	0
Hauling stone and sand, day and a half.....	1	2 6
Hauling 18 bushels new lime	1	2 6
Paid cash for boarding.....	4	11 8
Acc't of Conrad Lang (Long)		
Hauling stone one day.....	15	0
Acc't of Philip Braun (Brown)		
Paid in cash.....	3	15 0
Account of Jacob Stobetz—		
Breaking stone two days....	7	6
Account of Ludwig Degen—		
Breaking stone one day.....	8	9
Account of Jacob Kehr (Keer)—		
Paid in cash.....	7	10 6
Account of Jacob Eyly (Eli)		
Jacob Eyly (Eli) and Daniel Bucks (Books) dug the excavation.		
Daniel Books worked three days at the timbers.....	11	3
Worked at timber one day...	3	9
Paid bill for whisky for carpenters.....	14	0
One gallon of whisky for carpenters.....	3	9
One quart of oil.....	2	9
Nine pounds of putty.....	3	9
Furnishing wooden frames and moldings.....	1	17 6
Window glass for the house..	3	5 0
Gave seventy bushels of lime.	4	7 6
Hauling sand one half day...	10	0
Paid for framing timber.....	1	10 0
Paid for twenty-four pounds of nails for the house.....	1	2 0
Gave one gallon of whisky..	3	9
Account of Peter Pfanekuche (Pancake)—		
Paid in cash.....	2	5 0
Account of Leby (Levi) Eb-erly—		
Paid in cash for the house...	7	6
Account of Franz (Frank) Weitmer—		
Paid in cash.....	15	0
Account of Widow Windnagle (Winagle)—		
Paid in cash.....	1	10 0

From the foregoing account it is evident that Jacob Eli was the contractor. If any of our readers can locate those whose names are here mentioned we will be glad to know. It is probable that the house when not completed was not paid for as will appear by the following:

"We, the United Brethren, do hereby promise to pay the respective sums of money placed opposite our names, for the purpose of paying for the meeting-house we have lately constructed, namely:

	£	s.	d.
Johannes Neidig.....	10	0	0
Felix Landis.....	10	0	0
Johannes Lichtly (Light). ...	6	0	0
Jacob Kehr.....	6	0	0
Philip Brawn (Brown).....	7	10	0
Heinrich Steiner (Stoner)....	5	0	0
Johannes Stubetz.....	5	0	0
Jacob Gutte (Good).....	5	0	0
Ludwig Degen.....	5	0	0
Christian Ewy (Eby)	2	5	0
Heinrich Stentz.....	2	5	6
Johannes Schnebly (Snaveley)	2	5	0
Phillip Stentz	1	10	0
Peter Pfanekuche (Pancake).	2	15	0
Friedrich Pfanekuche (Pancake).....	1	2	6
Jacob Schultz.....	1	17	6
Conrad Lang (Long).....	0	15	0
Widow Windnagle (Winagle)	1	10	0
Widow Witmer.....	1	15	0
Widow Streher (Strayer).....	0	7	6

E. W. S. P.

CONEWAGO BURYING GROUND.

Some Striking Epitaphs from Tombstones Therein.

One hundred and fifty years ago, Conewago Presbyterian church stood in a valley of that name, and not far from Little Conewago creek, the dividing line between Lancaster and Dauphin counties. The location is four or five miles east of Middletown, a quarter of a mile north of the "Harrisburg and Lancaster turnpike," and within the same distance of the little village of Gainsburg.

On visiting this spot a short time ago, in company with Hon. J. B. Rutherford, of Paxton Valley, we found in a wheat field on the farm now owned and occupied by John Allwine a plat of uncultivated ground, about 27x85 feet. It is not enclosed. This is what remains of

The Conewago Burying Ground.

At one end of the plat there are the remains of a stone foundation—or, perhaps, the walls of a stone building—making an enclosure of about 10x18 feet. The stones are laid in mortar. On the southeast side the wall is still about two

feet high—so high as to suggest the idea that the building may have been of stone; and the dimensions are such as to suggest the thought of the old-time "study house."

Within this enclosure stand several wild cherry trees and black haw bushes. The balance of the plat is in sod, with several sassafras trees (8 or 10 inches in diameter) growing at the further end. Blackberry bushes are scattered all over it.

A number of small undressed stones are in position as markers of graves. Near the wall, above mentioned, we found lying prostrate two entire head stones containing inscriptions. These are all there are on the ground. Scattered around are fragments of two others.

The older of the head stones is slate, and the inscription is in good state of preservation. In word and form it is as follows:

Here lyeth ye
Body of John
Dunbar, who
Departed this life
Oct. ye 5th, 1745
Aged 51 years.

The other is Hummelstown brown stone. Time and the action of the seasons and the elements have told much more severely on it. Some of the letters are very indistinct, but the inscription may be made out by even a less skillful than "Old Mortality," and is as follows:

In Memory of
George Allison,
Late husband of
Frances Allison.
He Decd March 29,
1790, Aged 61 years.

Also
Wm. Allison, son of
the said Dec'd. he de-
parted this life July
18, 1792. Aged
5 years.

We speak of these as the days of "Woman to the front!" But just think of it—an inscription on a tombstone of a hundred years ago reading, "Late husband of." Suggestive, that!

About a hundred yards northwest of the burying ground is the spring at which pious men and women, and young men and maidens, a hundred and fifty

years ago quenched their thirst, and around which they devoutly discussed topics sacred and secular, while the pastor was in the study house, during intermission. The spring does not look inviting now. Its surface is covered with a repulsive scum of slimy looking moss and its flow is clogged by rubbish, decaying vegetation and moss. How changed, everything.
W. A. W.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXLIX.

MEGINNESS' HISTORICAL JOURNAL, number two, has made its appearance, and we can only reiterate what we said of the first issue—a valuable repository of much of the local history of North Western Pennsylvania, and deserving of success.

CONNER.—From a notice in the *Carside Gazette* in 1788, we learn that David Conner resided prior to June of that year in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, thence removing to Harrisburg. The notice concludes "Enquire of Robert Patterson, tavern-keeper, sign of the 'White Horse.'" This was the father of Commodore David Conner, who was born at Harrisburg.

GILLILAND-BERRYHILL.—James McCreight, of Hanover, in writing to his attorney at Lancaster, Jasper Yeates, November 30, 1771, says: "S'r: These are to inform you that Andrew Berryhill with his Brother-in-law, Hugh Gilliland, came to Robert Wallace & me, & hath agreed with us to pay the costs upon Hugh Gilliland's Bond to you, and to lift his Bond. S'r, I sent your Receipt along with The Bearer, John Killcrease [Gilchrist] & I would Request the favour of you to send me another Receipt for John Gilliland's Bond, that is if you see cause to give Hugh Gilliland's Bond. I understand John Killcrease is Impowered to lift s'd Bond. S'r, these are from your Humble Serv't,

JAMES MCCREIGHT."

What is known concerning Hugh Gilli-

land. Did he not remove to Western Pennsylvania after the Revolution?

"PENNSYLVANIA AND THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION," is the title of a volume proposed to be issued under the auspices of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is eminently proper that this should be done, as it was in our State that the Federal Constitution was the most thoroughly debated and considered. The newspapers printed at the time through correspondents of the highest intelligence discussed the subject ably and yet not always dispassionately. The history of the development of thought in Pennsylvania in regard to this matter is an interesting one, and the gentleman who has undertaken to edit the volume is eminently fitted for the work. If any one of the original States ought to preserve the record of its people in this period of constitutional transition it should be Pennsylvania. Such a work faithfully edited, as we believe Prof. John Bach McMaster will do, should receive the sanction and support of the citizens of our State. As the edition will be a limited one all interested in the history of the part pursued by our grand old Commonwealth in the adoption of the Federal Constitution should take prompt action in sending on their names as subscribers to F. D. Stone, Esq., Librarian, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust street, Philadelphia.

OUR ABORIGINES.

Names of Trees, Shrubs, &c., in the Language of the Onondaga Indians.

[The following contribution to our aboriginal history, is translated from the original MS. (German), by John W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is scarcely necessary to add that for the original we are indebted to the learned and erudite Moravian missionary, Rev. John Heckewelder.]

Garontahogo.....Trees
Ochnechta.....White Pine
Ochnechtaja.....Pitch Pine
Anobnts.....Spruce
Awohagarat.....Chestnut
Ogarhatenniato.....Chestnut Oak
Togehha.....White Oak

Garontatshe.....Black Oak
Garichto.....Soanish Oak
Gannowagoha.....Swamp Oak
Anowaratos.....Upland Hickory
Otshtik.....Bitter Hickory
Annunogara.....(Shellbark) Hickory
Oschqueowane.....Poplar
Iozgarba.....Beech
Onosir.....Linden
Osuchqua.....Black Walnut
Osaguaquenoni.....Black Walnut Wood
Iewa.....Butternut
Gassoquannionta.....Hazel
Tschiorachsar.....Ironwood
Ganneroch.....White Ash
Eschat.....Water Ash
Gechuas.....Water Beech
Onejar.....Box Tree
Onerachto.....Laurel
Ochnegoehsajab.....Birch
Wachta.....Sugar Maple
Awohannequat.....Maple
Anaugwe.....Locust
Ogarannequat.....White (Silver) Maple
Ohx.....Red Maple
Toscheli.....Alder
Sajesegoa.....Mulberry
Ebri.....Wild Birch
Ganunquaggeracho.....Fox Grape
Hasirok.....Thorn
Swannaggeracho.....Sassafras
Ochjaquenoul.....Wild Plum
Taraqui it Tgota.....Sumac
Onatoah.....Currant
Atanochwerhoni.....Peach Tree
Garhattagehha.....Blackberry Bush
Wanatquas.....Red Willow
[used as a substitute for tobacco.]
Orhechsgoa.....Thistle
Ganeochuntesha.....Strawberry Vine
Owahecht.....The Strawberry
Oztokqui.....Whortleberry
Tothuntacto.....Raspberry
Rakek.....Elder
Anahbozte.....May Apple
Ozzononta.....Weeds

COL. THOMAS FORSTER.

[The following facts concerning Col. Thomas Forster, a native of Paxtang and grandfather of J. Montgomery Forster, Esq., of this city, are culled from notes relating to the history of Erie county, prepared by Mr. Russell, of Erie. It is known that Col. Forster went to Erie as the agent of the "Harrisburg and Preequ"

Isle Land Company," remaining there until his death.]

The district or port of Presqu' Isle embraces the south coast of Lake Erie, which is within the boundaries of the State of Pennsylvania, and has a shore of about forty-five miles, the principal shipping point of which is Erie. Freeport and Elk Creek have always done a small trade in lumber, timber, &c. This district was organized in 1801, and Colonel Thomas Forster was appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Presqu' Isle by President John Adams. Colonel Forster was continued in the office until his death, in 1836, a period of thirty-five years. He was in politics what was styled a Federalist, and during the various changes of administration to Whig, Anti-Masonry, &c., he remained independent of the new parties, but never would permit himself to be called a Democrat. The office was well and faithfully attended to by him or his deputies.

When the Presidential election of 1828 resulted in electing General Jackson to the Presidency, the Democrats thought it would not do to have the old colonel retain the office and not be a Democrat, but none dared to make the attempt to have him displaced. The colonel had for some years as his deputy, Thomas McConkey, a most excellent man, and who faithfully attended to the duties of the office in every respect. He was a Jackson man, and that was satisfactory to the Democratic party, but the old colonel would not come into their ranks, which greatly excited their displeasure. After the re-election of General Jackson, in 1832, D. C. Barrett, who had recently joined the Democratic ranks, was sent on to Harrisburg and Washington to make a clean sweep of every man in office not a Democrat. After being gone some weeks he returned with a commission for himself from Governor Wolf, as State's Attorney, and one for Robert Cochran, as postmaster in place of James Hughes removed, but it was impossible for him to get a collector appointed in place of Colonel Forster, the influence of Thomas H. Sill and Judge Baldwin was too strong. Mr. Hamot, who considered himself the leader of the Democratic party in this county, was non plussed, and had no

hesitation in asserting that Colonel Forster *must* become a Democrat. He was bail for him on his bond to the United States, and he must come into the party lines. A formal meeting was held by the principal leaders of the party in the back room of the Erie Bank, on Fourth street, east of French, and Colonel Forster was sent for to attend the meeting. After a free interchange of opinion, a resolution was offered by one of the faithful that Colonel Forster is and will hereafter be a Democrat.

THE WETZEL FAMILY

Of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Martin and Jacob Wetzel came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania about the year 1747. Their mother died on board the vessel a few days after they were out at sea, and upon landing at Philadelphia they were deserted by their step-father. Martin, at the age of fourteen, and Jacob at twelve, were sold for their passage. The elder brother afterwards settled in Oley township, Berks county, while the younger, Jacob, located in Hereford township, same county, where they were residing in 1759.

Martin Wetzel, born about 1733, died in 1822, and was buried in the graveyard of Zion's Lutheran church on Fourth and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg. He resided for a long period near the town, on a farm, which he owned and left to his descendants. He served in the War of the Revolution and participated in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine and Germantown. He was a man of good judgment, of strict integrity and honor. He married about 1772, a Miss Bertolet, of Oley township, daughter of one of the Huguenot settlers of Berks. We have no further record of her. They had one son:

i. *Abraham*; b. Nov. 15, 1773, in Oley township, Berks county; d. July 9, 1846, in Harrisburg; and there buried. He was twice married; first to a Miss Deffenbaugh and had issue; and secondly, August 2, 1810, by Rev. F. D. Peterson, Mary Reynard, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Reynard, born May 16, 1786; died February 16, 1860, leaving the following children:

1. *Elizabeth*; b. Nov. 1811; d. 1864; m. Thomas McCallen, who d. in 1852.

2. *Martin*; b. May 27, 1817; m. Elizabeth Parthemore; resides in Milford Centre, O.

3. *Mary*; b. 1825; d. 1828.

JACOB WETZEL, shortly after the Bouquet expedition to the Muskingum in 1764, where terms were dictated to the savage tribes of the Ohio, removed from Berks county to the Western country, subsequently to near Wheeling. He was among the earliest settlers in the "backwoods." It is not known how long he lived there, but one day while his eldest son Martin was out hunting, and another son John was on an errand to the nearest fort or block house, a party of Indians surrounded the house, rushed in, and killed, tomahawked and scalped old Jacob Wetzel, his wife and all his small children. Two of his sons, Lewis and Jacob, being smart active boys were spared and made prisoners. Could the Indians have had a prescience of the sad havoc these two youths would have made on their race, instead of carrying them off as prisoners, they would have carried their scalps to their towns. It is not the province of this sketch to give an account of the escape of these boys, nor of their subsequent careers, neither of those of their brothers, Martin and John. Their frontier life made up of tragedies—fierce encounters with the red men—reads like a thrilling romance of the dark ages. The times in which they lived—the circumstances surrounding them—their grievances at the hands of brutal savages—made them the fearful scouts and the dare-devils they proved to be. Our object has simply been to connect them with the early settlers of the same name in this locality. E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CL.

PATTERSON.—Prior to the close of the Revolution, Robert, James, William and Peter Patterson, brothers, removed from this locality to Western Pennsylvania. Robert settled in Westmoreland county and the others in what is now Fayette

county. James Patterson was a captain in the war of 1812 under General Harrison. What is known concerning the ancestry of these Pattersons?

THE AGNEWS OF MARSH CREEK.

Several years since inquiry was made concerning the settlement of the Agnew family. The following paper recently coming into our possession gives the information:

"PHILADELPHIA, 6 April, 1762.

"To Richard Peters, Esq.:

"The Case of James Agnew as follows, vizt :

"In August, 1738, I, the s'd James Agnew, went in search of a Tract of Land to Mash Creek, then in Lancaster now in York County; That I viewed a Piece of Land on a Run called Lick Run, which Runs into said Creek, which I marked out in order to apply for a Warrant and pay for the s'd Land.

"The Winter following I applied to you for a Warrant to survey the same Land for my use, But you informed me the Office for granting Warrants for the said Land was not opened, But that I might apply to the Honorable the Proprietor, who was then in Philada., which I accordingly did, But the Proprietor directed me to you. That I returned to you from the Proprietor and you told me you could not then grant me a Warrant. But ask me where the Land Lay, and what Quantity I wanted, which I informed you; and then you told me that you would make an Entry of it, and you took up a Bound Book, and wrote in it which I suppose was an Entry concerning my applications as afores'd.

"The Summer following I went with my Family to the s'd Land, where I made Considerable Buildings and other Improvements, and Dwelt with my Family ever since. Soon after there arose a Dispute about the Temporary Line, for which reason I thought not to apply for a Warrant until the Dispute was settled. That since the Line has been settled there has been no access to the s'd Office for a Warrant for the s'd Land. That I was always and now am willing to pay for the same Land and leave the Price to your Honour.

"JAMES AGNEW."

Indorsed: 'James Agnew, case of his Plantation at Marsh Creek.'

THE NEW JERSEY LOYALISTS.

A Record of the New Jersey Loyalists in the War of the Revolution, has been made the subject of a most excellent monograph by Gen. William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey, to whom we are indebted for the pamphlet. Few persons would believe that during the struggle for Independence, New Jersey furnished the King's army with six battalions of volunteers, numbering not far from three thousand men. And yet such was the case. This was only equalled by the Colonies of New York, Virginia and the Carolinas. Gen. Stryker's sketch is a valuable contribution to our Revolutionary history, and the biographical notes of the loyalist officers is of great interest. Although our own State of Pennsylvania cannot boast of organized loyalists, yet there were many prominent persons conspicuous during the Provincial era—who gave 'aid and comfort' to the Crown during the struggle for liberty, and a record of these would be an acceptable contribution to her history. The English and Welsh Quakers were non-combatants—while the German and Scotch Irish were patriotic, and as will be seen by reference to the records of our State swelled the Army of Washington. *They could always be relied upon.* The 'Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line' has never been properly understood, and never will be if our history of the Revolutionary struggle is continued to be written by those who do not understand our people, or if they do, are determined not to do justice. Gen. Stryker's researches into the history of his State during the struggle for independence deserve all praise. He is careful and faithful; and this last contribution commends itself to all. He is to be congratulated for his continued efforts in preserving from oblivion much of the entertaining history of the Jerseys.

THE EARLY BAR OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Bar of Cumberland county began with the first courts in 1750. This was

under George the Second. Many of the early justices who were commissioned by the King (thro' the Gov. nor of the Province) never appeared upon the bench. Those who presided, prior to the Revolution, were as follows:

Samuel Smith, from July, 1750, to Oct., 1757.

Francis West, from Oct., 1757, to 1759.
John Armstrong, Francis West and Hermanus Alricks, Jan., 1760.

Francis West, July, 1760
John McKnight, Oct., 1760.
John Armstrong, April, 1761.
James Galbraith, April, 1762.
John Armstrong, July, 1762.
John Byers, March, 1763.

Thomas Wilson, April, 1763.
John Armstrong, from Oct., 1763, to April, 1776.

These presiding justices sat with associates, whom we have not mentioned. The judges rotated irregularly, and without any discoverable rule of regularity, at brief intervals, until Oct. 1763, when John Armstrong, of historic memory, occupied the bench for a period of nearly thirteen years. The justices from the *Beginning of the Revolution until the Adoption of the Constitution of 1790*, were: John Rannall's and Associates, Jan., 1776—Jan., 1785.

Sam'l Laird and Associates, Jan., 1785—Jan., 1786.

Thomas Beale and Associates, April, 1786.

John Jordan and Associates, July, 1786—Oct., 1791.

In Oct., 1791, appeared Thomas Smith, the first of the judges under the Constitution.

Prosecuting Attorneys for the Crown.

The 'Prosecutors for the Crown' were:

George Ross, afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence, 1751 to 1764.

Robert Magaw, 1765-6.

Jasper Yeates, 1770.

Benjamin Chew, who was a member of the Provincial Council and afterwards, during the Revolution a Loyalist, was, at this time, 1759-63 Attorney General, and prosecuted many of the criminal cases, from 1759 to 1769, in the courts in Cumberland county.

After 1770 the names of those "who for our Lord the King, in this part prosee cuteth" are not mentioned, but only the old form "*Qui Sequitur Dom Regē Similitur*," or "Attorney General similitur."

Earliest Practitioners.

Of the very earliest members of the bar there are no records of admission, the first of which is William Maclay, in 1760. Before this time, however, and after, the names of practitioners occur according to the following dates: George Ross, 1752; James Smith, 1754; Robert Magaw, 1762; Samuel Johnston, 1763; Jasper Yeates, 1763; the name of Wilson, 1768; George Campbell, 1768; James Wilson, 1770; George Stevenson, 1770; Thos. Hartley (once in 1771, frequently years afterwards); David Sample, 1770.

It is a surprising fact that three of the above lawyers, who practiced at the bar of Cumberland county at this early date, were afterwards signers of the Declaration of Independence. These were Thomas Smith, of York; George Ross, of Lancaster, and James Wilson, of Carlisle. George Ross was but twenty-two years of age when he first appeared as the attorney for the crown in our courts, and it is also an interesting fact that this period of his life seems not to have been known to any of the writers of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. In a letter written by James Smith from Philadelphia to his wife, dated "Congress Chamber, September 4th, 1778," he says: "I breakfasted with Mr. Ross at Mrs. House's." * * I am laying my account upon returning about the 10th of next month, to be able to attend Carlisle and York courts." [See Waln's Lives of the Signers, vol. vii, p. 232.] The lawyers admitted to the bar from 1760 to the Revolution, were: Wm. Maclay, 1760; Thomas Zennens, 1763; Nicholas Waln, 1763; James Sayre, 1765; Wm. Sweeny, 1765; Robert Galbraith, 1765; Andrew Ross, 1770; John Hubley, 1770; Col. Thomas Hartley appears 1771; James Lucans, Col. David Grier, 1771; Gasper Wetzel, 1771; David Aspie, 1771; George North, 1771; Andrew Scott, 1771; John Riley, 1773; Captain John Steel, 1773, son of "Parson" Steel; John Magill, 1773; George

Ross, jr., 1773; David McMahan, 1774; J. T. Armstrong 1774; Lewis Bush 1776

Some of these men whom we have mentioned were distinguished in the Indian wars and in the Revolution. No less than three were signers of the Declaration of Independence; others held high political or judicial positions, but the "iniquity of oblivion has blindly scattered her poppy" over the memory of most of them, and of none can it be said, by any man now living: "Alas! poor Yorrick! I knew him, Horatio."

BENNETT BELLMAN.

[In our next number we hope to give our correspondent some biographical data concerning most of the foregoing worthies of the olden time. W. H. E.]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

II.

DAVIDSON, SAMUEL

Samuel Davidson, son of George Davidson, was born in 1728 in the Cumberland Valley. His father was among the earliest settlers at Carlisle where he was engaged in merchandizing. About the year 1769 Samuel removed to Bedford, where he took a prominent part in public affairs. From 1770 to 1773 he served as treasurer of the county of Bedford, and in 1774 was commissioned one of the Provincial justices. He was chosen a deputy to the Provincial Conference of July 15, 1774, and appointed by the Conference held at Carpenters' Hall in June, 1776, of which he was a member, one of the judges of the election for Bedford county to choose delegates to the first Constitutional Convention of the State. During the Revolutionary struggle he was colonel of one of the associated battalions of the county, and did effective service on the frontiers in protecting the farmers against the wily savages of the Ohio. Scattered through the Provincial Records and Archives are numerous references to this worthy of Revolutionary times. Col. Davidson was continued in commission as one of the justices by the Supreme Executive Council, November 13, 1778, and served additional terms as treasurer

from 1788 to 1795. He was coroner in 1787, and was a member of the Council of Censors in 1788-'84. In July, 1798, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the State of Pennsylvania, under the act to provide for the valuation of lands and houses, and an enumeration of slaves, for the Eighth Division. He died at Bedford, June 11, 1803, aged fifty-five years, more than half of his life being spent in public affairs. He left descendants.

W. H. E.

HORSFIELD, TIMOTHY.

Timothy Horsfield, whose name so frequently occurs in the records of the Province of Pennsylvania, in connection with the Indian wars and treaties between 1755 and 1765, was born in April of 1708, in Liverpool, O. E. In 1725, he emigrated to the Province of New York and joined his brother Israel on Staten Island, with whom he learned the business of butcher. In 1730, they attended the New York markets, and four years later Timothy became a freeholder in the city of New York. He married in 1731, Mary, daughter of John Doughty, butcher, of Brooklyn. The brothers in 1736, leased two stalls in Old Slip Market, corner Old Slip and Pearl street, where they did a large and profitable business, especially with the Government. Although a member of the Church of England, he attended Whitefield's preaching, where he made the acquaintance of Bishop Boehler and Nitschmann of the Moravian church, and we find his name enrolled among the members of their congregation in New York as early as 1744. In 1749, he removed with his family to Bethlehem, Penna. On 9 June, 1752, he was commissioned by Gov. Hamilton a justice of the peace, and on 11 July, 1763, he was commissioned colonel of the forces to be raised in Northampton county, for the protection of the frontiers. This latter commission he soon resigned, and was succeeded by Major Clayton, who was commissioned by Gov. Penn 14 November, 1763. In consequence, he lost his Justiceship after serving twelve years. He died in Bethlehem 9 March, 1773, and his wife on October 14 following. Five children survived him.

J. W. J.

PARSONS, WILLIAM.

William Parsons' place and date of birth is unknown to the writer, but he was married in 1722, his wife being a native of Saxony, born in 1699, emigrated to America 1717, and died at Bethlehem in March of 1773. We find him residing in Philadelphia prior to 1722, a shoemaker by trade, and a member of Franklin's Junta Club, in which he passed for "a man having a profound knowledge of mathematics." Between 1734 and 1746 he was Librarian of the City Library. About 1748 he was appointed by the Penna their Surveyor General. Ill health compelling him to resign this laborious position in June of 1748, he removed to Lancaster. Here in 1749 he was commissioned justice of the peace. Summoned by the Proprietaries to fill the offices in the seat of justice in the newly erected county of Northampton, he removed thither. He held the office of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, recorder, clerk of the commissioners, and justice of the peace. December 29, 1755, he was appointed major of all troops to be raised in Northampton county, with Easton as his headquarters. "As I think," writes James Hamilton, from Easton, "it will be for the good of the service in general that the troops raised in Northampton county should be under the care and superintendence of a field officer, I have, with that view, in virtue of the power granted me, appointed William Parsons, Esq., to be major of said troops." His immediate command, however, was a Town Guard of twenty-four men stationed at Easton. He died at Easton in December of 1757. Much of Parsons' correspondence is in the Archives of the State, and valuable for its historical information.

J. W. J.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLI.

GIRTY.—Thomas Girty, on the 3d of January, 1758, was by the court of Cumberland county bound an apprentice to John Armstrong, Esq., for six years. By reference to *Notes and Queries* (No. cxlii) it will be seen that Thomas Girty

had been released from Indian captivity by Gen. Armstrong at the Kittanning. He was a brother of the notorious Simon Girty.

WILKINS—Peter Wilkins, of Cumberland county, died in November, 1752, leaving a wife Rachel and children as follows:

- i. *James*, b. 1735.
- ii. *William*, b. 1737.
- iii. *Margaret*, b. 1739.
- iv. *Peter*, b. 1743.

The widow in 1762 had become the wife of John Reynolds; while the daughter, Margaret, had married James Jack. What is known of this family of Wilkins?

AN OLD LAND SUIT.

[From an old paper in the hand writing of Judge Yeates, we quote the following record of a case in the "Dauphin County Circuit Court, November 5, 1804." "Lessee of William Foulke vs. Robert Goudy." It was for ejectment from land in Middle Paxtang township. Messrs. Fisher and Duncan were the attorneys for the plaintiff, while Messrs. Montgomery and Smith were the lawyers for Goudy. The evidence in the case is interesting.]

Samuel Cochran testified: That in 1769 Simpson wrought above the Narrows; in 1770 he built a shop on this disputed Land & wrought there for many years; then he built a dwelling house & a stable, and cleared some small quantity of Land; lived 18 or 20 years on the Land; the Land not worth the improvements. X. I knew one John Smith living above the run a small distance: but he did not live there before Simpson came there; I never heard that Smith & Simpson lived under Wm. Foulke.

John Bell. Simpson settled in 1770. X. No body lived there before Simpson, & I have known it 50 years. Simpson agreed to relinquish the 15 ac. and took a new Warr't for the adjoining woodland. Thomas Foster. Gallagher called "fool Tom" and "mad Tom."

Ann Thomas. Foulke asked Simpson why he did not stand to the judgment of the men; he said he wouldn't stand to the judgment of any men that did not please

me; & I told you then it would be 30 years before it would be ended; Mr. Foulke desired me to take notice of what was said; he said he had offered the £40 and he would not take it. X. Sam. Cochran & Mr. Hatfield were by.

Charles Stewart. In 1769, Jno. Smith asked me to help him build a cabin; Foulke helped us; In 1770 Simpson told me he had got Liberty from Foulke to build a cabin there, & told me the terms, but I have forgot it.

John Bell. Smith's cabin was built after Simpson settled there.

Samuel Cochran. Smith's cabin was raised after Simpson settled there; Gallagher had his senses and was honest as any man.

Joshua Elder, Esq. John Gallagher was a sensible man and an honest man.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WORTHIES.

Ante-Revolutionary Justices.

[Mr. Bennett's communication and inquiry in the last number of *Notes and Queries*, have prompted us to give in advance, of our contemplated series of sketches of many of the remarkable men of the Cumberland Valley, the following notes relating to the ante-Revolutionary judges of the county courts. As time is afforded us we will follow with those of the Revolutionary era, and of the earlier members of the Bar, ever famous for its legal acumen and forensic eloquence. Although sketches of a few of these men have appeared, it is proper, in preserving a record, that each one is properly noticed. It is suggested, in this connection, that if errors are detected, a note will be sent the editor, so that corrections may follow.

W. H. E.]

SMITH, SAMUEL.

Samuel Smith was born in the north of Ireland about the year 1700. It is not known when he came to Pennsylvania and settled in Hopewell township, Cumberland county. He was the first named in commission as a justice of the peace, the date being March 10, 1749-50, and hence presided at the first court which was held at Shippensburg on the 24th of July, 1750. Little is known of his subsequent history. He died in October,

1780, at the age of four score, leaving a large family.

WEST, FRANCIS.

Francis West, son of William West, of English parentage, was born in the north of Ireland about the year 1730. His father emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1738 and settled in Cumberland county. His son received a fair education, and seems to have been a resident of the town of Carlisle shortly after the organization of the county. He was commissioned one of the Provincial justices of the peace, July 13, 1757, and from October of that year until 1759 presided over the courts. About 1771 he removed to Shearman's Valley, where he resided until his death, which occurred in December, 1783. His children were William, Edward, Ann, who married Col. George Gibson, of the Revolution, and a daughter, who married a Mitchell.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN.

John Armstrong, son of James Armstrong, was born in 1725 in the north of Ireland. His parents came to Pennsylvania prior to 1740, and settled west of the Susquehanna. When the French and Indian war came on John Armstrong was commissioned a captain in the Provincial service in January, 1756, and on May 11, 1756, lieutenant colonel of the Second Battalion. He commanded the expedition to the Kittanning on the Allegheny the same year and succeeded in destroying that nest of red savages, in the which he was severely wounded. For this service the corporation of Philadelphia gave him a vote of thanks, a medal and a piece of plate. In 1758-1759, he was in command of the first battalion of the Pennsylvania troops, participating in the Forbes expedition, and for which service he shared in the distribution of land by the Proprietaries. When the War of the Revolution began, Congress commissioned him a brigadier general in the Pennsylvania Line March 1, 1776, serving with distinction during the Jersey campaign of that year. Owing to dissatisfaction in regard to rank, he resigned April 4, 1777, and returned to his home at Carlisle. He was chosen by the General Assembly

November 20, 1778, a member of the Continental Congress, and again November 12, 1779. He is credited with similar service in 1787 and 1788, but that honor was conferred upon his son John. Gen. Armstrong died at Carlisle March 9, 1795, in the 78th year of his age. The *Carlisle Gazette* of March 11, 1795, in an extended obituary held this language: "It may be truly said of this worthy citizen that his life was eminently useful and exemplary. There are but few characters in which so many amiable and shining qualities are found united. His easy and engaging manners, his sympathy for the distressed, and, above all, his unfeigned piety, gained him the love and esteem of all true judges of merit. He was ever the zealous friend of *liberty, learning and religion*; the advancement of which in the world seemed to be the grand object of his habitual wishes and prayers. His mind was abundantly stored with useful knowledge, especially of the religious kind. He possessed a very clear and sound judgment; and had acquired the habit of communicating his ideas on every topic, in an easy, flowing and perspicuous manner. * * * * * His talents in the military line have been abundantly conspicuous; and the world has been long acquainted with his spirited enterprises against the savage tribes, at an early period of life; and his exertions and sacrifices in the common cause of American liberty and independence."

ALRICKS, HERMANUS.

Hermanus Alricks, son of Wessels Alricks, was born in Philadelphia about 1727. His ancestor came over with the Dutch settlers on the Delaware in 1658, and was a man of note in the Colony. Hermanus Alricks resided some years in his native city, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Just prior to the organization of the County of Cumberland he removed thither, and was appointed its first justice March 10, 1750, an office he filled until his death. He was chosen the first member of the Provincial Assembly from that county, and subsequently commissioned clerk of the court, &c. He was a man of influence in the valley west of the Susquehanna. He died at Carlisle

on the 14th of December, 1772. Hamilton Alricks, Esq., of the Dauphin county bar, just passed his 81st year, is a grandson.

McKNIGHT, JOHN.

John McKnight was born about 1780, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland. He came to America in early life, and settled in what was afterwards Middleton township, Cumberland county. He was a captain in the Forbes expedition of 1758, and again in active service in 1759. He served in the commission as one of the Provincial Justices as early as 1757, and in October, 1760, was presiding over the county courts. He was an elder in Middle Spring Presbyterian church. He died in April, 1768, leaving a wife Mary, and children, John, David, Mary and Jean. He was a man of unblemished reputation.

GALBRAITH, JAMES.

James Galbraith, son of Andrew Galbraith, was born in Donegal township, now Lancaster county, about the year 1725. He was brought up as a farmer, and between 1745 and 1750 settled in the Cumberland Valley, East Pennsboro' township. He was commissioned one of the earliest justices of the peace, and in October, 1761, was presiding over the county courts. He was chosen to the General Assembly in 1762, and afterwards continued as a justice of the peace. He was an active patriot, and April 10, 1777, appointed county lieutenant. He died in 1790.

BYERS, JOHN.

John Byers, son of David Byers, came from the north of Ireland, where he was born in 1715, to the Province of Pennsylvania in 1740. He was at first located in Donegal township, Lancaster county, but afterward settled west of the Susquehanna where he purchased three hundred acres of land on Prospect Hill, five miles west of Carlisle, near a large spring and stream flowing from it to the Conedoguinet, now known as Alexander's. During the French and Indian war he was commissioned a captain in Col. James Burd's Second Pennsylvania Battalion, April 27, 1758, and was in the Forbes Expedition of that year. He was treasurer of the

county 1758-59, and served as one of the Provincial justices from July 13, 1757, to the Revolution. During the Revolutionary struggle he seems to have been of unusual prominence and influence in aiding the patriot cause. On the 4th of February, 1778, he was appointed to superintend the storing of flour and other provisions on the west of the Susquehanna. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from November 30, 1781, to November 8, 1784, and an efficient member of that illustrious body. Col. Byers died at Carlisle, on Wednesday, February 13, 1788, in the 73d year of his age, and the *Gazette* states "and on Friday his remains were interred in the old burying ground belonging to the Presbyterian church of Carlisle, of which he had long been a very respectable member * * * * He was a very good and useful member of society, bore his last illness with Christian patience and resignation, and has left this world in the active scenes of which he was often engaged, with the character of a steady friend to liberty, virtue and religion." He left several daughters, Mary died unmarried in 1804, Jane married an Alexander, while others married into the families of Carothers and Henderson.

WILLSON, THOMAS.

Thomas Willson was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1725. He came to Pennsylvania with his parents about the year 1740, who settled in what subsequently was Middleton township, Cumberland county. He was a farmer, and for a long period engaged in merchandizing. He was on the first commission of justices, 1749-50, and in April, 1763, was presiding over the county courts. By marriage he was related to the Hoges and other prominent families of the Valley, and was a man of influence. He died in October, 1772.

PRESBYTERY OF CARLISLE.

The Old and New School Division of 1838.

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

[In the paper which follows, the history of Carlisle Presbytery, the publication of which was suspended some months ago is resumed by the author,

who will bring it up to a recent period.—
ED. TELEGRAPH.]

The division which took place in the Church at large in 1837 was followed by division in the Presbytery of Carlisle. At its meeting in October of that year Presbytery, by a very decided vote, endorsed the action of the General Assembly, and approved of the course of its commissioners in voting with the majority. And at a meeting held July, 1838, it was *Resolved, 1st*. "That this Presbytery declares its approbation of the course pursued by the Assemblies of 1837 and 1838 for the purifying and pacification of the Church."

2d. "That this Presbytery will continue to adhere to the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, whose General Assembly was organized in the Seventh Presbyterian church of the city of Philadelphia on the 17th day of May, 1838, and continued in session in the same house to the close of their meeting."

The ministers who dissented and withdrew from Presbytery were Revs. Robert Cathcart, D. D., late pastor of the churches of York and Hopewell; Wm. R. DeWitt, D. D., pastor of the church at Harrisburg, and Robert Kennedy, stated supply of Welsh Run church. The records do not show that any of these brethren held or were ever charged with holding doctrines at variance with the "Standards" or those held by other members of Presbytery. They differed from the majority of the Presbytery in their views as to the best method of doing the benevolent work of the Church. They also took very decided exception to the action of the General Assembly of 1837 by which the "Plan of Union" of 1801 with the Congregational Church was abrogated and the Synods of Western Reserve, Ulca, Geneva and Genesee, were cut off and "declared to be no longer parts of the Presbyterian Church in America;" and to the consequent action of the General Assembly of 1838, in refusing to admit to seats in that Assembly members of Presbyteries in the bounds of the foregoing Synods. This led to the withdrawal, at that time, of the New School portion of the Assem-

bly and the organization of a distinct Assembly. The above appear to have been the main points on which differences existed among the members of the Presbytery of Carlisle. They were in no sense essential, but, on the other hand, such as brethren might well afford to differ about and yet dwell together in amity. Under such circumstances the division of the Presbytery can be regarded only with very deep regret.

Such regret appears to have been felt by all parties at the time. In a resolution adopted July 31st, 1838, Presbytery expressed itself as being aware that the afore-named brethren, who were absent, have disapproved of some of the acts of the General Assembly of that year; and declare that they "are not disposed on that account to call in question their orthodoxy or to render their continuance with us either difficult or disagreeable."

This feeling of confidence and regard was fully reciprocated by the withdrawing members. We regret inability to find among the papers on file Mr. Kennedy's letter to Presbytery in April, 1839, which is referred to in the minutes of that date. But it is known that he lived on terms of most intimate friendship with its members, and, with its hearty approval, steadily supplied one of its churches till called to his rest in 1843. Dr. Cathcart, in a letter addressed to Presbytery under the date of July 26th, 1838, bases his withdrawal wholly on "believing that the doings of the Assemblies of 1837 and 1838 are in direct opposition to the Book of Discipline and to the acts of all former Assemblies," and closes his letter by expressing his "kind feelings towards each of its members as individuals." Dr. DeWitt, in a letter to Dr. Moody, chairman of Presbytery's committee to correspond with him, bearing date April 6th, 1840 (just after he had united with the Presbytery of Harrisburg), says: "It has been to me no ordinary trial to be separated from brethren who compose the Presbytery of Carlisle, and especially its old members. It is true, I have been made painfully sensible of the withdrawal of the confidence of the Presbytery from me, for some years past, in consequence of my differing essentially from the majority

of the Presbytery on questions involving, as I believe, the vital principles of constitutional Presbyterianism and of civil and religious liberty; yet I have sought to guard my heart against any other feelings than those of affectionate and respectful regard for my brethren." To Dr. Moody, personally, he adds: "May I be permitted to hope that the step I have taken will not lessen me in your esteem, however much you may regret it, nor interfere with our long and, on my part, at least, cherished friendship." That "cherished friendship," we may add, continued uninterrupted through life, and when the remains of the venerable Dr. Moody were laid to rest on the 8th of October, 1857—seventeen years after the foregoing letter was written—Dr. De Witt was called upon to deliver the funeral address.

The churches that withdrew from Presbytery were: Carlisle First, York and Harrisburg. Carlisle First and York were without pastors. Carlisle had been left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Duffield in the spring of 1835, and York by the resignation of Dr. Cathcart in the spring of 1837. The Rev. William T. Sprole was, however, preaching to the congregation of the First church, Carlisle. At a pro re nata meeting, held in July, 1837, Presbytery gave permission to that congregation to prosecute a call before the German Reformed Classis of Philadelphia for the ministerial services of Mr. Sprole. Shortly after this Mr. Sprole removed to Carlisle and entered upon his labors in the congregation. He retained his connection, however, with the classis of Philadelphia, at least to the spring of the following year, if not longer. He never presented his credentials to the Presbytery of Carlisle, but was one of the number who petitioned the Synod of Pennsylvania, New School, in the fall of 1839 for the formation of the Presbytery of Harrisburg. The church was not represented in the Presbytery of Carlisle after the regular fall meeting of 1837. With its minister it went into the new organization when formed March 3d, 1840. There is no evidence that we are aware of that Mr. Sprole was ever installed as pastor of the congregation. It certainly was

not done by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and the records of the Presbytery of Harrisburg make no mention of it. After the resignation of Dr. Cathcart the congregation of York elected Rev. Benjamin I. Wallace, a member of the Presbytery of Muhlenburg, their pastor. Mr. Wallace, like Mr. Sprole, did not apply for admission to the Presbytery of Carlisle, but stood aloof till the Synod of Pennsylvania was formed in the fall of 1839. He also was of the number who overtured that body to erect the Presbytery of Harrisburg. When it was organized he and the church of York were identified with it. Though Mr. Wallace began his labors there in the early spring of 1838 and continued until August, 1845, it is doubtful whether he was ever installed pastor. As in the case of Mr. Sprole, so here; the records are silent. They began their ministry in these churches during the period of agitation and conflict connected with the division. And as the new Presbytery found them at work in their respective fields so it accepted and recognized them as pastors.

In going into the New School organization the congregation of York was not a unit, as was that of Carlisle first. At the request of a number of persons, presented to Presbytery in October, 1838, a committee was appointed to visit York and do what might seem to be demanded by the state of the case. They did so, and found there a number of persons—among them a ruling elder of the church—who, to use their own language, were "resolved to adhere to Carlisle Presbytery, and to remain under and subject to the jurisdiction of that body." This little band was for a time supplied with preaching by appointment of Presbytery, and by the Rev. Steven Boyer, of New Castle Presbytery, by permission of Presbytery of Carlisle. After a time this was wisely abandoned, and the congregation again became one.

The church of Hopewell, which had been united in one pastoral charge with York up to the time of Dr. Cathcart's resignation in 1837, did not go with the church of York or its former pastor into the new Presbytery, but remained loyal to the Presbytery of Carlisle. For a time

it was, by permission of Presbytery, supplied by Rev. Steven Boyer, a member of the Presbytery of New Castle. Subsequently it was transferred to the Presbytery of Donegal, where it remained till the reunion in 1870.

The congregation of Harrisburg stood aloof from both sides for a time. At a meeting held July 2, 1838, they resolved that "they would not consent to any jurisdiction of either party now claiming to be the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; nor to any connection of this church and congregation with any Presbytery or church judicatory which shall exact as the condition of such acknowledgment or connection a dissolution of the subsisting relations between us and our pastor, the Rev. Wm. R. DeWitt."

This resolution breathes a spirit of warm attachment and earnest devotion to a faithful pastor, and expresses in unmistakable terms a fixed purpose to make his future ecclesiastical relations theirs also. Accordingly, the congregation continued in this quasi independent condition till the fall of 1840. Their pastor having been received into the Presbytery of Harrisburg at its first meeting, March 3, 1840, they applied for admission, and were received and enrolled November 26th, 1840.

The congregation of Middle Paxton—now Dauphin—is not mentioned as having taken any action. It was at that time very feeble. During its entire history it had either been connected with Harrisburg in one charge, or had been largely dependent on the pastor of the Harrisburg church for what preaching service they enjoyed. The subsequent history of the congregation shows that it went into the New School movement.

Such was the division wrought in this Presbytery by the great schism of 1837 and 1838. Three of its members and four of its churches went into the New School body, and with two of these churches the ministers who were laboring in them, though not members of the Presbytery of Carlisle.

In our next we shall aim to briefly sketch the history of one or both of these Presbyteries during the thirty years of separation which followed.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical

CLII.

JAMES ARMSTRONG WILSON (*N. & Q. col.*)—In addition to the information given of Captain Wilson, it may be stated that he graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1770, and studied law under Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, at Princeton.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

"Christopher Shockey's Complaint Concerning Mr. Justice Rannels."

[The following "complaint concerning Mr. Justice Rannels," as the letter is endorsed, forms interesting reading taken in connection with the sketches of the early Provincial Justices "West of Sasquahannah." The letter is addressed "To Mr. Attorney General for Cumberland County," whoever he was at the time:]

JANUARY 19th, 1771.

Sir:—As you are constituted Attorney General for the County of Cumberland, in Pennsylvania, & as all Infractions of the Law properly fall within your Sphere, the Illegal Usage & Treatment which I have received at the Hands of Justice Reynolds oblige me to lay before you the subsequent Complaint; and in Order to give you a right Idea of the present Case, I was indebted to a certain Store Keeper, of the aforesaid County, in the sum of seventeen pounds six shillings by a ballanced Acc't. Y'r Complainant is an Inhabitant of Maryland. My Creditor took the following Method to obtain his Debt, tho' I never refused to pay the same. He procured some evil disposed people to steal two Horses & one Mare out of my Inclosures in Maryland in the dead time of Night, secured the same, & sent for the Constable of the Hundred, in Pennsylvania, and carried them off. Two days after my Creatures were thus clandestinely carried away (or rather stolen), word was sent me by the Constable that three Creatures of mine were executed by him at the suit of a certain George Mencer. Mr. Reynolds was

pleased to Issue Sumons for me to appear before him which I refused to doe. Now, good S'r, you will please to observe, upon running the Proprietary Line, (which is not yet determined), my House and some part of Land fell into Pennsylvania, and as we are all still obliged to pay Tax & Rent to the Proprietary & Government of Maryland, I conceived that I was not compellable by any jurisdiction of y'r Province to obey his usurped Authority. My non compliance, I presume, piqued his Worship, so that he proceeded forthwith to burthen me in the most expensive manner he could devise. The Debt he divided into seven shares, which made the Costs sevenfold. I should have mentioned before, that upon Notice given me where my Horses were, I went to the Constable and offered him two good Freeholders of Maryland as Bail for the Paym't of the Debt if he would deliver me the Horses, which he refused, tho' I cannot therein blame the Constable. Being reduced to such hard Circumstances, & unable to seed in my Grain for want of Horses, I thought it no Trespass to recover my Creatures, which were surreptitiously taken from me, in a forceable manner, by breaking the Stable Door & taking them thereout. My son, who was an Accomplice in the act, some time after they artfully apprehended. After taking, they tyed him with Cords & brought him before Justice Reynolds, who, I conceive, would have committed him, had I not sent a £40 Bond by way of Releasm't. Now, Sir, I have given you a particular Relation of all the Material parts of my Complaint, & as you are a gentleman well versed in the Law, & as those mal Practices may occasion some severe Reflections on the Hon'r of y'r Governm't, 'tis hoped that you will punish such unjustifiable strides of Power, that It may be a Caution for the future to all Magistrates, and to confine them within their due Bounds. I am, S'r, with all due Deference and Respect, y'r most h'ble & most obed't serv't,

CRIS. SHOCKEY.

P. S.—The Veracity of the above Narrative (If requested thereto) I will make appear by men of Probity & Character.

THE ASHMAN FAMILY.

[The following genealogical notes are published in the hope of securing additional data from members of the family not only in this State but in Maryland.]

GEORGE ASHMAN, the first of the name of whom we have any record, was born in England about 1665. He emigrated to Anne Arundel county, Maryland, prior to 1690, receiving a grant from the King November 30, 1694, of a farm of 500 acres in Gunpowder Neck, Cecil county, that Province, which he called "Ashman's Hope," and on which he settled. The name of his wife is unknown, but it is generally conceded that she was a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, as there is a tradition in the family that one of the early Ashmans married a Cromwell. They had a son named John.

JOHN ASHMAN was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., about 1690; married November 26, 1718, Constance Hawkins, whose parents resided in Anne Arundel county, just across the river from the Cromwell's, who had come to this country about the same time as the Ashmans. She was born about 1693. They had among other children a son named George.

GEORGE ASHMAN was born November 8, 1714, at "Ashman's Hope," in Cecil county, Md. After reaching manhood he went to England on business for his father, and while there met Miss Jemima Murray, of Edinburg, Scotland, whom he married and brought with him to his accompanied them and settled in Maryland. Their children were:

1. *George*; was born about 1750 in Cecil county, Md.; married May 15, 1775, Eleanor Cromwell; in June, 1776, removed from Maryland to Bedford Furnace, now Orbisonia, Penna., and with Thomas Cromwell and Edward Ridgely, about 1785, erected the old Bedford furnace, the first iron establishment west of the Susquehanna. After coming to Pennsylvania he was commissioned Colonel of one of the Pennsylvania regiments which took part in the Revolutionary war. In 1794 he built the stone house at Three Springs, Huntingdon county, Pa., on a large tract of valuable limestone land

which he had acquired, and moved thence from Bedford Furnace.

ii. Elizabeth; m. Richard Colgate, of Baltimore county, Md.

iii Ellen; m. John Colgate, of Baltimore county, Md.

iv. Sarah; b. in 1767 in Cecil county, Md. She removed with her brother George in 1776 to Bedford Furnace, Pa.; in 1786 she married Benjamin Elliott. Their children were (surname Elliott):

i. Eleanor; b. 1778; d. Feb. 13, 1865; m. October 6, 1808, William Orbison.

ii. Harriet; b. Oct. 1790; d. Sept. 16, 1869; m., Aug. 20, 1811, Jacob Miller of Huntingdon. Their children were Henry W., Elliott and G. Ashman.

iii. Matilda; b. 1792; m., March 28, 1816, Dr. James Stewart of Huntingdon county, who afterwards removed to Indiana county, Pa. They had one son, William M. Stewart, residing in Philadelphia.

There is in the possession of Richard Ashman, grandson of Col. George Ashman, at Three Springs, Huntingdon county, Pa., an old looking glass said to be two hundred years old, on the frame of which is a double coat of arms, indicating the union of two families. One of these is the Ashman arms and corresponds with the paintings now possessed by the different members of the family. The original painting from which the copies have been made is in possession of George Ashman, of Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WORTHIES.

Justices During the Revolutionary Era.

REYNOLDS, JOHN.

John Reynolds, son of John Reynolds, was a native of Shippensburg, or that neighborhood, where he was born in 1749. Of the three John Reynolds in the Cumberland Valley he appears to have been the more prominent one, "Justice Rannels," as he is generally noted. He was commissioned a justice of the peace prior to the Revolution, and during the struggle for independence was an active partisan. He was continued in commission of the peace by the Supreme Executive Council June 9, 1777, and by virtue of seniority became one of the

judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787, but voted against the ratification. He was an elder, as also was his father, of Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, in which graveyard rest his remains, having deceased on the 20th of October, 1789, aged 40 years. Few men in the Valley left a better record of a worthy and honorable life than "Justice Rannels." Descendants reside at Shippensburg.

LAIRD, SAMUEL.

Samuel Laird came from the north of Ireland in his early youth, where he was born in the year 1732. He appears to have received a good English education, and was among the first settlers of the town of Carlisle. He was commissioned coroner of the county of Cumberland Oct. 2, 1771, and served two years. During the Revolution he took an active part, was one of the commissioners for the county in 1778, and appointed a justice of the peace Feb. 6, 1779. The Supreme Executive Council appointed him March 3, 1781, one of the auditors of the Depreciation accounts, and on the 11th of October, 1785, he was commissioned presiding justice of the courts of quarter sessions, and of the orphans' court. He was one of the burgesses of Carlisle borough, May 21, 1787, and under the constitution of 1789-90, commissioned an associate judge in 1791, in which office he continued to his death. Mr. Laird died at Carlisle, Sept. 27, 1806 in his 74th year. The *Gazette* in its brief reference to him said, "One of the associate justices for Cumberland county—for many years an upright magistrate, before as well as since he took his seat on the bench. * * * He was one of the first inhabitants of this town, always active in promoting its best interests. Society both civil and religious has lost one of its greatest ornaments." Mr. Laird married Mary Young daughter of James Young. She was born Oct. 31, 1741 and died Feb. 4, 1833; and with her husband was interred in the graveyard at Meeting House Springs. Their son Samuel who married a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, a member of the Continental Congress, was a

Prominent lawyer in his day. He died and is buried in Harrisburg.

BEALE, THOMAS.

Thomas Beale, the son of William Beale and Mary, his wife, was born in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pa., August 6, 1737. His father was a minister in the Society of Friends. About the year 1763, Thomas Beale with his brother David settled in Tuscarora Valley, in Cumberland, now Juniata county, where they took up extensive tracts of land. In 1776 Thomas commanded a company in one of the Associated Battalions of Cumberland county. He was commissioned a justice of the peace, July 18, 1781, and became one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, October 27, 1786. He represented Cumberland county in the General Assembly from 1786 to 1789, and opposed the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, of which body, however, he was chosen a member from Mifflin county. He was commissioned an associate judge of the latter county August 17, 1791, holding the office until March 7, 1800. He died Sunday, January 30, 1803. He was a man of considerable prominence in public affairs. His son, William Beale, was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1799 to 1806, and State Senator from the Mifflin and Huntingdon district 1812 to 1816.

JORDAN, JOHN.

John Jordan, only child of John and Catharine Jordan, was born in the north of Ireland. His father, who came to America in 1740, settled in Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, dying in October, 1754, and according to his will written in 1750, "being arrived at a good old age." John Jordan, junior, was probably then thirty years of age. He received a good education, and when the Revolution came on he was in active business life. He early embarked in the contest, and served in the capacity of lieutenant and captain in the war, his title of major being due to his appointment of major of the militia in 1792. He was twice elected one of the commissioners for the county. In 1788 he was

elected a justice of the peace for the borough of Carlisle, and commissioned judge of the court of common pleas January 8, 1785. Under the constitution of 1789-90, he was appointed by Gov. Mifflin one of the associate judges on the bench in 1791. He died at Carlisle on the 5th of December, 1789. The *Gazette* in alluding to his death says: "He has during life been a uniform Whig, a lover of order, his country, constitution and laws—and in him society has lost a useful member. . . . All of which offices he discharged with probity, propriety and punctuality."

AGNEW, JOHN

John Agnew, son of James Agnew, was born March 4th, 1732, in Donegal township, Lancaster county, his parents removing west of the Susquehanna prior to 1740. John subsequently located in the town of Carlisle, was commissioned one of the Provincial justices May 28, 1770, and continued in that office under the constitution of 1776. He was a member of the Committee of Observation in 1774, and was an active Whig during the war; was commissioned clerk of the court of quarter sessions Nov. 5, 1777, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oct. 26, 1784. He died at Carlisle, April 8, 1790 in his 59th year, and the *Gazette* in its brief obituary of him says: "He long exercised the office of magistrate, both before and since the Independence of America, in which office he gave universal satisfaction. In him the community have lost an upright officer, a worthy friend, and an honest man."

CARLISLE PRESBYTERY.

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

By the division, as we have seen, Presbytery lost three of its honored ministers and four of its churches—three of them strong and influential. Upon its roll were left the following names of ministers and churches, as reported in 1838:

James Snodgrass, P., Hanover church.
Wm. Paxton, D. D., Lower Marsh Creek.

David Denny, W. C.
Joshua Williams, D. D., W. C.

Amos A. M'Ginley, P., Upper and Lower Path Valley.

Henry R. Wilson, sr., P., Shippensburg.

John Moody, D. D., P., Middle Springs.

James R. Sharon, P., Paxton and Derry.

James Buchanan, S. S., Greencastle.

Robert S. Grier, P., Tom's Creek and Piney Creek.

Daniel M'Ginley, P., Carlisle, Second.

Robert M'Cochren, P., Big Springs.

Anderson B. Quay, P., Monaghan and Petersburg.

Matthew B. Patterson, P., Middle Ridge.

Thomas Creigh, P., Mercersburg.

James C. Watson, P., Gettysburg and Great Conewago.

Henry R. Wilson, jr., Mts.

Baynard R. Hall, S. S., Bedford.

N. Grier White, P., M'Connellsburg, Green Hill and Well's Valley.

John Dickey, P., Bloomfield, Landisburg and Buffalo.

O. P. Cummins, P., Dickinson.

A. K. Nelson, P., Upper and Center.

David D. Clark, P., Schellsburg.

Joseph M'Kee, S. S., Newbury and Roxbury.

S. S. M'Donald, S. S., Cumberland, Md.

Falling Spring vacant.

Silver Spring vacant.

Hagerstown, Md., vacant.

Williamsport, Md., vacant.

Hancock, Md., vacant.

Hopewell, vacant.

St. Thomas and Rocky Spring, vacant.

Waynesboro, vacant.

Welsh Run, S. S., (Robert Kennedy).

Having passed through the conflict and excitement preceding and attendant upon the division, and having regretfully parted with some of its ministers and churches, Presbytery righted itself, adjusted its rigging—as would a staunch vessel that had weathered a storm—and went steadily forward on its way and in the prosecution of its work, viz: caring for existing churches, and occupying new ground and organizing new churches.

In looking to the interests of the churches under its care, its first aim and effort were to have those that were vacant supplied with pastors, or, where that could not be done, with occasional means

of grace, either by supplies appointed from its own members or from abroad. In the latter case great caution was exercised, lest unworthy persons should be permitted to labor in their vacant churches and sow the seeds of error or discord. The rule adopted in 1886, prior to the division, was strictly enforced by the standing committee on vacant churches and supplies. This rule called for the "examination and approval by the committee of all ministers from abroad before they be allowed to labor within the bounds of Presbytery or as stated supplies of vacant churches." In this connection, we would add that Presbytery claimed and exercised the right to examine all applicants for membership by letter, whether from Presbyteries of our own denomination or foreign bodies. Watchful care being thus exercised as to the preaching and the preachers of the Gospel in its bounds, Presbytery put forth earnest effort to develop the spiritual life of the churches and educate them to more liberal and enlarged views and practices in regard to the benevolent operations of the Church, both at home and abroad.

Presbytery's next aim was to occupy new ground and organize new churches within its own territory. These were years of earnest, quiet work and substantial progress in this direction, as well as in developing the internal life of the Church.

As in the sphere of nature and of government, so in that of the Church. In nature, the *few* days of the season that are marked by destructive cyclone and tempest and tornado attract more attention and call forth more comment than the *many* days of calm and sunshine and shower, in which occur the growth of vegetation, the maturing of fruits, the ingathering of harvests, the filling of barns with plenty and the hearts of men with joy and gladness. The *few* years of disastrous and destructive war and conflict which fall to the lot of a nation fill many more pages of her history than the *many* years of peace and quiet, during which are witnessed marvelous development and progress in the arts and sciences, in commerce and trade, in agriculture and manufacture, in

education and refinement, in population and in national power and greatness.

Thus is it in the Church. The years of peace and quiet may attract less attention and furnish less material for the pen of the historian, because each succeeding year may correspond largely with that which went before. Nevertheless, these being the years of earnest, faithful toil in the Master's vineyard are, ordinarily, the years of the Church's prosperity and progress.

These thoughts are suggested by looking at the work undertaken and the results secured during these years. This is especially true in regard to the planting of churches in hitherto unoccupied fields and in growing centers of population. Presbytery had a standing committee whose special business was to look after this work—a committee on home missions within its own bounds. Part of the destitute territory lay contiguous to the Presbytery of Winchester, Va., and the co-operation of brethren of that Presbytery was, in some instances, kindly proffered, and by ours as thankfully received. For several years we had two missionaries laboring in the rapidly developing coal region west of Cumberland, Md., where the sturdy and intelligent miners were brought together and organized into churches, and thus a good and permanent work accomplished. But the work of organizing new churches was not confined to this region. It extended throughout the Presbytery.

The following is the order in which these organizations took place: Hancock, Md., 1841; Middletown, 1850; Burnt Cabins, 1851; Clear Spring, Md., 1853; Pine Street, Harrisburg, 1858; Frostburg, Md., 1858; Barton, Md., 1859; Mechanicsburg, 1860; Lonaconing and Piedmont, Md., 1861; Newport, 1863; Warfordsburg, —; Harrisburg, Seventh Street, 1866; Martinsburg, W. Va., 1867; Chambersburg, Central, 1868; Buck Valley, 1869; and in 1845 the church of Millerstown was transferred by Synod from the Presbytery of Huntingdon to the Presbytery of Carlisle. On the other hand the churches of Bedford and Schellsburg were, on account of geographical position and traveling facilities, set

over from the Presbytery of Carlisle to that of Huntingdon the year before the reunion.

The membership of the churches increased from 8,173 in 1839 to 5,546 in 1870; and the gifts for benevolent objects from \$1,417 to \$10,316. Presbytery took a deep interest in the work carried forward by the various Boards of the Church, and was ever ready to co-operate in such ways as were then in vogue. It was not, however, till 1868 that standing committees were appointed whose duties call them to look to the interests of the several Boards.

The policy was adopted of grouping, as far as possible, feeble churches, so as to form self sustaining charges—a policy which of late has been receiving the earnest attention of Presbytery's Permanent Committee on Home Missions, and which, through the efforts mainly of Rev. Wm. H. Logan, our Presbyterial Missionary, has been accepted by eight of our weaker churches, which have recently been formed into three pastoral charges. This is the policy which is also being urged in the work of Synodical Sustentation, just now going into operation. The churches which we are accustomed to speak of as the weaker churches have, in the main, been rendered so by the force of circumstances lying quite beyond their control. Such, for instance, as the emigration of families—sometimes many of them from a particular community—to the West; local changes in centers of population, leading to the building up of town churches by the depletion of those in the country adjacent; young men leaving their homes to seek positions and employment in the cities and manufacturing districts and on railroads, or in the distant West. The fact that they are weak should not lead Presbytery to regard them as unimportant, or fail to care for and foster them. They may, perchance, not grow strong. This, in many a case, is an impossibility. Nevertheless, they are doing important work. They are rearing men and women who compose the very bone and sinew of the strong and aggressive churches of the land, and are furnishing more young men to fill the ranks of the ministry at home and go abroad as heralds of the gospel, than

the wealthy and influential churches of our large towns and cities.

During the period of which we write a change took place in the Synodical relations of the Presbytery. Donegal Presbytery was the child of the Synod of Philadelphia, when it stood single and alone on this continent, and was the highest judicatory of the Church. It and its successor, the Presbytery of Carlisle, never knew any other Synodical connection till 1854.

At the April meeting that year, after an earnest and protracted discussion, Presbytery resolved to join the Presbytery of Baltimore in overturing the General Assembly to divide the Synod of Philadelphia. The General Assembly, in session the next month, acted favorably, and erected the Synod of Baltimore, composed of the Presbyteries of Baltimore, Carlisle, Eastern Shore, Md., and Winchester, Va. In this Synodical connection the Presbytery of Carlisle continued till the time of the reunion of the Assemblies. Our relations with the brethren of the other Presbyteries composing the Synod were exceedingly cordial and pleasant, especially during the first six years. But the harmony of these relations was interrupted by occurrences which proved to be of deepest import to the nation as well as the Church.

The "John Brown Raid" and the burning of Harper's Ferry took place just a few days before the meeting of Synod at Alexandria, Va., October 18th, 1859. The whole region round about was in a ferment of excitement. The entire country was startled. The Government was aroused. Troops were hurrying towards Harper's Ferry. Travel in parts of Virginia was interrupted and some members had difficulty in reaching Synod. It is not to be wondered at that the members of Synod from Winchester Presbytery were deeply stirred and wrought upon. Those who were at that meeting will not soon forget some of the exciting scenes that occurred. In the heat of awakened feeling not a few of the Virginia members uttered words far from complimentary to the North, whilst abounding in laudation of their own State. Amongst them, however, was one who, with unclouded judgment and

unruffled temper, remained cool and self-possessed. It was the venerable T. Boomer Balch, D. D., the oldest member of Winchester Presbytery. Growing impatient he finally rose, exclaiming: "I'm tired hearing about Virginia. It's Virginia! Virginia! Old Virginia! as if there were no other place under God's heavens but Old Virginia."

The wedge of division here found its entrance. At the meeting of Synod, at Georgetown, D. C., one year later, there were but few members present from Winchester Presbytery. They expressed a desire to be transferred to the Synod of Virginia. In this, Synod did not concur; but adopted the following resolutions, viz: "That the Synod have heard with regret the expressed desire of the Presbytery of Winchester to change their Synodical relation; and while they deprecate the attitude of opposition to what that Presbytery consider their duty in the case, they do, in all kindness and Christian love, resolve, under the circumstances, not to accede to their request for the present, and ask the Presbytery to reconsider their decision in the case."

This, however, was the last time they met with us. Already the air was full of ominous mutterings. Soon after, the war of the rebellion was upon us; and Winchester Presbytery went out from the Synod of Baltimore as its State went out from the Union. We regretted it; for they were brethren whom we esteemed and loved. Some of the brethren and churches of other Presbyteries, whose sympathies were with the South, also withdrew. With those who remained our relations were most pleasant; for they were loyal alike to the Government and the General Assembly.

During the dark days of the rebellion the churches of the Presbytery were made to suffer no little. Much of our territory lay along the border and was subject to raids and incursions by the enemy. In this territory were fully one-half the churches of the Presbytery. Many of their edifices were occupied in turn by friend and foe for hospitals, for barracks, and in one instance by the enemy's cavalry for stable. By the burn-

ing of Chambersburg in one of the raids, a large portion of Falling Spring congregation was rendered homeless, and in many instances almost penniless. Many of the noblest and best of the sons of the churches were in the field. Five of our ministers became chaplains in the army—W. O. Ferriday, One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; John Jay Pomeroy, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, 1862-1864, and One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1864 to close of war; John C. Wilhelm, Forty fifth regiment United States colored troops; S. J. Niccolle, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Geo. W. Chalfant, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

For weeks six counties of our Presbytery—Frederick and Washington, Maryland, and Franklin, Cumberland, Adams and York, Pa.—were occupied by Gen. Lee and his veteran army; and on our territory occurred, July 1-3, 1863, the pivotal battle of the rebellion.

As we look back to the exciting and distracting influences of those years, we are led to wonder that more of harm did not come to the cause and Church of Christ. This must be attributed to the general loyalty of the people, and, above all, to the watchful care of Him who is "Head over all things to the Church."

While alienation and estrangement and separation were taking place among brethren of the North and South, the great Head of the Church was moving the hearts of the brethren of the divided Presbyterian family in the North and preparing the way for those, who, for well nigh a third of a century, had been apart, once more to come together. There was a general movement of the Old and New School bodies in this direction which was hailed with gladness by the Presbytery of Carlisle. But even before this was inaugurated, the two Presbyteries now composing it had taken steps looking to a closer, and, if possible organic union. But of this and the history of the re-united Presbytery, we shall speak more particularly after briefly tracing the history of the Presbytery of Harrisburg.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

OLIII.

GEN. WILLIAM THOMPSON.—From an obituary notice, published at the time, of Mrs. Catharine Thompson, who died at Chambersburg, March 24, 1808, we have this information of her distinguished husband: "He had been a captain in the Provincial service during the Indian war. At the commencement of the Revolution he was appointed a colonel in the army that marched to Boston, and after advanced to brigadier general. At the battle of the Three Rivers he was taken prisoner, and was afterwards exchanged and appointed major general, but the peace took place before he took that command."

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

[From a small volume entitled "French and Indian Cruelty Exemplified, and the Life and Various Vicissitudes of Fortune of Peter Williamson," published at Dublin in 1766, having then reached its seventh edition, we find the following reference to Indian outrages in the Cumberland valley, of a date prior to any given by the historians. Taken prisoner in 1754, he continues a relation of his journey to the westward, and narrates the miseries and sufferings of a fellow prisoner, an old, gray headed man.]

One night after he had been thus tormented, whilst he and I were sitting together condoling each other at the misfortunes and miseries we daily suffered, a party arrived bringing twenty scalps and three prisoners, who had unhappily fallen into their hands in Cannocojigge, a small town near the river Susquehanna, chiefly inhabited by the [Scotch] Irish. These prisoners gave us some shocking accounts of the murders and devastations committed in their parts. The various and complicated actions of these barbarians would entirely fill a large volume, but what I have already written, with a few other instances which I shall select from their information, will enable the reader to guess at the horrid treatment the English

and Indians in their interest have suffered for many years past. I shall, therefore, only mention in a brief manner those that suffered near the same time as myself. This party who now joined us, had it not, I found, in their power, to begin their wickedness as soon as those who risked my habitation; the first of their tragedies being on the 25th day of October, 1754, when John Lewis, with his wife and three small children fell sacrifices to their cruelty, and were miserably scalped and murdered; his house, barn and everything he possessed being burned and destroyed. On the 28th Jacob Miller, with his wife and six of his family, together with everything on his plantation underwent the same fate. The 30th, the house, mill, barn, twenty head of cattle, two teams of horses, and everything belonging to the unhappy George Folke, met with the like treatment, himself, wife, and all his miserable family, consisting of nine in number, being inhumanly scalped, then cut in pieces and given to the swine, which devoured them. I shall give another instance of the numberless and unheard of barbarities they related of these savages, and proceed to their own tragical end. In short, one of the substantial traders belonging to the Province, having business that called him some miles up the country, fell into the hands of these devils, who not only scalped him, but immediately roasted him before he was dead; then, like cannibals, for want of other food, eat his whole body, and of his head made what they called an Indian pudding.

From these few instances of savage cruelty, the deplorable situation of the defenceless inhabitants, and what they hourly suffered in that part of the globe, must strike utmost horror to a human soul, and cause in every heart the utmost detestation, not only against the authors of such tragic scenes, but against those who thro' perfidy, inattention, or pusillanimous and erroneous principles, suffered these savages at first, unrepelled or even unmolested, to commit such outrages and incredible depredations and murders. For no torments, no barbarities that can be exercised on the

human sacrifices they get into their power, are left untried or omitted.

[The relator then gives an account of the diabolical manner in which the three prisoners were put to death. Indeed one shudders at the recital. Is it a wonder that our frontiersmen took the retributive work into their own hands, and wiped out the nest of red vipers at Conestoga.]

WHAT OUR ANCESTORS DRANK.

[From Acrelius' "History of New Sweden," and other historical works concerning Pennsylvania, we cull the following list of drinkables our good old ancestors enjoyed. The record is worth preserving. In doing so, it has been thought useless to give any definition of names of drinks common in our time.]

French Wine, Frontignac "Frotenac," Pontac, Port a-Port, Lisbon Wine, Phial Wine (Fayal), Sherry and Maderia Wine, which is altogether the most used.

Sangaree is made of wine, water, sugar, a dash of nutmeg, with some leaves of balm put in.

Hot Wine, Warmed Wine, is drunk warm, with sugar, cardamoms, and cinnamon in it. Some times, also, it has in it the yolks of eggs beaten up together, and grains of allspice, and then it is called *Mulled Wine*.

Cherry Wine. The berries are pressed, the juice strained from them, Muscavado or raw sugar is put in; then it ferments and after some months becomes clear.

Cyder Royal is so called, when some quarts of brandy are thrown into a barrel of cider, along with several pounds of Muscavado sugar, whereby it becomes stronger and tastes better. If it is then left alone for a year or so, or taken over the sea, then thrown off into bottles, with some raisins put in, it may deserve the name of apple wine.

Cyder Royal of another kind, of which one-half is cider and the other mead, both freshly fermented together.

Raw Dram, Raw Rum, is a drink of Rum unmixed with anything. *Egg-Nog, Cherry-Pounce, Punch.*

Mumm, Mimn, or Mimbo, made of water, sugar and rum, is the most common drink in the interior of the country, and has set up many a tavern keeper.

Manathum is made of small beer with rum and sugar.

Tiff, or *Fläpp*, is made of small beer, rum and sugar, with a slice of bread toasted and buttered.

Hot Rum, warmed with sugar and grains of allspice; customary at funerals.

Mulled Rum, warmed with egg yolks and allspice.

Hotch Pot (Hot Pot?), warmed beer with rum in it.

Sampson is warmed cider with rum in it.

Grog.

Sing, or *Long Sup*, half water and half rum, with sugar in it.

Mintwater, distilled from mint, mixed in the rum, to make a drink for strengthening the stomach.

Egg Punch, of yolks of eggs, rum, sugar and warm water.

Milk Punch.

Skilbub is made of milk-warm milk, wine and sugar, not unlike our Oelost. It is used in summer time as a cooling beverage [N. B.—The Swedish *Oelost* is made by mixing warm milk and beer.]

Still Liquor, brandy made of peaches or apples, without the addition of any grain, is not regarded as good as rum.

Whiskey.

Beer is brewed in the towns; is brown, thick, and unpalatable. Is drunk by the common people.

Small Beer from molasses. When the water is warmed, the molasses is poured in with a little malt or wheat bran, and is well shaken together. Afterwards a lay of hops and yeast is added, and then it is put in a keg, where it ferments, and the next day is clear and ready for use. It is more wholesome, pleasanter to the taste, and milder to the stomach than any small beer or malt.

Spruce Beer.

Table Beer, made of persimmons. The persimmon is a fruit like our egg plum. When these have been well frosted, they are pounded along with their seeds, mixed up with wheat bran, made into large loaves, and baked in the oven. Then, whenever desired pieces of this are taken and moistened, and with these the drink is brewed.

Mead is made of honey and water boiled together, which ferments of itself

in the cask. The stronger it is of honey the longer it takes to ferment. Drunk in this country too soon, it causes sickness of the stomach and headache.

Besides these they also use the liqueurs called cordial, such as anise water, cinnamon water, and others scarcely to be enumerated, as also drops to pour into wine and brandy almost without end.

Tea is a drink very generally used. No one is so high as to despise it, nor any one so low as nor to think himself worthy of it. It is not drunk oftener than twice a day. It is always drunk by the common people with sugar in it.

Brandy in tea is called *lass* (lazy.)

Coffee comes from Martinico, St. Domingo and Surinam; is sold in large quantities and used for breakfast.

Chocolate is in general use for breakfast and supper. It is drunk with a spoon; sometimes prepared with a little milk, but mostly only with water.

THE AGNEWS OF MARSH CREEK.

Robert Agnew, banker, of Cootahill, Ireland, furnishes the following information derived from his father who is still living:

"Three brothers of Agnews came from Scotland during the persecutions in that country and settled in Ireland, one at Craigmores, near Randallstown, county of Antrim; another at Donegore, near Antrimtown, and the other somewhere in the county of Tyrone. One or two sons of the one who settled at Craigmores went to America, supposed to be before 1788 or 1789, and settled in Philadelphia, and it appears they were very successful in business there."

It is supposed that Samuel and James Agnew, who moved from Donegal, in Lancaster county, and settled in the "Manor of Masque" in the year 1789, were the sons of the brother who settled near Randallstown, Craigmores.

JAMES AGNEW was born July 31, 1711, and probably came to Donegal (now Rapho) township, Lancaster county, Pa., when it was organized in 1729 with Arthur Patterson, who married Ann Scott, in Ireland, in 1724. Patterson and Agnew were blacksmiths, the latter being a single man. It is well known that Arthur Patterson carried on the business for many

years, and was a skilled workman in various other branches in the manufacture of iron and steel into agricultural implements and edge tools. I cannot discover that James Agnew carried on the business in his own name while he resided in Donegal, and I infer that he was a journeyman, and probably worked for Mr. Patterson. It would seem from their intimate and close relationship through life, that they were friends. James Agnew married a Donegal lass in 1781, whose name is now unknown. By her he had two children, viz:

i John, b. March 4, 1782.

ii Jennet, b. August 22, 1785, and who married Cap. Abraham Scott. (A tradition in the family is that the Abraham Scott who married Jennet Agnew, was the father of James Agnew's second wife. I cannot discover any of the name old enough to correspond with his age, in Donegal, and therefore I conclude that Captain Abraham Scott was the person. He was a relative of the Chickies Scotts, but not a brother.)

James Agnew married, secondly, Rebecca Scott, daughter of Abraham Scott. She was born December 17th, 1707, and was the sister of Mrs. Ann Patterson, wife of Arthur Patterson, Mrs. James Moore, and Samuel Alexander and Josiah Scott, all of whom settled along Big Chickies creek, at and near where the old Paxtang and Conestoga road crossed now the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike. From the letter which appeared in *Notes and Queries* (No. cl) it will be seen that James Agnew removed to Marsh creek in 1739, where he carried on blacksmithing for many years. He died October 2d, 1770. Several years after his death his son, Samuel, purchased land in Carolina, and removed there. The Agnews in the south are descended from Samuel. The Rev. Samuel A. Agnew, who resides at Bethany, Lee county, Mississippi, is a Presbyterian minister and a direct descendant of James Agnew.

In a future number of *Notes and Queries* I propose giving a sketch of several members of the Scott family, of whom Mrs. James Agnew was one.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

HARRISBURG PRESBYTERY.

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY,]

The Presbytery of Harrisburg was erected by the Synod of Pennsylvania (New School) on the 31st of October, 1839, at the request of the Revs. Robert Cathcart, D. D., B. J. Wallace, William M. Hall, W. T. Sprole and Robert Kennedy, and was made to "comprehend these ministers and the Rev. William Tracy, with all those ministers and churches in the Presbyteries of Carlisle, Huntingdon and Northumberland, and those within the counties of York, Cumberland and Lancaster, who have declared or may declare their adherence to this Synod."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the territory covered by the new Presbytery was about three times as large as that of the Presbytery of Carlisle, and was substantially the same as embraced in it when it included Huntingdon and Northumberland Presbyteries.

As ordered by Synod, the first meeting was held at Carlisle on the 8d of March, 1840, and was opened with a sermon by Dr. Cathcart, who was also appointed to act as Moderator until another be chosen. At this meeting Rev. Wm. R. DeWitt, D. D., was received as a member, and the churches of York and Carlisle, First, from the Presbytery of Carlisle, were taken under its care. The ministers present were Robert Cathcart, D. D., Robert Kennedy, Wm. T. Sprole, Wm. M. Hall, Wm. R. Dewitt, D. D., and Wm. Tracy. Absent, Benjamin J. Wallace. The church of Harrisburg made application and was received under its care the 26th of November following.

Mention has been made of the foregoing ministers, except Mr. Tracy and Mr. Hall, in speaking of the "division" of the Presbytery of Carlisle. Mr. Tracy was a missionary laboring in India under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. Hall, previously a member of the Bar, settled at Lewistown and enjoying one of the most extensive and lucrative practices in Central Pennsylvania, had been licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio, which included the cities of Pittsburg

and Allegheny, with which Presbytery he was connected until the division of the Church took place. He tells us he "sided with the body terming itself the 'Constitutional Party' and was opposed to the excision of the Synods and the measures of the Assembly therewith connected, but never deemed himself a New School man, *theologically speaking*."* His connection with the Presbytery of Harrisburg was brief. Withdrawing from it, for there were no letters of dismission granted by either party in those days of embittered feeling, he was received and enrolled as a member of the Presbytery of Carlisle the 21st of July, 1841.

Very soon after its formation, Presbytery defined its position on several important points. At its second meeting, held at Mt. Joy May 19th, 1840, it declared its attachment and adherence to the voluntary Societies and Boards, and charged the Old School branch of the Church with "having so departed from the spirit and usages of our Church as to break up to a very considerable degree the Christian fellowship which existed and was manifested in the co operative Boards and Societies, by the formation of separate and sectarian institutions." It also defined its doctrinal position, declaring that its members "received and adopted the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms, Larger and Shorter, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scripture," and emphasized this by adding, "that no one can honestly subscribe these Standards or remain in the Church after subscribing them, who is conscious of holding any opinions at variance with the system of truth they exhibit." Yet they claimed liberty as to method of expressing and expounding these doctrines. In the matter of Church Polity, they declared their "approval of the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States as exhibited in its Form of Government and Book of Discipline." But held "it a fundamental principle of our church government that the authority of ecclesiastical courts is only declarative and ministerial, and that all their de-

cisions affecting the rights and reputation and the consciences of men must be founded on the revealed will of God."

Most of the aggressive work undertaken and accomplished by the Presbytery of Harrisburg was in the territory lying beyond the bounds of the Presbytery of Carlisle, and mainly in the bounds of the Presbytery of Northumberland. There were two good and substantial reasons for this—first, the greater spiritual destitutions in that part of the Presbytery, especially in the lumbering regions; and second, the closer sympathy of the people with the New School Church. Many of the communities along the Susquehanna and its tributaries were composed largely of New England people, who had been reared in the Congregational Church. They had been attracted to this region by the fine forests of pine and hemlock, and the facilities for rafting the lumber to market. They brought with them to their adopted State the religious views and modes of worship, the business habits and the social and domestic customs prevalent in their New England homes. These have left an abiding impress upon the people of Central and Northern Pennsylvania, which may be seen in church life, in business shrewdness and enterprise; in the laying out of their towns and in the style of architecture. The make up of the communities of the Susquehanna region is very different from that of the Juniata. Nor was there less difference in the ecclesiastical affinities shown at and after the time of the division. Among the Scotch-Irish communities in the latter (embraced mainly in the Presbytery of Huntingdon) the New School movement made but little impression and gained almost no footing.

Recognizing this state of affairs, the Presbytery of Harrisburg wisely addressed itself to the work which appeared to come legitimately to its hand, by turning to the Susquehanna region. At its meeting in October, 1844, it "appointed a committee on correspondence and church erection in the interior of Pennsylvania." It also "resolved that, in the opinion of this Presbytery, it would be greatly for the interests of religion that the Philadelphia Home Missionary So-

*Letter to Presbytery of Carlisle, on file.

cietv should send into the interior of Pennsylvania at least five missionaries, if practicable, who shall at first itinerate with a view to the formation, as soon as possible, of permanent Presbyterian congregations." We do not know to what extent their appeal for laborers was responded to, but we have evidence from subsequent action at different times that the interest of Presbytery in this matter did not flag.

In the bounds of the Presbytery of Carlisle the Presbytery of Harrisburg was instrumental in reviving and reorganizing the almost extinct church of Middle Paxton, thus forming the flourishing church of Dauphin. The old house of worship stood on the high ground a short distance above the village. The congregation accustomed there to assemble had, by removals and deaths, become greatly reduced in numbers, and was struggling to keep in existence. In the fall of 1848, Presbytery sent Rev. George R. Moore into the field to labor as a missionary. A new interest was soon awakened. The people asked for a new organization, and Presbytery gave it to them in 1850. They felt the need of a new house of worship. Presbytery took an interest in this and recommended the congregation to the churches under its care for aid. The result was the erection in the same year of the neat and comfortable church now occupied by the congregation, located in the town instead of half a mile away in the country. The only other church organized by the Presbytery of Harrisburg in the bounds of the Presbytery of Carlisle, was the Second, now known as the Elder Street church, Harrisburg.

Great interest was also taken by this Presbytery in the general work of Home Missions. Nor was there less manifested in the causes of Foreign Missions, Church Erection, Publication, Ministerial Relief and Education. As was also the case in the Presbytery of Carlisle, the subject of education of young men for the ministry received much attention. The harvest fields were ever widening in both Presbyteries, and there was felt a pressing need of more laborers. In tracing the history of the Presbytery we find a very perceptible change taking

place in the views of its members in regard to the Church doing its own work by means of agencies of its own, instead of depending on those of "voluntary societies." Indeed a change had come over the entire Church. With its growth in numbers and in influence and power there came to the New School body a growing consciousness of *individuality* and an ever deepening sense of responsibility.

The Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., speaking for the New School body, tells us, in his paper on the reunion, that as early as 1847 there was a strong sentiment in favor of the Church controlling the agencies employed to do her work. He says that in the action of the General Assembly of that year "are to be found the germs of the whole subsequent policy. * * * Various causes contributed to retard for several years the full execution or completion of the plan. But it was not dropped or overlooked." In the appendix of the Assembly's minutes (N. S.) of 1849, is to be found an exhaustive report on the subject, prepared by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D. In the General Assembly of 1851, the whole subject was referred to a committee, with Dr. Mills as chairman. This committee made a report to the General Assembly of 1852, dealing mainly with these subjects—Education for the Ministry, Home Missions and Publication. The discussion was earnest and protracted, lasting three days, and "resulted in the very general conviction that something must be done, and that quickly, if we would perform our proper part in carrying forward the Lord's work, or save ourselves from being absorbed on the one hand or losing our very name as Presbyterian Christians on the other." Dr. Stearns adds: "The results of this Assembly were eminently gratifying to the friends of progress. The members went home to their Presbyteries and churches, feeling that a new era had at length opened on their beloved Church. It had now fairly taken its stand as an independent body of Presbyterian Christians."

Not having formed any independent organization for the work of Foreign

†Dr. Stearns—Reunion Vol., p. 68.

Missions, the contributions of the churches for that object continued to flow through the channel of the American Board, down to the time of reunion.

This change of sentiment in regard to the independent management of church work was not confined to the New School Presbyterians, but appears to have been shared by the Congregationalists as well, with whom they had hitherto co-operated. The convention of that denomination which met at Albany, N. Y., in 1852, abolished the "Plan of Union" as injurious to them. This action was beneficial to the New School Church, and ultimately proved a blessing to the entire Presbyterian Church; for it removed one of the main grounds of separation and marked an important stage *really*, though, to the actors in those scenes, *unconsciously*, reached in the direction of reunion.

Presbytery manifested a deep interest in the practical questions with which the Church has ever to deal; such as the distribution of God's word among the people, the proper observance of the Sabbath, &c. In time of our country's peril from rebellion, it was patriotic, fearless, outspoken. During the latter years of its existence it had in active operation a system of Presbyterian visitation, similar to that in the Presbytery of Carlisle, only that its visitations were annual instead of bi-ennial, as in the Presbytery of Carlisle.

We note some statistics given the year before the reunion relating to those churches which had formerly belonged to the Presbytery of Carlisle, or were organized in its bounds after the division:

	Mem- bers,	In S. School,	Home Miss.	Foreign Miss.
Carlisle, First ..	348	260	\$347	\$144
Harrisb'g, First, Market Square	218	450	2236	916
York	234	450	543	1174
Dauphin	63	188	18	61
Harrisburg, Second, Elder St.	50	90		

The above figures indicate the state of the churches, and the general spirit of beneficence — affording evidence of strength, vitality, efficiency. The other objects for which contributions were regularly made, were Education, Publication,

Church Erection, Ministerial Relief and (after the war) Freedmen.

Of the ministers who entered the Presbytery of Harrisburg at its formation from the Presbytery of Carlisle, not one was present to answer at the final roll call. Rev. Robert Kennedy had fallen asleep in 1843, among the people where the main part of his life-work had been done, aged 65. Dr. Cathcart, venerated and beloved, had, at the advanced age of 90, been called to his rest and reward in 1849. Dr. DeWitt, whose memory is still fresh in the hearts of his brethren and his devoted congregation, passed away December 23d, 1867, at the age of almost 76—when the dawn of reunion was breaking, and his heart was all aglow in anticipation of its consummation and meridian glory. These were the ministers who had formerly belonged to the Presbytery of Carlisle.

As pastors of Carlisle First, and York (the former served by Rev. W. T. Sprole and the latter by Rev. B. J. Wallace at the time of the disruption) were respectively Revs. Conway P. Wing, D. D., and Henry E. Niles, D. D.—men of catholic spirit, whose desires were for union; whilst at Harrisburg, First—first as co-pastor, at the time as successor of Dr. DeWitt, was Dr. Thomas H. Robinson—an Old School man by birth and education, and a New School man by adoption; a veritable Old-New School man—two in one, typical of the reunited Church. As pastor at Dauphin, was Rev. D. C. Meeker, who longed to see the two branches of the Church he loved made one again. The Second (Elder Street) church, Harrisburg, was without a pastor.

On the 4th of May, 1869, the Presbytery of Harrisburg took its final adjournment, prior to doing so having made provision for being called together by its Moderator, should there be occasion. There was none, however, and when its members next assembled in Presbyterian capacity, it was in company with the Old School brethren in the various Presbyteries within whose bounds their territory lay. Of the *reunion* of the Presbyteries of Carlisle and Harrisburg we have next to speak.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLIV.

WHERE IS IT?—At the celebration on the 4th of July, 1788, by the citizens of Carlisle, in favor of the Constitution, there was presented to the Federal Society by Michael Ege a piece of artillery cast at his furnace, inscribed "Federal." Is this cannon in existence?

CONNER (*N. & Q. calix*).—In reference to this *Note* of May 28th, permit me to state that while it is quite true that my father, the late Commodore David Conner, U. S. N., was born in Harrisburg, and that he was the son of another David Conner, for a time living in that place, it is a mistake to suppose that his father was the David Conner mentioned. The fact is there were two contemporaneous persons of the name in Harrisburg, during the latter part of the last century, both of whom, having been confounded together, are spoken of as one and the same person. The David Conner who was *not* the father of Commodore Conner came from Cumberland county, as mentioned in the said *Note*; the David Conner who *was* the father of Commodore Conner came from Chester county. Each one of the two men is shown, respectively, as resident in his own county, in the year 1785, by the Tax Lists of said counties, while, in 1788, the original notice in the *Carlisle Gazette* shows that it was the Cumberland man who was then settled in Harrisburg; the Chester County Tax List, for the same year, proving Commodore Conner's father to be still a resident of the last mentioned county. After removing to Harrisburg, *subsequent* to 1788, the father of Commodore Conner died there in the winter of 1792-3, as the Letters of Administration on his estate, granted to his widow Abigail, prove. By an entry in my old family Bible, he records that he was married to the said Abigail Rhodes on the 14th of July, 1772. She was the daughter of Barnabas Rhodes, brother to Samuel Rhoads, Mayor of Philadelphia, in 1774, and mem-

ber of the Continental Congress. Both men were sons of John Rhoads, of Whitlow, county Derby, England, who emigrated to Darby, then in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in or about the year 1684. In writing the surname, I give its spelling as found in each man's signature.

P. S. P. C.

Rowlandville, Md.

SAMUEL SMITH (*N. & Q. clx*).—Was born in the north of Ireland, and came to Donegal township, then Chester, now Lancaster county, in the year 1735, and settled along Conewago creek, at the point where the present Elizabethtown and Hummelstown road crosses the same. He took up three hundred acres of land, which he subsequently patented, (*vide* Patent Book A, vol. 10, page 412, Phila.) This tract laid in Derry and Donegal townships (now Mount Joy township,) and upon the eastern side of the Conewago creek he erected a grist and saw mill. He was an Indian trader also. In 1749 he moved to the west side of the Susquehanna river, and was appointed one of the first Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland county in 1750. He probably settled first in Hopewell township. After the purchase of land from the Indians by the Penns, along the Juniata in 1754, Samuel Smith, James Lowrey, Daniel Lowrey, James Sterrett and Edward Johnson, Indian traders, who all resided in Donegal township, moved up the Juniata Valley, and located three hundred acres of land each, at "Frankstown." This land was in Cumberland county at the time. It is probable that Mr. Smith resided near Frankstown after 1754. October 19, 1757, he sold his farm, grist and saw mill along the Conewago to Captain Thomas Harris (Indian trader), and at that time he gave his place of residence in Cumberland county. The witnesses to the deed, to Harris, were: Thomas Wilson and John Smith. John Harris owned the adjoining farm at Conewago, on the Derry side of the creek. It is probable that this John Harris was a brother of Thomas Harris. Their signatures resemble each other very much.

S. H.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA.

DAVID BYERS came from the North of Ireland and settled in Donegal in the year 1780, upon the farm now owned by Jacob Mumma, one of the Republican delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Byers died May 20, 1748, leaving his wife Mary and sons:

i. *David*.

ii. *John*; who married Rebecca, the widow of Robert Galbraith, the son of John Galbraith, who was the brother of Col. James Galbraith, of Hope-well township, Cumberland county. Robert Galbraith died in 1747 and left two children, one of whom, Rebecca, married Col. Ephraim Blaine, the great-grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine. Captain John Byers moved to Cumberland county about the year 1754 or 55.

Captain John Wilkins also moved to Cumberland county from Donegal about the same time Captain Byers went.

John Byers was one of the executors of Nathaniel Little, who died in December, 1748. Mr. Little owned the farm along Donegal Meeting House Run near Marietta, and about a mile southeast from the Byers farm. He married Jennet, the widow of William Wilkins, and it is quite probable that she was a near relative of Mr. Byers.

Mr. Little, commonly called Lytle, had one son, John. The farm upon which he resided belonged to the children of William Wilkins, in which Mrs. Lytle had a life estate. Mr. Lytle, by will, and his widow, attempted to convey in fee the Wilkins farm to their son John. The Wilkins' heirs resisted this claim, which resulted in a litigation which lasted twenty-five years. Finally John Little paid them and took a quit claim deed. The aid of the Legislature was invoked, which gave Mr. Lytle authority to convey the land to Mr. Hershey. A year or two prior to the Revolutionary war Mr. Lytle moved to Middletown, now Dauphin county, and owned a farm in Paxtang township. He entered the mercantile business in Middletown. This John Lytle has been confounded with Cap. John Lytle, of Cumberland county, and "Lytle's ferry" above Harrisburg, who was intermarried with the Ayres

family. So far as I can learn they were not relatives.

Mr. Lytle was the uncle of Captain Joseph Lytle, of Mount Joy township, who was killed in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Scott Pedan Lytle, of Mount Joy borough, is a direct descendant of Captain Lytle.

The Lytle farm is the same upon which Peter Allen, the Indian trader, settled, in the year 1719. In the year 1726 the Rev. James Anderson purchased the farm from Allen, and in the year 1727 Mr. Anderson traded this farm for one owned by William Wilkins, where Marietta now is, and where a ferry was established.

Mr. Allen moved to the eastern base of the mountain, above Harris' Ferry.

Mr. Anderson died in 1740.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN GIST,

Who Accompanied Major George Washington on His First Visit to the French Commandant in 1753.

[The following journal or diary of Christopher Gist, who accompanied Washington when a Major in the Virginia service in 1753, in his tour across the Allegheny mountains, on a visit to the French commandant in Western Pennsylvania, is so little known that we have concluded to publish it. The original in 1835 was in the possession of Judge Shippen, of Franklin, Venango county, this State. It is of more than ordinary historic interest.]

I.

Wednesday, 14th November, 1753. Then Major George Washington came to my house, at Will's Creek, and delivered me a letter from the council in Virginia, requesting me to attend him up to the commandant of the French fort on the Ohio river.

Thursday, 15th. We set out, and at night encamped at George's creek, about eight miles, where a messenger came with letters from my son, who was just returned from his people at the Cherokees, and lay sick at the mouth of the Conegocheague. But as I found myself entered again on public business, and Major Washington and all the company unwilling I should return, I wrote and sent

medicines to my son, and so continued my journey, and encamped at a big hill in the forks of Youghiogany, about eighteen miles.

Friday, 16th. The next day set out and got to the big fork of said river, about ten miles there.

Saturday, 17th. We encamped and rested our horses, and then we set out early in the morning.

Sunday, 18th. And at night got to my house in the new settlement, about twenty-one miles; snow about ankle deep.

Monday, 19th. Set out, across Big Youghiogany, to Jacob's cabins, about twenty miles. Here some of our horses straggled away, and we did not get away until eleven o'clock.

Tuesday, 20th. Set out; had rain in the afternoon; I killed a deer; traveled about seven miles.

Wednesday, 21st. It continued to rain; stayed all day.

Thursday, 22d. We set out and came to the mouth of Turtle creek, about twelve miles, to John Frazier's; and he was very kind to us, and lent us a canoe to carry our baggage to the forks, about ten miles.

Friday, 23d. Set out; rid to Shannopin's town, and down Alleghany to the mouth of Monongahela, where we met our baggage, and swimmied our horses over Alleghany, and there encamped that night.

Saturday, 24th. Set out; we went to King Shingiss, and he and Lawmolach went with us to Logstown, and we spoke to the chiefs this evening, and repaired to our camp.

Sunday, 25th. They sent out for their people to come in. The Half King came in this afternoon.

Monday, 26th. We delivered our message to the Half-King, and they promised by him that we should set out three nights after.

Tuesday, 27th. Stayed in our camp. Monacatoocha and Pollatha Wappia gave us some provisions. We stayed until the 29th, when the Indians said, they were not ready. They desired us to stay until the next day; and as the warriors were not come, the Half-King said he would go with us himself, and take care of us.

Friday, 30th. We set out, and the Half-King and two old men and one young warrior with us. At night we encamped at the Murthering town, about fifteen miles, on a branch of Beaver creek. Got some corn and dried meat.

Saturday, 1st December. Set out, and at night encamped at the crossing of Beaver creek from the Kaskuskies to the Venango, about thirty miles. The next day rain; our Indians went out hunting, they killed two bucks. Had rain all day.

Monday, 3d. We set out and traveled all day. Encamped at night on one of the head branches of Great Beaver creek, about twenty-two miles.

Tuesday, 5th. Set out, about fifteen miles, to the town of Venango, where we were kindly and complaisantly received by Monsieur Joncaire, the French interpreter for the Six Nations.

Wednesday, 5th. Rain all day. Our Indians were in council with the Delawares, who lived under the French colors, and ordered them to deliver up to the French the belt, with the marks of the four towns, according to the desire of King Shingiss. But the chief of these Delawares said, "It was true King Shingiss was a great man, but he had sent no speech, and," said he, "I cannot pretend to make a speech for a King." So our Indians could not prevail with them to deliver their belt, but the Half-King did deliver his belt, as he had determined. Joncaire did everything he could to prevail on our Indians to stay behind us, and I took all care to have them along with us.

Thursday, 6th. We set out late in the day accompanied by the French General and four servants or soldiers, and

Friday, 7th. All encamped at Sugar creek, five miles from Venango. The creek being very high, we were obliged to carry all our baggage over on trees, and swim our horses. The Major and I went first over with our boots on.

Saturday, 8th. We set out and traveled twenty-five miles to Cassewago, an old Indian town.

Sunday, 9th. We set out, left one of our horses here that could travel no further. This day we traveled to the Big Crossing, about fifteen miles, and encamped. Our Indians went out to look

out logs to make a raft; but as the water was high and there were no other creeks to cross, we concluded to keep up this side the creek.

Monday, 10th. Set out, traveled about eight miles, and encamped. Our Indians killed a bear. Here we had a creek to cross, very deep; we got over on a tree, and got our goods over.

Tuesday, 11th. We set out, traveled about fifteen miles to the French fort, the sun being set. Our interpreter gave the commandant notice of our being over the creek, upon which he sent several officers to conduct us to the fort, and they received us with a great deal of complaisance.

Wednesday, 12th. The Major gave the passport, showed his commissions and offered the Governor's letter to the commandant; but he desired not to receive them, until the other commander from Lake Erie came, whom he had sent for, and expected next day by twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 13th. The other General came. The Major delivered the letter, and desired a speedy answer; the time of year and business required it. They took our Indians into private council, and gave them several presents.

Friday, 14th. When we had done our business, they delayed and kept our Indians until Sunday; and then we set out with two canoes, one for our Indians and the other for ourselves. Our horses we had sent away some days before, to wait at Venango, if ice appeared on the rivers and creeks.

Sunday, 16th. We set out by water about sixteen miles, and encamped. Our Indians went before us, passed the little lake, and we did not come up with them that night.

Monday, 17th. We set out, came to our Indians' camp. They were out hunting; they killed three bears. We stayed this day and

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

The view elsewhere expressed, that the general movement of the Old and New School Churches in the direction of union, as manifested by the action of their General Assemblies, was anticipated by

the Presbyteries of Carlisle and Harrisburg, the Presbytery of Harrisburg of the New School Church, and is fully sustained by their records. The movement appears to have originated in the Presbytery of Carlisle. This would seem to have been proper—it was the older and stronger body, and therefore should be the first to move.

In session at Big Spring church, April 10th, 1866, it adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"In view of the growing spirit of Christian union among Christian believers and Christian churches which is manifesting itself in such a striking manner at the present time; and as a Presbytery desiring to place itself in harmony with this special providence: *Resolved*, I. That we tender our fraternal regards to the Presbytery of Big Spring of the United Presbyterian Church; and express our desire to have fellowship with their members in the bonds of the Gospel of Christ. *Resolved*, II. That the Rev. Thomas Creigh, D. D., the Rev. S. S. Mitchell and Elder H. M. Graydon be appointed delegates of the Presbytery of Harrisburg; and the Rev. Wm. P. Cochran and Elder J. A. Crawford be appointed delegates to the Presbytery of Big Spring, in order to carry out the above resolution."

The committee appointed to visit the Presbytery of Harrisburg and convey to it the salutations of the Presbytery of Carlisle at once repaired to the city of Harrisburg, where the former was in session. After presenting the preamble and resolution, of which they were bearers, they were heard in brief addresses, to which the moderator and a number of ministers and elders responded. The Presbytery of Harrisburg then 'appointed Revs. Wm. R. DeWitt, D. D., and Conway P. Wing, D. D., a committee to draft resolutions in response to those which had been presented, and to present the same in person before the Presbytery of Carlisle at its next meeting.' Elder J. W. Wier was subsequently added to this committee, which met with the Presbytery of Carlisle, in session at Silver Spring, October 3d, 1866, and presented a paper containing three resolutions: The first, expressing

gratification at the visit of the committee from the Presbytery of Carlisle in April; the second, declaring that the sameness of standards, the past history and present condition of the Churches "demand an increasing good-will, fellowship, communion and co-operation between their membership and ministry, whether we regard the immediate future before us as a transition state to an organic union, or the field of history for continued separate action." Resolution third, given in full, reads: "That apart from certain practical difficulties in the way of organic union, which need not and should not be permanent and unremovable, these two great branches of the Presbyterian Church in this country, together with the minor branches of the same great faith, *ought to be one*; and we trust that the Spirit of God will so enlighten and harmonize the sentiment of the great majority of Presbyterians that all personal interest and local difficulties and special rivalries and repellant opinions shall be carried away in the enlarging and deepening tide of a rectified Christian opinion; and that thus the various branches of the water of life now running parallel with each other, and each weakened, perhaps, by separate movement, shall be united in one great 'river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of our God;' thus exhibiting a glorious fulfillment of the Redeemer's prayer to the Father, 'that they may be one even as we are one; I in thee and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one, and that the world may know that thou hast sent me and hast loved them as thou hast loved me.'"

The reading of this paper by Mr. Wier was followed with addresses by Drs. DeWitt and Wing, and the other members of the committee. The venerable moderator of Presbytery, Rev. Wm. P. Cochran, responded in a very feeling address. At an adjourned meeting, held on the 18th of October, appropriate resolutions in regard to this visit were passed, and were communicated by letter to the Presbytery of Harrisburg when in session, April, 1867. Thus was a movement toward union set on foot and well advanced by these Presbyteries, partly anterior and

wholly independent of any action of either of the General Assemblies.

A joint committee, appointed by the two General Assemblies of 1866, made a report to the Assemblies of 1867, strongly favoring reunion. This report was published in the Appendix to the Minutes, and the subject was commended to the careful consideration of the whole Church. In this way it came before the Presbyteries of Carlisle and Harrisburg, at their meetings in October that year (1867).

In the Presbytery of Carlisle, the committee on the minutes of the General Assembly presented a lengthy report which, after some alteration, was adopted. After expressing its desire for reunion and defining the grounds on which it should be accomplished, the report closes with these words: "In thus giving expression to our views on this subject as a Presbytery, we desire to do it with all frankness; and yet with Christian courtesy. We say from the depth of our hearts, that we desire reunion with the 'other branch'; and we rejoice to know that we are coming closer and closer together on those great and glorious and distinctive features of doctrine and polity which are embodied in the confession of faith. No other reunion than this is worthy the name of union. It would be but a union in form, and not in spirit. Alienations and divisions and jealousies would be the fruits of it. 'Endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.' First pure, then peaceable." "

Coming up in the same way in the Presbytery of Harrisburg, the subject received like favorable treatment. We give the following extract from the preamble and resolutions adopted, which will be found to correspond very closely in sentiment, with the action had by the Presbytery of Carlisle. "In view of the lessons of God's word, the signs of the times and the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, we have reason to rejoice in the strong desire so vividly manifested for a more evident and hearty union between the followers of our Lord Jesus Christ, and especially in the tendencies among those who hold our honored and approved Presbyterian system towards the manifestation of a

larger sympathy and more fraternal recognition. The prospect of a formal organic union between the two foremost branches of the Presbyterian family, which have been so long and so sadly divided, affords us peculiar joy. Resolved I., That we hereby express our entire satisfaction with the terms of reunion which have been agreed upon by the joint committee of the two General Assemblies. II. That we distinctly protest against any other formal basis for such an arrangement, than an honest subscription to the Confession of Faith, such as was given by all officers of our Church at the time of their ordination, and that we regard no subscription to our standards as fair and honest which implies the acceptance of its articles merely for 'substance of doctrine,' or in any sense contrary to their appropriate historical signification, as opposed to Antinomianism and Fatalism on the one hand, and to Arminianism and Pelagianism on the other."

Dr. DeWitt, who was deeply interested in the subject of reunion, was not at this meeting. His health was feeble, and he was never again permitted to meet his brethren in Presbytery or Synod. In his absence he wrote a letter to Presbytery, which was placed on record, and which we here insert as entering into the history of the movement and possessing more than passing interest.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13th, 1867.

To the Presbytery of Harrisburg:—
DEAR BRETHREN—Owing to feebleness, the effect of recent severe indisposition, I am unable to attend the meeting of Presbytery and Synod this fall. I exceedingly regret this, for, although, from what I learn from the papers, there is not much probability that the vote for the union of the two branches of our Church will prevail throughout the Assemblies, yet so strongly am I impressed with the conviction that such a union would meet the approbation of the great Head of the Church, and tend greatly to her prosperity on the earth, that I am anxious to have my vote recorded on the minutes of our Presbytery in its behalf. With the consent and approbation of Presbytery, I earnestly request that it

may be so recorded. With sentiments of great respect and esteem,

I remain yours, &c.,

WM. R. DEWITT.

There is no uncertain sound in either of these papers, and it will be seen from them that these Presbyteries were already very fully prepared for the union which was near at hand. We therefore do not deem it needful to give in detail their action subsequent to this and prior to the categorical answer called for by the Assemblies of 1869. This we would say, however, that both Presbyteries rejected any and all attempts to substitute anything else for the standards "pure and simple," as the doctrinal basis of union. Thus both, in taking action on the plan sent down by the General Assemblies of 1868, rejected that part of the First or Doctrinal article which was known among Old School men as the "Smith and Gurley amendment." It is that part of the article which would have it to be "understood that various methods of viewing, stating, explaining and illustrating the doctrines of the confession, which do not impair the integrity of the Reformed or Calvinistic system, are to be freely allowed in the United Church, as they have hitherto been allowed in the separate churches."

So strong was the influence brought to bear on the General Assemblies of 1869, from Presbyteries in both branches of the Church and in all parts of the country, that the objectionable feature was removed from the doctrinal basis. This and some other changes made in other parts of the "Basis of Union," it was adopted by both the Assemblies, and it was resolved that it "be sent down to the Presbyteries for their approval or disapproval, and each Presbytery is hereby required to meet on or before the 15th day of October, 1869, to express its approval or disapproval of the same by a categorical answer to the following question: Do you approve of the reunion of the two bodies now claiming the name and rights of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on the following basis, viz: The reunion shall be affected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testa-

ments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity."

It may not be amiss for Presbyterians to keep this basis in mind in these days when tendencies to laxity and latitudinarianism may be seen in certain quarters and the "Standards of the Church" are held in low esteem. Upon no other basis than this would either the Presbytery of Harrisburg or Carlisle have voted for reunion. But the question coming before them on this basis met—in one of them with no and in the other with but little opposition. In the Presbytery of Harrisburg, in session at York, October 19th, after a full opportunity had been given for the expression of the views and feelings of each member, and after a season of solemn prayer, the question was answered in the affirmative by a unanimous rising vote.

When the question came up in the Presbytery of Carlisle, in session at Waynesboro, October 6th, the calling of the roll being asked for, forty-three voted in the affirmative, and six in the negative; whereupon, on motion of one of the members who voted in the negative, seconded by another, it was "*Resolved*, 1st, That the vote be made unanimous, and 2nd, that we will do all we can to make the union a great and permanent and glorious success;" after which Presbytery was led in prayer by Rev. Thomas Creigh, D. D.

When an adjourned meeting of the General Assemblies was held at Pittsburgh on the 10th of November, 1869, it was found that of the one hundred and forty-four Presbyteries in the two Assemblies, one hundred and twenty-six had answered the overture sent down, affirmatively, in writing, three negatively—one of these (Rio de Janeiro) being a foreign Presbytery.

In rearranging the Presbyteries after the reunion, "by geographical lines," the

ministers and churches of the Presbytery of Harrisburg were distributed in three Presbyteries—Northumberland, Carlisle and Westminister. Carlisle First, with Dr. Wing its pastor; Harrisburg First, with Dr. Robinson its pastor, and Dauphin, with Rev. D. C. Meeker its pastor, fell within the bounds of their old Presbytery—Carlisle. Whilst York, which had belonged to the Presbytery of Carlisle before the division, was set over to the Presbytery of Westminister. By the operation of the same rule the Presbytery of Carlisle lost Monaghan church, at Dillsburg, Pa., having no pastor; and in the State of Maryland, Emmittsburg and Piney Creek churches, with Rev. Isaac M. Patterson, their pastor; Hagerstown, with Rev. Trion Edwards, D. D., pastor; Williamsport, with Rev. George G. Smith pastor; Cumberland, with Rev. James D. Fitzgerald pastor; Lonaconing and Barton, with Rev. Alexander T. Rankin pastor; Frostburg and Clear Spring vacant; Hancock, having as stated supply a member of the Presbytery of Winchester, and Martinsburg, W. Va., which had just called Rev. H. W. Biggs, of the Presbytery of Chilli-cothe—twelve churches in all. Of these, Monaghan was set over to the Presbytery of Westminister, and the churches and their pastors in the State of Maryland and Martinsburg, W. Va., to the Presbytery of Baltimore. Thus the net loss of churches to the Presbytery of Carlisle was nine.

In another article we shall speak briefly of the Presbytery of Carlisle after the reunion.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLV.

ASHMAN (*N. & Q. clii.*)—You are in error in regard to George Ashman being born in Gunpowder Neck, Cecil county. That place is now in Harford county, which was formed in 1774, but at the time spoken of was in Baltimore county, Maryland. G. J.

Elkton, Md.

JOHN FRANKLIN.—From Kline's *Car-*

isle Gazette for Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1787, we have the following:

"We hear from Wilkesburg, in the county of Luzerne, that a court was held there last week in the most peaceful manner. Two bills, it is said, were found against John Franklin for riot and trespass, and for assault and battery. This incendiary, we are told, has retreated to Tioga, where he is stimulating a body of vagrants to commit fresh acts of rebellion and treason against the government of Pennsylvania."

A PURITAN DESCENDANT.—Few there are amongst the school children of fifty years ago who have not a vivid recollection of the pictures in the school histories of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620 amidst the blinding snow and piercing winds of a bleak December. So interested were they in this picture that the mere mention of "Plymouth Rock" revives the memories of the school days of yore. Among those who landed from the Mayflower was John Carver and his family consisting of eight persons. He was elected the first Governor of this pious band and died in a short time afterwards. As late as 1755 he had a grandson residing at Mansfield, Massachusetts, in which year he died at the extreme age of 102 years. In this same year he was seen laboring in the field with his son, grand son, and great grand son, while an infant of the fifth generation was in his house. It is not known by the people of Central Pennsylvania that a descendant of the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony resided in Perry county, at Duncannon. Recently, while on a short visit to the above place we visited the beautiful cemetery of the Lutheran and United Brethren, and therein we found a recently erected tombstone of Scotch granite with the following inscription:

*Reuben W. Carver,
Son of
Jadiah Carver,
Who was the son of Jabez,
son of Jonathan, son of
Nathaniel son of Eleazer
son of Gov. John Carver,
who landed at Plymouth Rock,
Dec. 21, 1620,*

*was born at Taunton, Mass.,
Oct. 3, 1807,
and died at Duncannon, Pa.,
Oct. 25, 1885,
aged 78 years and 22 days.*

Upon inquiry we were informed that he was a nailer by occupation and hence settled at Duncannon, where is located a large nail factory. His widow yet resides there. E. W. S. P.

JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN GIST.

II.

Tuesday 18th. One of our Indians did not come to camp, so we, finding the waters lower very fast, were obliged to go and leave our Indians.

Wednesday, 19th. We set out about seven or eight miles and encamped, and the next day

Thursday, 20th. About twenty miles, where we were stopped by ice, and worked until night.

Friday, 21st. The ice was so hard we could not break our way through, but were obliged to haul our vessels across a point of land and put them in the creek again. The Indians and three French canoes overtook us here, and the people of one French canoe that was lost, with her cargo of powder and lead. This night we encamped about twenty miles above Venango.

Saturday, 22d. Set out. The creek began to be very low, and we were forced to get out to keep our canoe from upsetting several times, the water freezing to our clothes, and we had the pleasure of seeing the French overset, and the brandy and wine floating in the creek, and run by them, and left them to shift by themselves. Came to Venango and met with our people and horses.

Sunday, 23d. We set out from Venango, travelled about five miles to Lacomick creek.

Monday, 24th. Here Major Washington set out on foot in Indian dress. Our horses grew weak, then we were mostly obliged to travel on foot, and had snow all day. Encamped near the barrens.

Tuesday, 25th. Set out and travelled on foot to branches of Great Beaver creek.

Wednesday, 26th. The Major desired me to set out on foot, and leave our company, as the creeks were frozen, and our horses could make but little way. Indeed, I was unwilling he should undertake such a travel, who had never been used to walking before this time. But as he insisted on it, I set out with our packs, like Indians, and traveled eighteen miles. That night we lodged at an Indian cabin, and the Major was much fatigued. It was very cold; all the small runs were frozen that we could hardly get water to drink.

Thursday, 27th. We rose early in the morning and set out about 2 o'clock. Got to the Murthering town, on the southeast fork of Beaver creek. Here we met with an Indian whom I thought I had seen at Joncaire's, at Venango, when on our journey up to the French fort. This fellow called me by an Indian name, and pretended to be glad to see me. He asked us several questions as how we came to travel on foot when we left Venango, where we parted with our horses, and when they would be there, &c. Major Washington insisted on traveling on the nearest way to the forks of the Alleghany. We asked the Indian if he could go with us and show us the nearest way. The Indian seemed very glad and ready to go with us. Upon which we set out, and the Indian took the Major's pack. We traveled very brisk for eight or ten miles, when the Major's feet grew very sore, and he very weary, and the Indian steered too much northeastwardly. The Major desired to encamp, to which the Indian asked to carry his gun. But he refused that, and when the Indian grew churlish and pressed us to keep on, telling us that there were Ottawa Indians in these woods, and they would scalp us if we lay out; but go to his cabin, and we should be safe. I thought very ill of the fellow, but did not care to let the major know I distrusted him. But he soon mistrusted him as much as I. He said he could hear a gun to his cabin, and steered us more northwardly. We grew uneasy, and then he said two whoops might be heard to his cabin. We went two miles further; then the Major said he would stop at the next water, and we desired the Indian to stop at the next water. But before we came

to water we came to a clear meadow; it was very light and snow on the ground. The Indian made a stop, turned about. The Major saw him point his gun toward us and fire. Said the Major, "Are you shot?" "No," said I. Upon which the Indian ran forward to a big standing white oak, and to loading his gun; but we were soon with him. I would have killed him; but the Major would not suffer me to kill him. We let him charge his gun; we found he put in a ball; then we took care of him. The Major or I always stood by the guns; we made him make a fire for us by a little run, as if we intended to sleep there. I said to the Major, "As you will not have him killed we must get him away, and then we must travel all night." Upon which I said to the Indian, "I suppose you were lost and fired your gun." He said, he knew the way to his cabin, and 'twas but a little way. "Well," said I, "do you go home; and say we are much tired, we will follow your track in the morning; and here is a cake of bread for you, and you must give us meat in the morning." He was glad to get away. I followed him, and listened until he was fairly out of the way, and then set out about half mile, when we made a fire, set our compass and fixed our course, and traveled all night, and in the morning we were at the head of Piney creek.

Friday, 28th. We traveled all the next day down the said creek, and just at night found some tracks where Indians had been hunting. We parted, and appointed a place a distance off where to meet, it being dark. We encamped, and thought ourselves safe enough to sleep.

Saturday, 29th. We set out early, got to Alleghany, made a raft, and with much difficulty got over to an island, a little above Shannopin's town. The Major having fallen in from off the raft, and my fingers frost-bitten, and the sun down, and very cold, we contented ourselves to encamp upon that island. It was deep water between us and the shore; but the cold did us some service, for in the morning it was frozen hard enough for us to pass over on the ice.

Sunday, 30th. We set out about ten miles to John Frazier's, at Turtle creek, and rested that evening.

Monday, 31st. Next day we waited on Queen Alliquippa, who lives now at the mouth of the Youghiogany. She said she would never go down to the river Alleghany to live, except the English built a fort, and then she would go and live there.

Tuesday, 1st January, 1754. We set out from John Frazier's, and at night encamped at Jacob's cabins.

Wednesday, 2nd. Set out and crossed Youghiogany on the ice. Got to my house in the new settlement.

Thursday, 3d. Rain.

Friday, 14th. Set out for Will's creek, where we arrived on Sunday, January 6th.

"HISTOIRE De la PENNSYLVANIE."

I have a book with the following title page:

Histoire
Naturelle Et Politique
De la
Pennsylvanie,
Et
De l'établissement
DES QUAKERS
Dans Cette Contree.
Traduite de l' Allemand.
P. M. D. S. Censeur Royal
Precedee d'une Carte Geographique,

A PARIS.
Chez GANEAU, Libraire, Rue S. Severin.
Aux Armes de Dombes.

M.DCC.LXVIII.
Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roi.

This book was originally written and published in German about 1755 and subsequently was translated and published in French in 1768. (Referred to in *Notes and Queries* historical, vol. 1, p. 581.) It was thought to have been written for the purpose of staying the tide of migration to this country from Germany, and was translated and published in France for the same purpose. It gives a somewhat gloomy view of the situation of affairs in this country for the foreign emigrant, especially of the German portion, who came without means and were sold to pay the expense of the voyage. The writer was Gottlieb Von Mittelberger,

and it was translated into French by M. Rouselot de Surgey.

The author commences as follows:

"I departed in the month of May, 1750, from Enzweyningen, my country, in the bailwick of Vaihingen, and went to Hallbrouc, where I found an organ destined for Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. I took charge of it and embarked myself on the Rhine for Rotterdam. From there I went to Kaupp, in England, on a vessel which transported to America about 400 persons from Germany, from the Cantons of Wirtemberg, from Dourlach, from the Palatinat and from Switzerland. After nine days in port, we spread our sails, and in fine landed on the 10th of October, 1750, at Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania."

He exaggerates the length and hardships of the voyage, making the distance 1,700 leagues, and the time six months. He particularly descants upon the foul air in the vessels, the diseases engendered, want of care and proper food, &c., which renders those diseases more virulent and fatal, and in every way seeks to make a sea voyage from Germany a terror to his readers.

He concludes his discussion of these points by the following reflection:

"Happy, if this recital will open the eyes of the people of Germany, and bring the Princes and Lords of the Empire to close the entry of their Ports to those odious traffickers in men, whose labors tend only to depopulate that country."

He gives the following cost of a passage:—Every person above 10 years of age, from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, 60 florins of Holland, or 63 livres of France. From 5 to 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ passage or 30 florins. Below 5 years the children pay nothing, but they pay enough for this passage *gratis*, as the bad nurture they get costs the life of the greater number.

STUBEN JENKINS.

PRESBYTERY OF CARLISLE.

The first meeting of the reunited Presbytery of Carlisle was held beyond its own bounds, in the town of the Beautiful Fount (Bellefonte), where the new Synod of Harrisburg had been directed by the reunited General Assembly to meet and organize. As the General As-

sembly defined the bounds of the Synod, so it, in turn, defined the bounds of the several Presbyteries composing it, and appointed the time and place of their first meeting. Its action concerning the Presbytery of Carlisle reads:

"Resolved, That the Presbytery of Carlisle shall consist of all the ministers and churches within the territorial limits of the counties of Dauphin, Perry, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin and Fulton, to meet immediately on the adjournment of this Synod in the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte; and the said Presbytery of Carlisle is hereby declared to be the legal successor of the late Presbyteries of Carlisle and Harrisburg, and as such is entitled to the possession and enjoyment of all the rights and privileges, and liable to the performance of all the duties of these Presbyteries."

The season of the year and the distance from the homes of most members occasioned the meeting to be small. But little business was transacted beyond organizing, arranging time and place of holding the stated meeting in the fall and appointing a committee to arrange and then report the various standing committees of Presbytery.

Elsewhere it has been stated that none of those who, thirty years before, had left the Presbytery of Carlisle to go into the Presbytery of Harrisburg, were spared to witness the "good and pleasant" sight of brethren, hitherto separated, meeting again and henceforth "dwelling together in unity." To only four of the much larger number who at that time remained in the Presbytery of Carlisle (taking the roll of 1839) was accorded this privilege, viz: Revs. Robert M'Cachran, Thomas Creigh, D. D., James Harper, D. D., and Alexander K. Nelson. Five others were still living, but not within the bounds of the Presbytery, viz: Matthew B. Patterson, James C. Watson, D. D., Henry R. Wilson, jr., D. D., N. Grier White and Alexander T. M'Gill, D. D., LL. D. Mr. White and Dr. M'Gill are the only two of the roll of 1839 who now survive. Rev. Frederick A. Shearer, D. D., then on the roll as a licentiate, still lives, and is engaged in the active duties of the ministry at Dexter, Iowa.

Placed in the order of ordination the following is the

Roll of the Reunited Presbytery of 1870:

Robert M'Cachran, Thomas Creigh, D. D., Samuel B. Smith, James Harper, D. D., Conway P. Wing, D. D., Joseph Mahon, Alexander K. Nelson, James J. Hamilton, Joseph A. Murray, D. D., Robert M'Pherson, O. H. Miller, J. Agnew Crawford, D. D., Addison K. Strong, D. D., David C. Meeker, J. G. Downing, Ebenezer Erskine, D. D., James F. Kennedy, D. D., Andrew D. Mitchell, Isaac N. Hayes, D. D., Edwin Emerson, Wm. A. West, Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., Wm. B. Craig, J. Smith Gordon, James S. Woodburn, J. W. Wightman, David K. Richardson, George Norcross, D. D., Henry L. Rex, Wm. S. VanCleve, Samuel W. Reigart, Stephen W. Pomeroy, Charles A. Wyeth and G. W. Seiler.

From the first, and so on to the present, the brethren thus associated in Presbyterian relation have lived and labored together in the most complete harmony, without any distinction as to their previous relations. Shortly after the reunion of the two branches of the Church, Dr. Samuel Miller penned these words: "It is well that the terms Old and New School should speedily die away from the current language of the Presbyterians. It is a pleasure to be able to say after this short lapse of time that they have died away and now live only in history. Here they must live of necessity. It is well. They carry with them their lessons, which may not fail of permanent blessing to the Church and glory to her Head." The terms Old and New School have actually disappeared from our midst. But it has fallen to our lot to be compelled to deal with them very freely in the work laid upon us in endeavoring to sketch the history of the Presbytery, for, alike in the rending of the Church and in the healing of the breach, it played no unimportant part. In doing so, it has been our aim to preserve a mind free from prejudice and to be true to history. We rejoice that the terms Old and New School do now live only in history, and that the Presbyterian Church, as far as it relates to these two branches, is "one, and," we trust ever to remain, "indivisible." May the

history of this period not fail to impress upon us the lesson, that whilst contending "earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," we should ever cherish and manifest that charity which "rejoiceth in the truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things, never faileth."

Less has been done by the Presbytery since the reunion in the way of occupying new ground and organizing new churches than in any other period of equal length in its history. Harrisburg, Westminster, in 1873, and Steelton, First, in 1885, are the only two churches that have been organized. Most of the territory in which it had previously been doing its aggressive work was cut off by the new boundaries established at the time of the reunion. About five years ago the attention of Presbytery was called "to the region of country lying along the border of Adams and Franklin counties and near the Caledonia Springs," and a committee was appointed to inquire into the spiritual condition and needs of the people. The report of that committee, made at the October meeting, 1881, sets forth a principle which Presbytery recognizes as sound and which prevents it undertaking much new work in long settled rural districts.

The time was when the Presbyterian Church, we think, might and should have occupied the ground. Other churches hold it now. We insert part of the report of the committee. "We inquired among the people of their spiritual privileges, and were informed that they have had the Gospel preached to them regularly once in two weeks for eleven years. They have also two Sunday school organizations in the settlement. They have no church edifice. Preaching services and Sunday school are held in school houses. A church building is greatly needed and desired by this people. But in the judgment of your committee *the field is preoccupied*. There is no Presbyterian element there. For Presbytery, therefore, to enter this field would be to interfere with the work already begun and have the appearance of denominational opposition, which, we think, the Presbytery does not desire. In view of these facts your committee

recommend that no further action be taken."

The unanimity with which Presbytery adopted the report testified to its belief in *not attempting work on clearly preoccupied ground*. It is unquestionably a sound principle, and should be put in practice by all denominations. Thereby would be afforded one of the clearest demonstrations of the practical unity of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, and there would be a saving of men and means that might be employed to advantage in really destitute parts of the land. The whole subject just now demands earnest consideration at the hands of the Boards of Home Missions and Church Election of the various evangelical denominations. Upon it Japan, just awakening from the night of heathenism, occupies a position in advance of Christian America, viz: where the ground is already occupied by one Christian denomination, let no other come in until there is room and need for another.

But in our large towns and industrial centers of population there is unquestionably a demand that our Church should keep pace with the growth of population, as it has not hitherto done. Here are crying destitutions and here may be established centers of influence for good. To meet such destitutions several of our churches have established or are about to establish missions in connection with their own organizations. Thus Central church, Chambersburg, has its chapel and its mission among the new population near the Taylor works; Pine Street church, Harrisburg, has its chapel and mission on Eleventh street, near Herr, to meet the wants of the Sibletown district of the city, and Market Square church, Harrisburg, has its mission near the Lochiel iron works.

During this period no little thought and attention have been bestowed on the feeble and discouraged congregations. In too many instances they have been dependent on and content with the occasional supplies appointed by Presbytery. In other instances, pastorates have been formed by the help of the Board of Home Missions, which, owing to inadequacy of support, were of short duration.

When the original sustentation scheme was introduced, Presbytery was very greatly in sympathy with it, and thought it saw in it a remedy for many of these troubles by the competent support that would be guaranteed to pastors under it. But for various reasons, this scheme *was not permitted* to be a success in its distinct and independent character, and was made a department or a dependent of the Board of Home Missions. Presbytery, in several instances, attempted to establish pastorates under it in this connection, but without success. The prescribed conditions with which it was encumbered virtually laid sustentation on the shelf for the whole Church. What Synodical sustentation, just now going into effect, may have in store for us, remains to be seen.

During these years Presbytery has not failed to keep pace with the demand of the times in regard to the great social and moral questions which affect alike the interests of the Church, the community and the home. In clear and unmistakable terms has it spoken in regard to holding and keeping God's holy day sacred. It is true, little appears thereby to have been accomplished, beyond hearing testimony for the right; for, Sabbath desecration has gone on, waxing greater and greater. But the Church's testimony, even if it fail of producing immediate results, is important. It is not lost. Let there be reiteration with ever growing emphasis. Reaction may some day come, and the American Sabbath may yet be preserved. Railroad and iron manufacturing corporations are the great corrupters of public morals on this question.

It is refreshing to know that in our bounds there is at least one railroad president and iron manufacturer who has wielded his pen in behalf of the Lord's day in the production of an able pamphlet on the subject, and that there are many other iron men who do regard the Sabbath as sacred unto the Lord.*

Presbytery also used its influence to secure the passage by our State Legislature of a marriage license law, such as to afford protection to ministers, to parents and to contracting parties themselves. The existing law may not be wholly

free from objectionable features. These can, and, no doubt, will be remedied. Good cannot but result from the operation of this law to homes and to society.

Upon another question, diametrically the opposite of the last, yet bearing to it the most intimate relation, its voice has been raised. We refer to *divorce*. Under existing laws in our State, divorce may be obtained on not less than a dozen grounds. Great and growing evils are arising from this in families and community. Presbytery has not assumed any new attitude on the subject; but, impressed with the evils arising from existing laws, and adhering firmly to the doctrines of our standard, it has earnestly asked the Legislature of the State to enact a law which will make the procuring of divorce possible on two grounds only—adultery and desertion such as cannot be remedied.

We here gladly note its attitude and record some of its utterances on another socio-moral question, which is before the Church and society to *stay and triumph*, we believe—the temperance question. The Church at large and this Presbytery have always been right on this question, whatever unreasonable and fanatical men and women may have said to the contrary. But it is alone with the period since the reunion we now have to do. A very clear and strong paper, adopted April 15th, 1874, concludes with these words: "Believing that intemperance is not only a bitter curse to man and a foe to his dearest interests in this life and in the life to come, but a great sin against God and a mighty obstruction to the progress of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in the world, we earnestly invoke all our ministers and elders and church members to bring the whole weight of their influence against it, in the regulation of their own family customs, in a sedulous care for the purity of the Church from all complicity with the evil, in the careful instruction of our youth in the Sabbath schools, and by such public efforts throughout the communities as shall at once and forever give to religion its true position of *irreconcilable opposition* to a vice and a sin so enormous in its mischiefs and so disgraceful to the Christian name."

*Col. Wiestling, of Mont Alto, Pa.

The "love of filthy lucre," or the lack of moral fortitude which enables a man to say "no," sometimes leads men, even wearing the Christian name, to lose sight of what they owe to God, the Church, humanity, themselves.

So it proved in one of the churches under our care, whose session addressed a "letter of inquiry" to Presbytery (April, 1881), as to what should be done with such. This called forth the following answer, which the stated clerk was instructed to have printed in circular form and sent to all pastors and sessions of churches: "In the judgment of this Presbytery, signing applications for license, becoming bondsmen for those engaged in the liquor traffic and keeping hotels where intoxicating drinks are sold, and all complicity with the business of keeping tippling-houses, is inconsistent with our high vocation as followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Accordingly, the sessions of the churches under our care are hereby advised to deal with such offenders. And we also enjoin on all the members of our churches a steadfast and conscientious opposition to intemperance in all its forms. We cannot keep ourselves 'unspotted from the world' if we, in any way, become responsible for the business of making drunkards in the land. We must take heed that the blood of souls be not found on our skirts."

And, as showing that it kept fully abreast with the ever advancing temperance sentiment, when in session at Newville, April, 1888, and a bill was up for final passage in the State Legislature to submit the question of prohibitory amendment of the Constitution to a vote of the people, Presbytery with entire unanimity adopted the following resolution, and entrusted it to one of its lay members to be taken directly to Harrisburg: "*Resolved*, That the Presbytery of Carlisle, covering six counties of the State, and composed of forty-five ministers and forty-seven churches—embracing 6,390 communicants, expresses to the Legislature its earnest wish that the Prohibition amendment be submitted to the vote of the people." What the Legislature of that year failed to do has been done by the Legislature of 1886-1887.

Up to the year 1886 the Presbytery of

Carlisle, and before it the Presbytery of Donegal, had lived a secure, though not always quiet and peaceable, life without being a "body corporate." In the centennial year of its own proper existence, however, a charter was procured from the court of Cumberland county. There were certain questions of property that made this especially desirable.

A gradual though not very marked growth in giving to the work of the Lord has characterized this period. It is true that the year 1886 has been termed the "banner year." Its reports show \$121,854 to have been given for all religious purposes by the churches of the Presbytery. But it must be kept in mind that much of this was expended in building and repairing churches, and that the giving to strictly benevolent objects was not much in excess of that of previous years. We give the net gain from the time of the reunion: Communicant membership, 1,390; Sunday school membership, 3,339; Home Missions, \$4,447; Foreign Missions, \$4,117; Church Erection, \$909; Ministerial Relief, \$316; Freedmen, \$379; Congregational, \$62,240; miscellaneous, \$2,901. To this must be added Sustentation, \$248, and Aid for Colleges, &c., \$515 (objects not named in 1870), whilst there was a falling off of \$1,097 for Education, and \$430 for Publication. It will be noticed from the above that the principal advance made in giving is in favor of the two great causes of Home and Foreign Missions. This is to be attributed largely, if not mainly, to what has been undertaken and accomplished by the women of the Presbytery.

In the spring of 1872, Presbytery adopted a resolution which shows its appreciation of the importance of "Woman's work." It reads: "*Resolved*, That this Presbytery express their appreciation of this movement ('Woman's work for woman'), and recommend that auxiliary societies, bands and circles be formed in all our churches and Sabbath schools." Five years after this (March 17th, 1877), a meeting of the ladies of the Presbytery was held in the First church, Carlisle, and "The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Carlisle" was organized. It was with

unfeigned fear and trepidation that they entered upon the work. They could scarcely see their way clear to pledge \$400—the salary of Mr. Eddy—as the amount to be raised the first year. But they did it. Now their annual contributions amount to \$4,000.

From this we turn for a moment to its twin organization — Woman's Presbyterian Home Mission Society. Are they not twins? Nay, are they not one, save in the fields of their operation? And, to press the question further, are they not one in this too; for has not the everywhere present Master, whose are all souls, said: "*The field is the world?*" In April, 1880, Presbytery appointed a Woman's Presbyterian Committee on Home Missions. This committee reported to Presbytery one year later that they had raised and paid out as follows: Mrs. Park's salary, \$800, and \$240 59 which had been distributed to different points in Kansas, Dakota and Alaska; and that boxes to the value of \$493 58 had been contributed—making a total of \$1,034 17. That year (1881) the committee organized regularly into the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbytery.

Next spring they reported as the result of their year's work, from twenty churches, \$1,612 in money and \$1,541 in boxes—total, \$3,153. In faith and patience they have gone steadily forward in their work till in 1886 their report for the year foots up, from thirty-three churches and twenty-eight boards, in money, \$4,000, and in boxes, \$1,500, making a total of \$5,500. Five hundred of the four thousand dollars in money were contributed and applied to the cause of Freedmen.

As a matter of interest, instruction, encouragement we here give the progress made in giving to these two great causes (Home and Foreign Missions) from the time of the division. Just after this the Foreign Board came into existence. The first report was made in 1839. We note what was given every tenth year, except the last:

	Home Mis-		Foreign Mis-	
	sions.	\$	sions.	\$
1839		319;		556
1849	"	570;	"	1,561
1859	"	1,917;	"	2,030
1869	"	2,880;	"	3,218
1879	"	5,419;	"	7,004
1886	"	9,477;	"	9,120

The interest of Presbytery in the work of the Master beyond its own bounds, has been manifested not alone by the gifts of money to help it forward; but by the gift of men and women, as well. These have even been found among the pioneers of the Church in our own land from the days of M'Millan down.

Nor has it turned a deaf ear to the call wafted from lands beyond the seas: "Come over and help us." But in response there have gone of its sons and daughters the following, whose names we have. Others may have gone whose names we have not. The figures indicate the term of service in the field; * indicates that they died in the service of the Board; the blank after the dash indicates that they are still in the field:

India.

Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jr.,	
D. D.	1838—1846.
*Mrs. Henry R. Wilson	1838—1846.
*Rev. David E. Campbell..	1850—1857.
Mrs. Rev. R. S. Fullerton..	1850—1866.
Rev. Elliott R. Williams....	1852—1861.
Rev. Alexander P. Kelso...	1869—.
Rev. Galen W. Seiler.....	1870—.
Mrs. Rev. E. P. Newton...	1874—.

China.

Rev. M. Simpson Culbertson	1844—1862.
Rev. Calvin W. Mateer, D.D	1864—.
Rev. John R. Wherry.....	1864—.
Mrs. J. R. Wherry.....	1864—.
Rev. Robert M. Mateer....	1881—.
Rev. J. Hood Laughlin....	1881—.

Liberia.

Rev. David A. Wilson.....	1850—1858.
Mrs. D. A. Wilson.....	1850—1858.

Brazil.

*Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton.	1839—1867.
*Mrs. A. L. Blackford.....	1860—1876.

Japan.

*Rev. Oliver M. Green.....	1873—1883.
Annie B. West	1883—.

Syria.

R. H. West (Prof. in Syrian	
Protestant College).....	1883—.

Perhaps there never was a time in their history when the churches of the Presbytery were better manned and equipped for efficient work than the present. By the blessing of God upon the well-directed labors of our Presbyterian Mis-

sionary very many of the churches that had long been vacant are now provided with pastors; and there is reason to trust that the few remaining vacancies will be supplied. (These lines are penned in July, 1887.)

With this preparation what we now most need, is the descent of the Fire—the baptism of the Holy Spirit. May He come in His plenitude and power.

A hundred years hence! Will the Master have come? If not, what will the "Spirit say to the churches?"

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLVI.

METHODIST CENTENNIAL IN CENTRE COUNTY—The Methodists of Centre county on Sunday, July 10th, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Methodism within the borders of that county. The addresses were delivered by Bishop Andrews, Governor Beaver and Hon. John Blair Linn. The historical address by the latter gentleman, is one of the best centenary discourses we have ever read, and should not hesitate to publish it in full, had it not been decided to reprint it in permanent form, which it well deserves. The address exhibits that careful research for which the author is so well distinguished as a historian, and is one of the most valuable of recent contributions to Pennsylvania history. Above all, the dry details are enhanced by beautiful thoughts and eloquent expressions.

AN ANCIENT BURIAL PLACE.—Two or three years ago one of our local contemporaries contained the statement, that several hunters came across a deserted burying ground or graveyard, located on a slight eminence in a pasture field about one and one-half miles northeast of Oyster's dam, on the Conedoguinet, and about the same distance from the mountain. There was not a vestige of fencing or wall to be seen around this ancient burial place, which contained about twenty graves, all, or nearly all, of which were covered with long slabs of stone evidently quarried in the

vicinity. There were a number of the slabs engraved, but the work of the elements had almost entirely defaced the inscriptions. On one of the slabs alone was then visible the following imperfect inscription, nearly illegible, and which was originally cut in rude characters: "Born 1728; died at the age of twenty-eight years, four months and four days"—showing that the remains under that slab had been interred in 1756—181 years ago! As the slabs were nearly alike and the ground was isolated and deserted, the probability was the dust reposing beneath them was once an entire family whose name and history had long since passed away, and left no descendants to keep this deserted rural cemetery in a decent condition. If any of our readers can give us the exact location of this ground, we will visit it in the hope of deciphering some of the inscriptions.

WAR HISTORY AS SHE IS WRITTEN IN 1887.—The New York *Star* contains a history of the Eleventh Regiment of that State, and its prowess in war and peace. Part of its war record is a most astonishing one. Here it is, enemy and all, in a skirmish from Fort Washington to the "walls of Gettysburg." "The next experience of the regiment was in 1863. It was at the time when the Confederates were making a determined attempt to capture Pennsylvania. All the available men were at the front, and in the emergency the Eleventh Regiment was again called on and they readily responded. It was on June 16th that the order came for them to proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., to repel the invasion of that State by the rebels. Accordingly, the regiment hastened off, arriving at the scene of action on June 20, where they at once went into camp. On June 28 they broke camp, leaving behind all their property, knapsacks, overcoats, blankets and tents in charge of a detachment of twenty men. They marched to Oyster's Point, eight miles south of Harrisburg, where they fell in with the enemy, with whom they had a brisk skirmish. They were then withdrawn into Fort Washington, and after the eventful battle they were in hot pursuit of the retreating foe, and for several days after they were con-

stantly on the move, following closely on the footsteps of the rebels and dislodging them from every position. On through Maryland and up to the very walls of Gettysburg the regiment pursued them. There they arrived July 6 and encamped near that memorable battlefield."

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

[The following copy of a document in my possession may be of some interest in the history of the Cumberland Valley. Patrick Jack named in it is Colonel Jack, an officer of the Provincial and Revolutionary wars, sometimes called the "Black Rifle" noticed in Hazard's *Register* (vol iv p. 390-416. I. C.)]

Know all men by these presents that I James Ward of hopewell township & Lancaster County in the province of Pennsylvania Yeoman do make over all my Right Intrest and Cleam of a track of Land laying on back Crike Joining to Matthew Arthors pleas ouperward of ye said Creek to sad Matthew Arthors of Antrim township & County aforesaid with all its appertences there unto belonging to his heirs and assigns for and in Consideration of twenty three pounds Coar-rant Liful money of sad provence the Reciept whereof I acknowledge & to be therewith fully satisfied and I do oblige myselfe my heirs Exacators & administerators or assigns to warent and Defend ye said traick of Land from all persons Claming under me any right thereto, the Proprietor Excepted, & alway Excepted to ye performance of the aforesaid bargain. I bind my selfe hears or assigns in the pennall sume of forty-six pounds of the aforesaid Currence. In witness whereunto I sett my hand and seal this, 9 day of Siptember, one thousand sevan hundred & forty Eight, 1748.

JAMES WARD [L. S.].

In the presence of us,
ALEX'R NESMITH,
EDWARD JOHNSTON.

[On the back.]

Cumberland County ss:

Before me, the subscriber, one of his Majesty's Justices, came Edward Johnston, and was duly Sworn as the Law

Directs, that he was a witness to the within Bill of Sale.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.

Sworn and Subscribed this tenth Day of March, 1772, Before

WM. BROWN.

Cumberland County ss.

Entered in the office for Recording of Deeds for Cumberland County aforesaid in Book C, volume first, Page 419, In Testimony Whereof I have hereto Affixed the seal of the Office aforesaid the 28d Day of December, 1778.

For Turbutt Francis, Esq'r,

JOHN AGNEW.

I sine over all all my right of the within billesale to Patrick Jack for value read, as witness my hand and Sel this first of November, 1767.

JAMES ARTHUR, [SEL]

THOMAS BEARD.

his

DIVES X BALEF.

mark

Recording 4 S.

THE SCOTT FAMILY OF DONEGAL.

Samuel Scott settled at Big Chickies creek, at the point where the Paxtang and Conestogoe road was afterwards laid out in 1786-7, about the year 1726 or '27. When the Paxtang road was completed he erected a tavern, and also built a grist mill, both of which in their time became places of note. Through the influence of Mr. Scott another road was laid out a few years later than the Paxtang road, leading from the Swatara valley past the mill of Richard Allison on Conewago creek, now Colebrook grist mill, to a point intersecting the Paxtang road near Mr. Scott's dwelling. Mr. Scott became very rich for that period. He married first a sister of James Poake (the father of James K. Polk), and of David Poake, to each of whom he devised by will thirty pounds. There was no issue by this marriage. He married secondly Hannah [Boyd?] who seems to have been a person of great energy and thrift. The family were strict members of the Presbyterian church at Donegal Springs. When Rev. Colin McFarquahr came there, in 1776, he made his home with this family, and after the death of Mr. Scott in 1777, he remained with the fam-

ily until the close of the Revolutionary war, when his own family came from Scotland. Mr. Scott devised to his wife Hannah a life estate in one hundred and fifty acres of land and dwelling where he resided. Part of the land was in Hempfield township and part in Rapho township, upon which was a grist mill. She was not to infringe upon the orchard or tavern then in the tenantry of Captain Hugh Pedan. He also gave her one thousand pounds in money and a yearly sum of fifty pounds. His nephew, Alexander Scott, son of his brother, Josiah Scott, was to receive the mansion farm after the decease of his widow. He disposed of the remainder of his estate as follows:

To his nephew, Captain Hugh Pedan, his sister's son, he gave three hundred and ninety-six acres of land, and the Tavern, which adjoined his mansion farm.

To his nephew, Samuel Patterson, son of Arthur and Anna Patterson, his sister, he gave a farm half a mile further down the creek.

To Samuel Pedan, son of Griselda Pedan, he gave a farm on the Hempfield side of the creek about a mile below the mill.

To his nephew, Samuel Scott, son of his brother, Abraham Scott, he gave two hundred acres of land at the river.

To his brother, Alexander Scott, he gave half of his lands at the river.

To his nephew, Samuel Agnew, son of James Agnew, he gave a farm near Little Chickies creek, about a mile and a half east from the present borough of Mount Joy, subject, however, to the payment of two hundred pounds. Samuel Agnew in 1779 moved from Marsh creek to South Carolina.

Mr. Scott also gave two hundred pounds to the Donegal church. The executors of the estate paid the congregation in continental money, which was worthless, and did not benefit the church. Not a single foot of ground owned by Mr. Scott, or his brothers, is now owned by any of the name, or of the blood. This may with truth be said of the hundreds of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian landholders in Donegal, in Provincial times. They and their descendants abandoned

the Donegal nursery and planted colonies elsewhere, throughout the extent of the country, which flourished and were constantly extended in the south and west, until theirs was the controlling power, which moulded our institutions and gave us the boon of the liberties we enjoy today.

ABRAHAM SCOTT, who I suppose married Jennet Agnew, resided in Mount Joy township, a mile or two east from Elizabethtown, was one of the most prominent men in the county. He was captain in Col. Alexander Lowrey's Battalion in 1777-80, and participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and in the Jersey campaign. In 1783 he was major in Col. Jacob Cook's Battalion. He was a member of the General Assembly for the years 1781-82-83-84 and 1785.

According to Rev. Colin McFarquahr, whose catechetical roll of members of Donegal church commenced in 1776, Captain Scott's family was as follows: Captain Abe Scott; Mrs. Scott, Sr., deceased; Mrs. Scott, Jr.; Polly Scott; Samuel Scott; Susanna Scott, a child; an infant.

ALEXANDER SCOTT died March 26, 1786, aged 70 years, and left wife Sarah but no children. He gave 202 acres of land to his nephew, Alexander Scott Lowrey. To Capt. Hugh Pedan, his nephew, he gave 180 acres, upon which tract he directed a mill to be built, (now owned by Mr Garber), which is on the east side of the creek. The old mill was above the tavern, on west side of creek. He also remembered his sister Ann, who married Arthur Patterson, and their children, Samuel, James and Eleanor. Also, his sister Elizabeth's children, who married James Moore. To his sister, who married William Carr, who owned in connection with his brother (who lived in Paxtang,) the farm at Donegal Springs, now owned by Mr. Hoover, he also gave a bequest.

Alex. Scott was an officer of the French and Indian War and marched with Gen'l Forbes' army to the Ohio in 1758, and was in the battle of Loyal Hannon. He was also an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Josiah Scott died April 13th, 1765, and left a wife Mary, and the following issue:

- i. *Robert.*
- ii. *Alexander.*
- iii. *Ann;* who married Col. Bertram Galbraith.
- iv. *Esther.*
- v. *Jean.*

He owned several hundred acres of land at Bainbridge, and a large farm at Big Chickies creek where he resided, also a large tract of land on the Juniata above Frankstown at the mouth of Beaver Dams; and a farm he purchased from Thomas McKee in Upper Paxtang.

Upon Rev. Colin McFarquahr's roll in 1776-7 are the following named families, all residing at Big Chickies, in the neighborhood of Samuel and Josiah Scott: Mary Scott, Wm. Scott, Abe Scott, David Scott (dead), Hugh Scott (dead), Peggy Scott, Mrs. Scott (widow), Alex. Scott, Jennett Scott, James Scott, Mary Scott, Alex. Scott, Margaret Scott, Sarah Scott.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLVII.

LARGE HUCKLEBERRIES.—In July, 1787, two prisoners, escaping from Ostenwacken, being pursued by Big Chief Otzinachson, concealed themselves in the fastnesses of White Deer Mountains. During this time they subsisted wholly on huckleberries. These berries were described as of large size, of peculiar flavor, and very nutritious. We have recently seen representations of the fruit yet extant in that region, but in this, as in all other cases, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof." How times change. In this Year of Grace, the big Indian is no longer feared, and the berries may be purchased in the market place for ten cents a quart.

HOUSE, JAMES—James House was appointed from Penn'a February 23, 1799, lieutenant first artillerists and engineers; district paymaster, March 16, 1802; re-

tained, April 2, 1802, as first lieutenant regiment of artillery; promoted Captain Nov. 1, 1806; to lieutenant-colonel third artillery March 3, 1813; transferred to corps artillery May 12, 1814; transferred to second artillery June 1, 1821; promoted colonel first artillery May 8, 1822; promoted brevet brigadier general for ten years' faithful service in one grade, May 8, 1832; died Nov'r 17, 1834. Information is desired as to ancestry, date and place of birth and place of death.

S. M. C.

OBITUARY OF REV. JOHN ROAN.—From the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of December 18, 1775, we take the following reference to this noted minister of the Gospel: "On Tuesday, the 3d instant, departed this life, in the 59th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. John Roan, of Lancaster county; where he had for a long series of years, with great fidelity and assiduity discharged the trust reposed in him as a minister of the Gospel of Christ; and merited esteem as an active and useful member of civil society, through the calamities of the late Indian wars on our frontiers; and in the present important struggle for American liberty. And on the following day his remains attended by a numerous concourse of the inhabitants in those parts, of various denominations, were interred in the burying ground at the Presbyterian church in Derry congregation, when a sermon suitable to the solemn occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. John Woodhul, of Leacock, from Rev. xxi:7.

A CURIOUS CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

[We translate the following from the "Histoire Naturelle et Politique de Pennsylvanie," mentioned in *Notes and Queries No. clo.*]

"The war which broke out in Canada, between England and France, in 1754, very soon embraced all the neighboring countries, and Pennsylvania was not spared. The French, persuaded that they would there find only a feeble resistance, because of the pacific principles of the Quakers, menaced that State with an invasion in the middle of the year 1755. Aided by some parties of savages

from the vicinity of the Ohio river they completely overcame, on the 9th of July in that year, General Braddock, who was killed in the action. This victory rendered them masters of all the Western country, from the Ohio to the point of the division of the river Susquehanna, into two branches at Shamokin, and resulted in fixing in their party all the savages of these countries. Different detachments of these savages showed themselves at 20 leagues from Philadelphia; others went among the Delawares who were at peace, to determine them to raise the hatchet against the English; but it was the following imprudence that engaged them to declare themselves, and which failed to bring in its train the loss of all Pennsylvania:

"Some English, sent on a reconnoissance, had come to Shamokin, a village of the Delawares, on the Susquehanna. They then learned that a party of savages and French were in the neighborhood, and were in the Valley of the Juniata. Scarroyadi, one of the chiefs of the Iroquois, warned the English to withdraw, and counseled them to return by the East branch of the Susquehanna. The English did, in effect, withdraw, but in place of taking their route by the shore of the East Branch they followed the shore of the West Branch, fell into an ambuscade of a party of French, who killed four of them. Flight saved four or five others of the party.

"Immediately after the affair, an English trader having arrived at Wyoming, another village of the Delawares, said to them that it was known that it was they who had killed his compatriots and that vengeance would be poured out on their Nation. This indiscreet discourse spread among these people and made them assemble at Wyoming with the design of resisting the English if they were attacked. On the other side the English regarded this assemblage of savages as a first step which announced a disposition to commence hostilities. Consequently, without seeking more particular information, or waiting until the Delawares should attack him, they seized all those who were established in the Colony, and arrested them to the number of 232 Persons of every age and sex.

"One of these prisoners having escaped, spread the news among his compatriots, and informed them of all that had taken place in Pennsylvania. They redoubled their watchfulness, and on all sides there was nothing but preparations for war. In the meantime four English deputies, to treat with the Indians on the misunderstanding, arrived at Wyoming, where they at once assembled in council. When they had made report of their mission and agreed on some principles of accommodation, the savage who had escaped from prison seeing that the Delawares were ready to acquiesce in the demands of the English, cried out:

"Give no faith to what these people say to you! They have no other design than to deceive you—to make you their prisoners, or to put you to death at the edge of the sword!" Immediately the savages, interrupting the conference, leaped to their feet and killed the four deputies.

"Since this fatal epoch, the savages ceased not to commit hostilities and the most frightful cruelties. They especially distinguished themselves in the month of October, 1755. There are no events of this kind in history that we are able to put as a parallel with the barbarities they executed.

"At Gnadenhutten, a small establishment of Moravians, in the county of Northampton, the inhabitants, peacefully assembled, supped without disquiet. These ferocious enemies, under cover of a night as dark as the design that conducted them, advanced without noise, surprised them, taking their scalps and putting everything to the flames. When the next day appeared it offered to the sight nothing but the ashes of the corpses of the unfortunate Moravians confounded with those of their houses, their provisions, and a multitude of horned cattle."

Here follow accounts of several most brutal and blood-thirsty massacres at the Great Cove in Cumberland county, at Tulpehocken in Berks county, at Minisinks, etc., at close of which is the following statement:

"A chief of the Delawares, named Captain Jacobs (from whom Jacobs' Plains in Wyoming are named), was principally distinguished in these incursions. At Philadelphia a price was put upon his

head, as well as those of several other chiefs."—Chap. xiii.

This account of a meeting in the nature of a Treaty of Peace, at Wyoming in 1755, and the taking of 232 of the Delaware prisoners; also the killing of the four English deputies, I have not found in the history of Pennsylvania. I would like to have some one give me a reference to some other authority where it may be found. I suspect the location of those transactions at Wyoming is a mistake. They may have taken place in some other locality but I think not here. If in this locality, I would like a voucher for them.

About ten or twelve years ago I was told by the late Hon. Joseph W. Cake, that in 1755, a considerable body of Indians and French came to Shamokin to make an attack on Fort Augusta, and encamped on the hill to the northeast of that Fort. While lying there making reconnoissances preparatory to the attack, a shrewd and skillful blacksmith in the Fort conceived the idea of making a quantity of crow feet, an implement of iron having four toes about an inch and a-half long, sharp at the point and barbed, so arranged that when thrown upon the ground one of these points always stood up, and was in position to penetrate the foot of man or beast that might tread upon it. These were sowed about the fort at a proper distance, in a belt of two or three rods wide.

The day of attack finally came, and the Indians and their French allies rushed upon the fort with deafening yells. When the Indians reached the belt of crow feet their moccasins and feet were penetrated with their points. Sitting down to draw these barbed points from their feet, they in many cases found the situation quite as uncomfortable for their seats as it had been for their feet. The attack was suspended by reason of this strange device, and while the Indians were freeing themselves from the embarrassment occasioned thereby, volleys of musketry were poured into them from the Fort. They promptly withdrew from the attack and returned to the Ohio.

Thousands of these crow feet have since been found in the localities where they were strewn on this occasion.

STEUBEN JENKINS.

IN THE REVOLUTION.

I.

[The following correspondence concerning the marching of the militia to Philadelphia in 1777 is of interest to us. The letters have not as yet appeared in print.]

President Wharton to Col. Galbraith.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25th, 1777.

SIR: Agreeable to the enclosed resolve of Congress, and with the Advice of the Board of War, I have determined that the Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton, send their Proportion of Militia to Bristol, to form a Camp at or near that Borough. The Counties of Chester, Lancaster and York, to form a Camp at or near Chester.

Your County is to furnish six hundred Men, to march immediately to Chester with as many arms and accoutrements as can be had in the County. If the first Class does not amount to that number, the second Class also are to march.

You are to procure by purchase or otherwise a Blanket for each Man (which is to remain the property of the State). Money will be sent you for this purpose. If they cannot be procured by purchase they must be impressed by their value paid, this is to be done in a way that will give the least offense.

You are to exert yourself to the utmost to Comply with this Order with all possible expedition, as the Enemy are preparing to make an immediate attack on this State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your most Obedient, humble Servant,

THO. WHARTON, JR., *Pres.*

Col. Galbraith to Col. John Rodgers.

May 2d, 1777.

To the Colonel of the Hanover Battalion :

SIR: Annexed hereunder you have the President's requisition for Six Hundred men from this county; the Irregular order that returns have been made in, Prevents me from calling on you for your exact Quota of men. I desire that as your Companies which form your Battalion have drawn their rank, that you furnish one full Company agreeable to the

Militia Act, on the President's requisition without delay. Necessaries that are wanting, you see will be answered.

In haste I am your Humble Servt,
BARTREM GALBRAITH.

Col. Joshua Elder to Col. Rodgers.

PAXTANG, 11th May, 1777.

DEAR SIR: Yours I rec'd last Night but cannot possibly comply with your Request, as we have too much Divisions in this Department, the five Sub Divisions laid off in Paxtang met tolerably well except the Germans, who seem chiefly all to stand aloof; three of the Companies chose their officers very well, and the other two neglected. There was no disputes about pay, but one of them seemed all desirous of being officers, and the other all Privates; declining any commissions that were offered. I have promised my attendance in one of these Companies to-Morrow; as to the Dispute about pay, I think if they would have the least Consideration, might be soon removed, it might answer well enough to draw out a few men when there was no compulsion nor Law to put every Man on an equal Ballance in expense of the War, but as the Law is regulated at present, except the whole State in general, or at least the whole Battalion would condescend to that Plan, it would be in vain for one Company to pretend to it, except they would think themselves wiser law-makers than the Choice of the State, because each Company or Draught is made out of the whole Battalion, and if they should deviate from the Laws of the State they would be a Derision to all the rest: You can Inform them that if they don't choose for themselves, the Lieutenants will be under the Necessity of choosing for them. And you will be good enough to consider and inform yourself what Men will be most likely to suit, if that should be the Case, that you can recommend them to us. I had a letter from Col. Galbraith last Night Desiring I would give you Word to bring the Report of your Battalion, Companies, Rank and Draughts to him at Lancaster next Wednesday, and draw for Rank with the other Colonels.

In haste I am your H'ble Servant,
COL. JOHN RODGERS. JOSHUA ELDER.

Col. B. Galbraith to Col. Rodgers.

LANCASTER, May 16th, 1777.

SIR: In consequence of your late Orders from me to hold the first Class of each Company in your Battalion in Readiness, with arms, and properly Equipt with every other Necessary for your Immediate March to Chester on the Delaware, I Desire that such who fall into that Draught, and Conscientiously scruple the bearing of Arms, may be reported to me by you, or your Order Immediately, that I may find Substitutes in their Room and Stead, and at the same Time make to me a list of such who may be willing to serve as Substitutes within your Bounds. Which orders, you'll on all Occasions of the like kind, observe.

I have the Honor, Sir, to be your Humble Servant,

BARTREM GALBRAITH,

Col. Commandant.

To COL. JOHN RODGERS, of the Sixth Battalion of Lancaster County Militia.

Col. Joshua Elder to Col. Rodgers.

PAXTANG, May 29th, 1777.

SIR: I have just now got Orders from Col. Galbraith to desire you, by the first Opportunity, to hold the first Class in your Battalion under Marching Orders, ready for further Orders, he was this Day to set out for Philad'a, and will give you further Particulars on his Return.

I am your Humble Servant,

JOSHUA ELDER.

COL. JOHN RODGERS.

Col. Galbraith to Col. Joshua Elder.

LANCASTER, June the 18th, 1777.

SIR: Since my last to the different Colonels (which by this Time I expect you're made acquainted with) on my way to Lancaster met with an Express from the President ordering the March of the second Class, & to hold the 8d in Readiness, of which, By this my order, I hope you'll Notice your Brother as well as Col Rogers's Battalion on that head, that 2 Classes must Immediately March & the 8d held in Readiness.

In haste I'm y'rs &c,

B. GALBRAITH.

COL. JOSHUA ELDER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLVIII.

THE REV. JAMES R. SHARREN, pastor of Paxtang and Derry from 1808 to 1846, was represented in the pulpit of the former ancient edifice on Sunday, July 31, 1887, by his grandson, the Rev. Wm. H. McMeen, who is stationed in North Carolina. His sermon was an able one. Mrs. Elizabeth McMeen, widow, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Sharren, resides at Springfield, Ohio.

SAYRE, JAMES.

James Sayre was born in 1745, in the State of Connecticut. He was educated to the law and admitted to practice at New York city in 1771, although he seems to have been in practice in Philadelphia as early as September, 1767. He abandoned his profession and became chaplain to one of DeLancy's Loyalist batteries. Resigned in 1777, and served as rector of the Episcopal church in Brooklyn from 1778 to 1783. On the evacuation of New York went to St. John, New Brunswick, and was one of the grantees of that city. Returned to the United States, and from 1786 to 1788 was rector of the church at Newport, Rhode Island. He died at his native town, Fairfield, Conn., in 1798. It is not known what was the occasion of his admission to the Cumberland county bar.

AN OLD FAMILY REGISTER.

[Some years ago the register of a German family came into our possession. Having it translated, we have considered it proper to print it in *Notes and Queries*, in the hope that it may come to the knowledge of those especially interested. It is a valuable register to the descendants, whoever they may be.]

Family Register of Jacob Bozart [Bozart].

Wherein all births and deaths are noted until the third generation: J. B.

Anno, 1731, upon Michellmas day, I was married to Esther Mollinger in the 25th year of my age, and my wife was 18 years of age.

In the year of Christ 1728, August 9,

between 8 and 9 o'clock, our Anna was born into this world. In the year 1724, July 29, our daughter Annie departed from time to Eternity.

In the year 1725, May 21, our son John Jacob Bozart was born, between 4 and 5 o'clock, in the sign of the Virgin. In the year of Christ 1726, July 27, our little son John Jacob Bozart died.

We also left our Fatherland in the year 1726, and betook ourselves upon the journey to Pennsylvania, and through the aid of the Almighty reached our destination on the 8th of November.

In the year 1727, December 8, our Esther was born in the sign of the Scorpion.

In the year of Christ 1729, in October, our Samuel was born, and in the year 1730, he was called to the Lord; he brought his age no higher than 8 months and 3 weeks.

In the year 1730, December 9, our David was born into the world, in the sign of the Ram.

In the year of Christ 1734, February 2, our Veronica was born into the world, in the sign of the Twins. In the year of Christ 1737, March 10, she was called to the Lord.

In the year of Christ 1737, April 2, our Henry was born into the world, in the sign of the Cancer.

In the year of Christ 1739, December 13, our Maria was born into the world, in the sign of the Cancer. In the year 1741 both our children, Maria and David, died. David died June 15.

In the year 1743, January 20, our Martin was born into the world, consequently his sign was that of the Ram. In the year 1748, October 27, our Martin was called to the Lord.

In the year 1752, July 13, our daughter, Magdalena, was called to the Saviour. In the year of Christ 1755, August 27, our Henry Bozart died in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. In the year 1757, April 26, Jacob Bozart also went the way of all humanity.

Family Register of Esther Bozart [Bozart].

A descendant of Jacob Bozart (Bozart), his eldest remaining daughter, who joined in marriage with Jacob Enger in the year 1747, October 20.

Her eldest son, Daniel Enger, was born Anno 1748, September 18, on Sunday at 12 o'clock, old computation.

In the year of Christ 1750, July 1, on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, noon, our Esther was born, in the sign of the Scorpion, old reckoning.

Anno 1752, February 10, our daughter Veronica was born, in the sign of the Ram, old reckoning.

In the year of Christ 1753, January 29, Jacob Enger died in the 30th year of his age.

In the year of Christ 1754, January 17, I joined myself with, second marriage, Joseph Bastler, an European by birth, of German blood. He was born in the year 1728, March 19. The children born to us were these:

In the year 1755, January 5, our Catharine was born, upon a Sunday evening at 10 o'clock.

In the year 1757, January 31, Monday morning at 2 o'clock, our son Jacob Bastler was born.

In the year of Christ 1758, both our children went to the Saviour; Catharine died September 17 and Jacob September 23.

In the year 1759, September 17, Monday morning, at about 2 o'clock, our daughter the second Catharine was born, in the sign of the Cancer.

In the year of Christ 1761, April 30, our daughter Maria was born, on Monday morning at 4 o'clock, in the sign of the Scorpion.

In the year of Christ 1763, August 11, afternoon at 5 o'clock, our daughter Elizabeth was born, in the sign of the Virgin.

In the year of Christ 1776, January 26, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, our daughter Magdalena was born, in the sign of the Lion.

In the year of Christ 1769, April 13, our son Joseph Bastler was born, upon a Monday at 1 o'clock, in the sign of the Cancer.

Herein are correctly recorded the births and deaths of the children of the deceased Esther Bastler, of her first and second marriage.

Following are the marriages, when and with whom celebrated:

Anno 1770, Thursday, June 14, my

daughter Esther Enger joined in marriage with Jonathan Schleister, in the sign of the Fish, was aged 19 years, 10 months and 8 days.

In the year of Christ 1771, Thursday, March 28, my daughter, Veronica Enger, was married to Jonathan Longenaker, in the sign of the Cancer; was aged 19 years, 3 months and 3 days.

In the year 1779, Sunday, November 21, our daughter, Catharine Bastler, married Jonathan Denlinger, in the sign of the Ram; was 20 years, 2 months and 3 days of age.

In the year 1782, Sunday, June 2, our daughter, Maria Bastler, married Abraham Denlinger, in the sign of the Fish; was aged 21 years, 1 month and 13 days.

In the year 1783, Sunday, April 20, our daughter, Elizabeth Bastler, married Jonathan Basler, in the sign of the Fish; was aged 19 years, 8 months and 8 days.

In the year 1785, April 3, Abraham Denlinger died.

In the year 1791, Tuesday, November 22, our daughter, Magdalena Bastler, married, in the 20th year of her age, Peter Andreas (in the sign of the Cancer), an European by birth, of German extraction. He was born of and brought up by the Mennonites, so that it was with difficulty they united upon our instructions in religion, and in the Book of our Faith.

In the year of Christ 1792, January 17, the grandmother of the children here mentioned died also. She had married Jacob Bostart Anno 1721, deceased. She brought her age in this world to 88 years and nearly 10 months. She died after a brief illness, not suffering as much as our father in his last illness.

In the year 1797, November 7, our son Joseph Bastler married Anna Denlinger, in the sign of the Twins. Was aged 27 years, 7 months and 5 days.

In the year 1802, October 12, our daughter Maria married Martin Melinger. She lived in the bonds of marriage 17 years, 6 months and 9 days and she lived in widowhood 1 year, less 2 weeks. In the year of Christ 1808, October 13, the father died. In the year of Christ 1809, July 12, the mother died.

Family Register of Joseph Bastler.

In the year of Christ 1797, Tuesday,

November 7, I, Joseph Bastler, married Anna Denlinger, in the sign of the Twins.

In the year of Christ 1798, November 16, a son was born to us, Friday morning at 9 o'clock, by name Jacob Bastler, in the sign of the Fish.

In the year of Christ 1801, February 19, a son was born to us, Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, by the name of Joseph Bastler, in the sign of the Bull.

In the year of Christ 1803, September 23, a daughter was born to us, Wednesday evening between 9 and 10 o'clock, by name of Magdalena Bastler, in the sign of the Fish.

In the year of Christ 1806, February 5, a son was born to us, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, by name of Jonathan Bastler, in the sign of the Virgin.

In the year of Christ 1808, September 18, a daughter was born to us Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, by name of Esther Bastler, in the sign of the Twins.

IN THE REVOLUTION.

II.

Col. Joshua Elder to Col. Rodgers.
COL. JOHN ROGERS.

PAXTANG, 20th June, 1777.

SIR: The above is a Copy of a Letter from Col. Galbraith, which I recd late last Night, by which you see there's the greatest Necessity for our utmost Exertions. I recd a verbal Message from Major Brown of yr Battallion to attend an Appeal to be held at Hanover next Monday, I would be glad to be informed at what Time I should attend, or if you are to have the Lieutenant, or another Sub-Lieutenant & Magistrate or by the Lieutenant's orders as we must Endeavour to walk in as straight a Line as possible upon these occasions, or if I cou'd be excused, as I shall have enough to do in this Battallion to procure substitutes, there being so many Germans all of whom refuse going. O their Clay cold heads, & Luke warm hearts. Sir, by all that's dear & sacred to us, let me entreat you not to spare the least pains to dispatch your Classes, & if you feel the Loss

& Trouble of it now, I hope you'll find the Honor & Benefit of it hereafter.

I'm Sir, yr h'ble servant,
JOSHUA ELDER.

Col. Galbraith to Col. Rodgers.

TO COL. RODGERS.

DONEGAL, 16th June, 1777.

SIR: In consequence of Orders from the President of the Executive Council of the 13th Inst., as well as from Generals Miffin, Armstrong & Potter of the 14th at night, requesting the March of the Militia, and giving me information of General How's army rapidly Marching thro the Jerseys, being at Rocky run, 5 Miles from Princeton, on Saturday last, Do order you, with all expedition to get in readiness (agreeable to former orders), the first Class of your militia to March to Chester on Delaware, and notify the Second Class to hold themselves in readiness to March at a Moment's warning. You must agree with Substitutes in the room of those who deny Marching (notwithstanding my Publication), at such rates as you can, with the advice of the nearest Sub Lieutenant who's agreement shall be Confirmed by me and at the same time take Care that no Substitutes are taken out of the Second Class for the first. The Cityzens of Phillad'a have made up all variances & marched Yesterday Morning unanimously in defense of their Country. In a word, Sir, I hope you'll not loose a moment's time in doing the necessary. Everything will be provided for the men at Lanc'r or at the Camp, except Blankets.

I'm in the greatest haste, Sir, your
Humble Serv.,

BARTREM GALBRAITH, Col.

Col. Galbraith to Col. Rodgers.
TO COL. RODGERS

DONEGAL, 20th June, 1777.

SIR: By a letter from the President in Council of the 25th Inst, rec'd this Morning, Countermands the March of the first Class of the Militia, on the retreat of General How's troops from Summerset & Brunswick to Amboy & Staten Island, yet at the Same time to hold in readiness at a moment's warning, as no doubt they may be soon called, Should How attempt

our Capes. I have wrote to the President & expect in a few days his answer, when you'll receive Particular orders from me. Continue Such Substitutes as are already provided for the protection of the civil Authority, but recommend to the Majistrates to proceed only to collecting of the fines for days of exercise, for a few days, until the President's Answer comes to hand. I have sent a few Notices amongst you which I expect you'll Observe.

When I was in your Country our people had a brush with a number of rioters in which one of our people was killed by the Stroak of the Coalter of a Plough & three of the others wounded, which I hope will be the means of putting a Stop to other Insurrections of the like kind.

In haste, rest your Humble Serv't,
BARTREM GALBRAITH, *Lieut'nt.*

Col. Galbraith to Col. Rodgers.

DONEGAL, *July 15th, 1777.*

SIR: Yours of yesterday came to hand by Captain Hay, which Surprises me no little, to find that uneasiness should be now arising amongst you, at the very time it ought not to subsist.

By Capt. Hay I have sent you the rules by which the Continental Army is governed, to which every Officer & Soldier now with you is subject (or ought to be) which you'l cause to be read at the Head of the Company for their Instruction as to that of their duty, that should they offend, or goe out of the line of duty it may not be unknown to them, as I'm determined if in my power to preserve good order. You will call or appoint the men to meet twice a week at your house or elsewhere as you shall see meet, to receive their farther Instructions which shall be handed you from me, as the exigency of affairs may require, but at the same time they (the Soldiers) are to take care that no expense is accrued to the State for their maintenance during such Intervals, their hands must clear their teeth. As the President has put it in my power to continue the guard at my pleasure, I do think proper to continue the Substitutes until the civil authority has no further demand for us; it's not the business of this, that, or the other Class, how the present Class serves their tower of duty

or yet the people for whom they are Im-
ployed; as the house of Assembly has appointed me the drudge in that respect, for those very mute good People, & have boren the burthen for them, I'm also determined that they shall give me a Liberty to Judge for them, so that if they make use of Language let it be amongst themselves, as I hope ever to be able to act agreeable to my duty without Partiality to Persons while in my present station. I hope the Substitutes will behave themselves becoming men of candour and probity. I'm their mark for their wages.

In haste, yours &c.,

BARTREM GALBRAITH, *Lieut.*

Col. Joshua Elder to Col. Rodgers.

PAXTANG, *July 22d, 1777.*

COL. JOHN RODGERS, DEAR SIR: I yesterday came from Col. Galbraith's, where we fixed on having a Day of Appeal in your Battalion: Inclosed I have sent you a copy of an advertisement which you'll be good enough to put up in the most Public Places, & fix the Place of meeting at the most convenient Place as near the Centre of the Battalion as possible.

I am in the meantime your most humble servant,
JOSHUA ELDER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLIX.

POSTLETHWAITE.—In reply to a valued correspondent, who some months since made inquiries concerning Col. Samuel Postlethwaite and his children, we find the following notes:

Col. Samuel Postlethwaite died August 24, 1810, at Carlisle, in his 72d year.

Joseph R. Postlethwaite removed from Carlisle to Pittsburg, where he opened tavern "Sign of the Bear," in September 1795, "in the house lately occupied by Capt. John McMasters."

Dr. James Postlethwaite married April 11, 1799, Betsy Smith, daughter of the late Major James Smith, of Cumberland county.

Miss Amelia Postlethwaite, daughter of Col. Samuel, married January, 1801, Henry Coulter, of Greensburgh. Mr.

Coulter died at Carlisle March 2, 1803, leaving a wife and one child. Mrs. Coulter died Friday, Nov. 4, 1808, about 200 miles above the Natchez, to which place she was going with her brother. Her remains were taken to Natchez.

LANG [LONG] FAMILY.—The assessment for Paxtang township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, for 1780 has the name of Paul Long as a "freeman." Who was he, and was he the ancestor of the following?

- i. *Catharine*; m. George Parthemore.
- ii. *Kate*; m. Paul Utz.
- iii. *Lizzie*; m. ——— Gardner; they resided in Washington, D. C.
- iv. *Jacob*.
- v. *Henry*.

John Long, b. 1778; d. Feb. 6, 1838, and buried in St. Peter's graveyard, Middletown, Pa.; he m., first, Christina Musser, who d. in 1817; they had issue:

- i. *Catharine*, b. April 12, 1811; m. Matthias Parthemore; reside in Highspire, Pa.
- ii. *Nancy*; unm.; resides in Highspire, Pa.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, b. Aug. 31, 1814; m. John Hoover; resides in Union Deposit, Pa.

iv. *John*, d. s. p.

John Long m. secondly, by Rev. Geo. Lochman, June 17, 1817, Fannie Musser, sister to his first wife; Fannie d. aged 66 years; they had issue:

- v. [A dau.] d. s. p.
- vi. *John*.
- vii. viii. [Twins.]
- ix. [A dau.]

x. *Daniel*, b. Dec. 8, 1818; m. Mary Bowers; resides in Highspire, Pa.; is known to many of the citizens of Dauphin county as the blacksmith who carried on his trade in the above village, along the pike, south of the canal bridge, for nearly 40 years. P.

AN OLD LANCASTER COUNTY FAMILY

[The death of Mrs Ann Maria Sehner, of Lancaster county, has called forth the following notice, and facts connected with an old Lancaster county family which have been forwarded to *Notes and Queries* for publication.]

Mrs. Ann Maria Sehner, widow of the late John Sehner, died on the morning of July 26, 1887, at Lancaster. She was born August 12, 1806, the eldest daughter of Adolph Christian Fick and the last survivor of the family. She was baptized September 8, 1806, confirmed in youth by Rev. Dr. Endress, of Trinity Lutheran church, and united in marriage to John Sehner by Rev. P. Wollé, of the Moravian Church, December 15, 1825.

Her father, Adolph C. Fick, was born at Waren, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, September 17, 1777, served an apprenticeship in Eppendorf, near the free city of Hamburg, receiving at the end of his term an honorable discharge, a strong letter of recommendation. He came to Philadelphia about the year 1799 and settled in Lancaster, where he soon afterwards married Justine M. Ulmer, daughter of Philip Ulmer and wife Barbara (born Hamerich), and started his business of a butcher. Leaving his family and business he marched to Baltimore in the service of his adopted country in the war of 1812-15. Returning, after an honorable discharge, he continued his business on East King street, adjoining the residence of the parents of Col. Wm. B. Fordney, opposite the home of Robert Coleman, where he died in 1825. His widow survived him 43 years, dying in 1868 in her 83d year.

Her husband, the late John Sehner, born January 4, 1798 (1798-1864), carpenter and builder, was the oldest son of John, born October 7th, 1765, (Johann) Sehner and wife Catherine, whose maiden name was Rung, and a grandson of Gottlieb Sehner, who landed in Philadelphia from off the ship Fane, Capt. Hyndman, Oct. 17, 1749 (1), and settled in Lancaster, where he was married by Rev. I. F. Handschuh to Maria Barbara Kline, on Sunday, Sept. 18th, 1750, in the old Lutheran church that stood upon the site now occupied by Trinity Lutheran chapel. Pastor Handschuh's text on that day was Psalm xv.

Mrs. Sehner survived her husband 23 years. Never very robust, though a woman of great industry and energy, devoting her strength and many years to her family and the sick and distressed within her reach, she has now gone to her

reward at the ripe old age of 80 years, 11 months and 14 days.

Of nine children (eight sons and one daughter) four sons—John R. Henry C., Benjamin F. and Edward A., and one daughter, Justine M., wife of George H. Rothermel, survive her. She leaves also two grandsons, Samuel M. Sehner, son of Henry C. Sehner, and John J. Rothermel, and two great-granddaughters, Frances and Gertrude, children of Samuel M. Sehner.

Jacob Sehner, of Carlisle, who celebrated his 95th birthday on July 16, and who also served in the war of 1812-15, and Gottlieb Sehner, of Manor township, Lancaster county, are also grandsons of Gottlieb Sehner of 1749.

NOTES.—1. See Rupp's Coll. 80,000 names of emigrants, page 221.

2. Rupp's History Lancaster county, page 124.

OUR CITIZENS IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

The following paper is in the possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society:

The gallant fellows who composed 'Co. G, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers,' commanded by Capt E. C. Williams, were mustered into service by Lieut. Freeds, U. S. A., January 2, 1847. There was about 100 of them—mostly poor men—but willing to follow the flag wherever it went. It went from Harrisburg to the Halls of the Montezumas, and these gallant men with it. The company was composed of all trades and professions. Many of its members rose to be officers of the regular army, and in every engagement from Vera Cruz to Mexico proved their steadiness and courage. Before being mustered the money subscribed upon the paper we print was expended in clothing. Other subscriptions were made to provide for several families, and altogether a considerable amount was contributed for the soldier and for those dependent upon him.

The shrunken company returned to Harrisburg in July, 1848, and was welcomed with a glorious outburst of enthusiastic delight, bells rang, cannon roared and throats shouted volumes of welcome. The captain still survives, but we do not

recognize any survivors among the privates, save Henry Beader Wood, Esq., now of New York, who is borne on the descriptive roll as "Law Student—Harrisburg—aged 21—height 5 feet 6 inches," and Capt. Weidman Forster, now of Franklin county, who figures on the roll "Carpenter—Harrisburg—aged 21—height 6 feet 2½ inches."

The surviving subscribers are marked *, and only seven of the fifty and more are alive in 1887.

If any person has the two similar papers used in other portions of the borough we hope they will transmit them to Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, president of the Historical Society.

HARRISBURG, Dec 22, 1846.

We, the undersigned, agree to pay the sum opposite our respective names for the purpose of procuring clothing, &c., for the company now formed and about to march to the scene of war, many of them being destitute of means to provide for themselves those things which are necessary to make them comfortable on their march during this inclement season of the year:

J. M. Haldeman.....	\$5 00
John Zinn.....	5 00
Joseph P. Miller.....	1 00
Wm. L. Pelper.....	1 00
George Zinn.....	1 00
Wm. P. Beatty, jr.....	2 00
E. M. Pollock.....	5 00
R. F. Black.....	5 00
*Wm. D. Boas.....	2 00
Thomas Forster.....	1 00
W. Kline.....	8 00
Christian B. Henry.....	2 00
John G. Hoffman.....	1 00
Cash.....	1 00
William Duncan.....	2 00
Lewis De Cariton.....	25
Cash.....	50
H. C. Berghaus.....	2 00
*Fr. Wyeth.....	2 00
John L. Speel.....	2 00
O. Bellman.....	2 00
H. Buehler.....	2 00
John T. Willson.....	2 00
Martin Lutz.....	3 00
*John W. Glover.....	1 00
Hummel & Ott.....	2 00
Joseph Shearer.....	1 00
L. Leamy.....	50

Henry C. Hutman.....	\$2 00
*T. W. Buffington.....	1 00
*David Fleming.....	2 00
J. C. Verbeke.....	1 00
*W. K. Verbeke.....	1 00
William Davis.....	1 00
J. L. Stehley.....	5 00
J. S. Lee.....	5 00
William Reed.....	3 00
R. Benjamin.....	2 00
James W. Morgan.....	1 00
Theo. Fenn.....	2 00
E. A. Lesley.....	2 00
George S. Kemble.....	2 00
James Greer.....	2 00
C. A. Snyder.....	2 00
James Fleming.....	1 00
John A. Weir.....	2 00
John Roberts.....	3 00
William H. Morton.....	3 00
*S. D. Ingram.....	2 00
James Brady.....	1 00
Nicholas Reemshart.....	3 00
John Hicks.....	5 00
*Philip Weeber.....	50
Gen'l Clarke.....	2 00

In a note, "all paid, \$207 75."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLX.

THE HISTORICAL JOURNAL, edited by John F. Meginness, Esq., has reached its fifth number. It is improving with age, and this issue is an extremely valuable one. The "Journal of Samuel Maclay," is very interesting, as are also several papers, notably that by Dr. Robert Harris Aul, of Northumberland. Mr. Meginness is to be congratulated.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT PERSONS.

[The following record is of more than ordinary historical value:]

Anderson, Alexander A., attorney, d. at Lewistown, April 28, 1823, aged 37 years.

Agnew, Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. Samuel Agnew, d. August 13, 1829, at the residence of her brother at Brownsville, Fayette county.

Bucher, Henry, formerly of Dauphin county, d. suddenly in Catlin township, Tioga county, N. Y., June, 1829.

Brady, Dennis, of Harrisburg, d. October 13, 1829.

Beader, Henry, register and recorder of Dauphin county, d. August 8, 1816, aged 53 years.

Brandon, Charles, d. at Middletown, Nov. 11, 1813, aged 63 years.

Boyd, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Rev. Alexander Boyd, and daughter of Dr. John Watson, d. at Bedford, Feb. 20, 1816, aged 25 years.

Bower, the Widow, d. at Middletown, July 17, 1818, aged 83 years.

Bower, Gen. Jacob, an officer of the Revolution, d. at Womelsdorf, Aug. 8, 1818, aged 61 years.

Bogner, Tobias, of Middle Paxtang, d. July 20, 1823, aged 92 years.

Brandon, Mrs. Louisa, a native of Charleston, S. C., d. at Harrisburg, Nov. 14, 1823, aged 22 years.

Brislin, William, formerly treasurer of Mifflin county, d. Nov. 13, 1823.

Chrystie, Col. John, of the 28d Regt., U. S. Infantry, one of the Inspectors General of the army, d. at Fort George, July 15, 1813.

Deckert, Peter S., representative from Franklin county, d. at Chambersburg, Feb. 11, 1823, of a pulmonary disease.

Dock, Philip, d. at the residence of his son at Newville, July 15, 1830, aged 84 years.

Enders, Rev. Christian Frederick Ludwig, D. D., d. at Lancaster, Sunday, Oct. 7, 1827.

Frazer, John, Esq., for many years clerk in the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, d. March 6, 1824, at the residence of his brother in Harrisburg.

Findlay, Mrs. Nancy Irwin, wife of Gov. Findlay, d. at Pittsburgh, July 27, 1821, while on a visit.

Farrelly, Patrick, member of Congress, d. at Pittsburgh July 12, 1826.

Findlay, William Smith, Esq., attorney at law, eldest son of the late Governor of Pennsylvania, died at America, Illinois, August 2, 1821, at the age of 27 years.

Goodwin, Edward, attorney at law, d. at Lebanon Feb. 17, 1819, at advanced years.

Hubley, James B., Esq., attorney-at-

law, d. at Reading Tuesday, August 6, 1826, aged 88 years.

Henry, Mrs. Jane, relict of John Joseph Henry, d. Saturday evening, April 15, 1826, at the residence of her son in-law, Thomas Smith, Esq., near Darby.

Irwin, Mrs. Clarissa, wife of Dr. Joseph Irwin and daughter of Alexander Berryhill, of Harrisburg, d. at Woodstock, Va., January 3, 1832, in the 47th year of her age.

Kurtz, John William, Lutheran minister, d. at Jonestown, May 30, 1799, aged 67 years.

Lauer, William, Esq., d. at Hummelstown, February 14, 1826, aged about 51 years.

McKee, John, d. at the residence of his father, James McKee, at Pittsburgh, October 16, 1831, aged 49 years.

MOORES OF DONEGAL AND HEMP-FIELD.

EPHRAIM MOORE, the pioneer settler of this family, located near the "Scotts," in Donegal township, afterwards Hempfield, near Big Chickies Creek, in the year 1732. He had two sons living with him, and perhaps daughters also, when he came to Chickies. Both sons were grown up, and had attained their majority prior to 1728. In my article upon the Agnews and Scotts, I stated that it was probable that Arthur Patterson and James Moore came to Donegal about the same time; this can hardly be correct. James Moore must have been in Donegal several years before Mr. Patterson came. The descendants of the latter claim that he came as early as 1724. As I cannot find his name upon any of the assessments of Donegal prior to 1730, I must conclude that he settled here after that date.

Ephraim Moore's sons were:

I. JAMES MOORE, who married Elizabeth Scott, sister of Mrs. James Agnew and Mrs. Arthur Patterson. The first authentic notice I have of him is his participation in Cressap's war. It will be remembered that Cap. Samuel Smith, of Donegal, then sheriff, raised a posse of his friends and neighbors numbering about forty-eight persons, of whom James Moore was one. They marched to Cap. Cressap's and after skirmishing

all day and part of the night, set fire to Cressap's house and took him and several others prisoners. He did not survive that war. He died in 1786, leaving his wife Elizabeth, and but one child, *Ephraim*. His father *Ephraim* was then living with him. He left a large farm to his son in Hempfield township. He must have been a prominent citizen. Very likely his exposure among the hills of York county brought on premature disease, which caused his early death.

ELIZABETH MOORE (nee Scott), widow of James, died June 4th, 1745. She made a peculiar will, from which I am enabled to glean some data of the Scotts. She owned no real estate. She divided the live stock on the farm, and other personal property among her relatives. She named her sisters, who were then in America, and several of her nieces. She devised to *Elizabeth Patterson*, daughter of her sister *Ann*, and Arthur Patterson. These were the ancestors of the *Hon.* David Watson Patterson, Judge of the courts in Lancaster, and of the wife of the *Hon.* John Bayard McPherson, Judge of the Dauphin and Lebanon courts.

To her sister, *Sarah Scott's* children, if they come to this country.

To the following named relatives she gave but one shilling each. They were all large landholders and well to do families and for that reason they may have been cut off with a shilling:

To Abraham Lowrey's children. He married her sister first and secondly Sarah, daughter of John and Martha Sterrett. To Grace Pedan's children. She was her sister and married Captain Hugh Pedan. To Ann Patterson's children, wife of Arthur Patterson. To Rebecca Agnew's children. She married James Agnew as before stated. To Jean Wilson's children (sister). To Abraham Scott's children (brother). To Josiah Scott's children (a brother) and to Samuel Scott (a brother) and children. This Samuel Scott died in 1777, and left no children. If he had any at the time of Mrs. Moore's decease, they must have died in their minority.

The witnesses to Mrs. Moore's will were:

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, who married a

sister of John Scott's, who died in 1748. He was the pioneer settler of the name in Donegal. In 1727 some of the neighbors who claimed to own the land upon which his cabin was built, razed his house to the ground, and turned his family out without shelter. (*See Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania, page 820.*) This was one of the results growing out of the refusal of the early settlers in Donegal to take out patents for their land. The Penns refused to allow their Surveyor General to survey any land before proper application was made for a warrant of survey.

THOMAS SCOTT, brother of the above.

JOHN SCOTT. These Scott brothers must have been relatives of Mrs. Moore, and, perhaps, members of her family. She named so many of her relatives in her will, and for that reason, perhaps, selected others for witnesses. She must have had some motive in giving so many of her relatives but a shilling. Whatever it was, it shows a strong will, and much character.

My impression is that Thomas Scott, removed to the Valley of Virginia, and from thence to Washington county, Pa.

EPHRAIM MOORE, son of James, and grandson of Ephraim Moore, married his first cousin, Elenor, daughter of Arthur and Ann Patterson. They resided upon the old homestead in Hempfield. He accumulated several large tracts of land up the Susquehanna, the exact locality of which I am unable to ascertain, as he directed it to be sold. He died in December, 1776, leaving his wife Elenor, and children as follows:

- i. *Anna*; to whom he gave £110.
- ii. *Elizabeth*; to whom he gave £110.
- iii. *James*; to whom he gave £200.
- iv. *Arthur*; to whom he gave £200.
- v. *Samuel*; to whom he gave £200.
- vi. *Ephraim*; to whom he gave £200.
- vii. *William*; the youngest son, he gave £200.

There was a posthumous child, the name of which I do not know. He directed his mansion farm to be sold as soon as his son William became of age. His lands up the Susquehanna were to be sold soon after his death. His brothers-in-law, James Patterson and Samuel Patterson (sons of Arthur Patterson) were his executors. The witnesses to the will

were Alexander Scott, Samuel Patterson and Samuel Rankin.

This branch of the Moore family seems to have removed from Lancaster county after they sold their lands, and I am sorry to say that I cannot now find any trace of them.

II. ZACHARIAH MOORE, son of Ephraim, purchased a farm in Donegal township adjoining the church Glebe land, and now adjoining General Simon Cameron's farm on the west. He died in 1760. Mary Moore and Ephraim Moore were his Administrators. Robert Fulton (father of the inventor) and James Carr were bail. He left sons:

i. *Hugh*; who was then over fourteen years of age, and came into court April 11th, 1768, and asked to have Samuel Scott appointed his Guardian.

ii. *Zachariah*; was under fourteen years of age. Samuel Scott was appointed his guardian.

Hugh Moore died in July, 1786, leaving a wife Anney and the following children:

i. *Nancy*.

ii. *Mary*.

iii. *Rebecca*.

iv. *Andrew*; to whom he gave his real estate. He was declared a lunatic. His brother Zachariah Moore and his wife Anney and James Willson he named as executors.

Anna Moore, widow of Hugh Moore, died in 1798 and named in her will:

i. *Anna*.

ii. *Mary*.

iii. *Rebecca*.

Zachariah Moore, her brother, and James Willson were her executors. At the March term of court, 1794, Samuel Cook, Esq., and John Mitchell, Esq., were appointed guardians over the estate of Mary Moore, Rebecca Moore, and Andrew Moore, minor children of Hugh Moore. It is probable that either Samuel Cook or John Mitchell married Anna, the oldest daughter of Hugh Moore. Col. Bartram Galbraith and his wife Ann, daughter of Josiah Scott, held five hundred and forty-two acres of land in trust for the children of Hugh Moore.

ZACHARIAH MOORE, son of Zachariah and grandson of Ephraim Moore, married Mary Boggs, sister of Captain Alex-

ander Boggs, who married Ann Alricks, daughter of Hermanus Alricks, prothonotary of Cumberland county in 1750. Zack Moore and his father were carpenters. The former and his uncle, Captain Hugh Pedan, made the first radical change in old Donegal church in 1772. A door was cut through the walls at each end of the building, and the windows were changed from a circular to a square head, with larger panes of glass. Zack Moore also put a new shingle roof on the church in 1799. He was second lieutenant in Captain Robert Craig's company in Col. Alex Lowrey's Battalion in 1777, and was in the battle of Brandywine. He died June 19, 1803, aged 54 years, leaving a wife *Mary* and the following named children:

i. *Ephraim*, who accepted his father's farm, containing two hundred and seventy-two acres, at the appraisement.

ii. *Ann*; who married Captain John Pedan, son of Capt. Hugh Pedan. John Pedan entered very largely into speculation at Marietta in 1813, and lost a very large estate when the crash came. One or more of his sons moved to Ohio.

iii. *Mary*.

iv. *Zachariah*.

v. *Andrew*.

vi. *Alexander*.

vii. *Jane*, married George B. Ferree, who kept tavern and store in Maytown. He became greatly involved through his love for the "turk" and lost a large fortune. He moved to Mobile, thence to St. Louis and Cincinnati, and to Carlisle, where he kept hotel, and died some years ago. His widow died only two or three years ago in Marietta.

Mrs. Moore (nee Boggs) came from a remarkably long-lived family, and came to a great age. She died upon her son's farm at Donegal, February 15, 1847, aged 89 years.

I remember Mrs. Moore very distinctly having on several occasions visited the family with my grandmother, who was a half sister of Mrs. Alex. Boggs. Two of the Pedan boys were school mates of mine, although a few years my senior, under the tuition of Mr. Rankin and Rev. Simpson in Marietta. John Pedan was a very tall young man, and remarkably active. Both he and the late James Brice

Clark were over six feet in height before they attained their majority. Pedan frequently stood upon the ground and kicked the hat off Mr. Clark's head, and could turn a back or forward somersault. These feats the boys regarded as extraordinary.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXI.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN 1806 AND 1807.—The following list of military officers may interest the descendants of those named:

1806.

Abraham Doebler, of Lebanon, brigade inspector of Dauphin and Berks counties.

Jacob Wain, of Harrisburg, colonel of 66th regiment.

Frederick Wolfersberger, of Hummelstown, colonel of the 78th regiment.

George Bowman, of Lebanon, colonel of the 3d regiment.

1807.

James Wallace, brigadier general of 1st brigade, 6th division, Pennsylvania militia.

Henry Kelker, lieutenant colonel of 3d regiment.

George Ziegler, lieutenant colonel of 66th regiment.

William Lower, lieutenant colonel of the 78th regiment.

Christian Seltzer, lieutenant colonel of the 117th regiment.

Peter Lebengood, lieutenant colonel of 95th regiment.

David Deibler, major of the Upper Paxtang battalion.

James Ingram, major of the first battalion.

John Umberger, major of the second battalion.

Joseph Allen, of Hanover, major of the 78th regiment.

AT VALLEY FORGE—1778.

[The following memorial recalls the sufferings of the Pennsylvania troops at Valley Forge during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British army during the winter of 1778. We say Pennsylvania.]

nia troops, from the fact that with the exception of several New Jersey and New York regiments, they chiefly endured the severities of that noted cantonment. The officers who signed the memorial had been sent by their respective commands to Lancaster, where the authorities of the State were located. Immediate efforts were taken to ameliorate the condition of the patriots, but history does not inform us how many lives went out amidst the misery and gloom which brooded over the cabins of the soldiers of the Revolution at Valley Forge :]

LANCASTER, 3d February, 1778.

To his Excellency the President and the Honbl. Members of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, a memorial:

Captain Thomas Bartholomew Bowen, of the Ninth, and Captain James Chrystie, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiments, beg leave, agreeable to their Instructions, to lay before your Excellency and the Hon'ble. Council, the extremely distressed Situation of these Corps, for want of every Article of Clothing.

Barefooted, naked and miserable beyond expression—several brave soldiers having nothing more than a piece of old Tent to shield them from the inclemency of the Season, and not more than one Blanket to six or perhaps eight men. Very few indeed, are in any wise fit for Duty; the Clothing of both Officers and Soldiers having been lost in the course of the Campaign, particularly twice in consequence of General Orders for storing them at Concord and at Wilmington; and their Blankets lost in the several Actions we have had with the Enemy.

That these Corps, with the Sixth and Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiments, are attach'd to a Division composed partly of Jersey Troops, under the command of General Officers not belonging to this State; who, it may naturally be supposed, will be careful to have the Troops of their own State clothed, preferably to those of another, agreeable to the late Regulations.

That ever since General Conway left us, we have had no General Officer to make application for us, or to see that Justice should be done us in the distribution of the Clothing remitted to the Army;

the Brigade to which we are attach'd, having been successively under the temporary Command of Colonels belonging to other States.

That General Wayne having procured a Quantity of Clothing and three hundred pair of Shoes, it is more than probable he will supply the two Brigades under his immediate Command, in preference to the Regiments of this State annexed to other Divisions; and if their wants are equal to ours, the Surplus, if any, will afford us but a very inconsiderable Proportion.

Your Memorialists, therefore, in behalf of the before mention'd Regiments, Pray your Excellency and the Hon'ble Council to grant them speedy Relief, by ordering the Receiver General of Clothing for this State, to supply them with a proportion of the necessary Articles now on hand. Your Memorialists are sensible that Congress, in their late resolution, have directed the Clothing to be issued thro' the hands of the Clothier General; but as General Wayne has found means to supply his Troops without the formalities, which in our present miserable Situation, must greatly retard the relieving our distresses, perhaps that Resolution may not be positively determinate.

If so, your Humanity and Justice will induce your Hon'ble Board to immediately supply the other Troops of this State with a Quota of what is now in Possession.

And your Memorialists, &c.,

JA. CHRYSSTIE,
Captn. 3d Penn'a.
THOS. B. BOWEN,
Captn. 9th Penn'a.

Captain Bowen, for himself, would now beg leave to inform your Excellency and Council that he has lost all his clothing, to a very considerable value, in two successive campaigns; And prays he may be indulged with an order for some Linen & other necessaries, to supply his immediate wants, subject to such prices as are or may be charged, agreeable to the late Resolution of Congress.

THE FAMILY OF CLARK.

[Among our notes are the following data concerning the Scotch-Irish family of Clark or Clarke (the name being writ-

ten with or without the terminal e). If any of our readers can dove-tail these records, or give us information relating to them or their descendants, we will consider it a favor.]

I. WILLIAM CLARK, d. Sept., 1782, leaving a wife, Esther, and children:

- i. William; m. Margaret —
- ii. Sarah.
- iii. Esther.
- iv. Priscilla.

II. THOMAS CLARK, probably a brother of the preceding, d. December, 1760, leaving a wife, Mary, and children:

- i. Thomas.
- ii. Eleanor; m. Isaac Martin.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Margaret.

III. WILLIAM CLARK, probable the son of the first named, d. in May, 1768, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. Peter.
- ii. John.
- iii. [a dau.]; m. John Baldrige.
- iv. Thomas.
- v. Joseph.
- vi. Anne.

IV. JAMES CLARK; m. Jean Campbell, daughter of Samuel Campbell, of Derry, and had among other children:

- i. John.
- ii. Samuel.
- iii. Isabella.
- iv. Jean.

V. JOHN CLARK, of Derry, d. in 1752, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

- i. James.
- ii. Thomas.
- iii. Robert.

Robert McElhenny and James Marshall were the executors; and Hugh Rippy, Joseph Rippy and Nathaniel Clark witnesses to the will.

VI. ROBERT CLARK, of Upper Paxtang, d. February, 1771, leaving a wife Jean, and children:

- i. Eleanor; m. [John] Filson, and had John, Robert, and Anne.
- ii. Jean; m. Thomas Renick.
- iii. John.
- iv. Elizabeth; m. John Means.
- v. Mary; m. William Wallis.

In addition to the foregoing we find that a George Clark married a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Montgomery, of Paxtang.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA WANTED.

Biographical data is wanted concerning the following persons, other than here given. If any of our readers can furnish the same we will be glad to receive it.

ALLBRIGHT, Dr. FREDERICK.

Graduated in medicine in Germany; practiced his profession at Harrisburg and Carlisle, subsequently removing to the Western country.

BERGHAUS, Dr. CHARLES L.

Son of Henry Berghaus; d. October 6, 1858, aged 52 years.

BELL, WILLIAM,

Was a member of the House of Representatives from Dauphin county in 1842.

BALSBAUGH, HENRY.

Represented Dauphin county in the

Legislature in 1842.

DEPUI, JOHN,

Was clerk of the Senate from 1824 to his death in March, 1829; married Louisa Kurtz, daughter of Benjamin Kurtz.

COX, Dr. JOHN,

Of Philadelphia, laid out Estherton, on the Susquehanna, in 1767; m. first, Mrs. Sarah Edgell, widow of William Edgell, of Philadelphia; secondly, Esther —, of the same city.

COX, JOHN B.

Son of Col. Cornelius Cox; educated at Dickinson College; d. Dec. 15, 1881, at Estherton.

EICHHOLTZ, GEORGE.

Born in 1774 at Lancaster; d. June 17, 1859, at Harrisburg.

FRIDLEY, PETER.

Born in 1753; d. April 17, 1823, at Harrisburg; was a soldier of the Revolution.

FOX, JOHN, SEN.

Died at an advanced age at Hummelstown, May 11, 1816; ancestor of the Fox family of that locality.

GILBERT, JACOB.

Represented Dauphin county in the Legislature, 1835-6.

HOLLINGER, REV. JACOB.

LAUER, WILLIAM.

Born in 1775; d. February 16, 1826, at Hummelstown.

LEIDIG, MICHAEL.

He died August, 1811, in East Hanover, now Lebanon county; was a soldier of the Revolution; major in the militia.

LEBKICKER, MICHAEL.

Died June 17, 1850, in Harrisburg.

McCURDY, COLIN.

Died September 18, 1880; a journalist of prominence; his widow lately deceased.

MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM.

Born January 4, 1747; d. January 7, 1832; was State Librarian.

McCORMICK, HENRY.

Born in 1769; d. Feb. 24, 1838; buried in Old Hanover church grave-yard; m. Jane Mitchell, b. 1764; d. August 6, 1844; descendants reside at Clinton, Iowa.

MOODY, ROBERT.

Born in 1752; d. December 13, 1838; buried in Derry church-yard; wife Mary, daughter of Joseph Hutchison, b. 1748; d. May 18, 1825.

McALISTER, Capt. ARCHIBALD.

Son of Archibald McAlister; b. April 7, 1756; d. Jan. 16, 1831; captain in Col. Thomas Hartley's regiment, com. Jan. 13, 1777.

McKEE, Col. ROBERT.

Died December 12, 1798, at his residence near Middletown.

McKINLEY, ISAAC GIBSON.

Died at Harrisburg Dec. 10, 1860; prominent journalist.

MACHESNEY, JOHN.

Captain in 16th U. S. Infantry; commissioned March 13, 1818.

OTT, NICHOLAS.

Died about ten miles east of Womelsdorf Nov. 5, 1832, aged 50 years.

PRICE, Dr. ABRAHAM C.

Born in 1786; d. April 9, 1821, at Middletown.

REED, THOMAS C.

Died May 15, 1865, aged 76 years.

RODGERS, Col. JOHN.

Died December 6, 1799, in West Hanover; commanded one of the battalions of associators in the Revolution.

REYNOLDS, Dr. JOHN C.**REIMUTH, PHILIP.****SEYFERT, ANTHONY.**

Notary public, March 25, 1793; and coroner of the county of Dauphin from Jan. 9, 1794 to Dec. 7, 1795.

SEAL, JACOB.

Born Dec. 16, 1785; d. Sept. 3, 1858.

SMITH, THOMAS.

Surveyor and maker of the county map of 1816.

SAWYERS, JAMES.

A captain in the Revolutionary war, and one of the burgesses of the borough of Harrisburg in 1797.

SCHAEFFER, Rev. FREDERICK

Born February 3, 1770; d. September 9, 1821, at Harrisburg.

UMBERGER, JOHN.

A soldier of the Revolution who d. in 1813; father of Dr. David Umberger, of Linglestown.

WHITESIDE, Dr. THOMAS.**WOLFLEY, JACOB.****WOLF, HENRY.**

Died in 1831; sheriff of the county of Dauphin from Oct. 19, 1809, to Oct. 19, 1812, and again from Oct. 16, 1815, to Oct. 19, 1818; notary public, Sept. 13, 1828.

WRIGHT, JOHN.

Represented Dauphin county in the Legislature 1855 and 1856; accidentally killed at Halifax.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXII.

THE TAXABLES in PENNSALVANIA in 1760 were 31, 667. In 1770, 39,765. In 1789, 45,683; and in 1784, 66,925. In 1787, it was calculated that the white population of the State was about 360,000.

ALLISONS OF DERRY.—John Allison, of Derry, d. in 1747, leaving a wife Janet, and children:

i. *Robert.*

ii. *Jan.*

iii. *Isabel.*

iv. *Margaret.*

v. *Janet.*

vi. *James.*

He owned land in Virginia.

Robert Allison, of Derry, d. in 1765. In his will he devised the sum of £100 to the Philadelphia Hospital, and an equal sum to the Academy at Newark, Delaware. He mentions his son James Allison, and the following:

Patrick Allison, John Allison and Jane Clark, children of John Allison, deceased; Margaret, Patrick and Robert Allison, children of William Allison;

John, William, James and Robert Smith, sons of Jane Smith, deceased; and John and William White, children of Margaret White. S. E.

TYRONE POWER IN HARRISBURG.

[In 1833, Tyrone Power, the once famous comedian, was in Harrisburg. From his "Impressions of America," published in 1835, we give the following. It may be here stated that Power was on the ill fated President which sailed for Europe in March, 1841, and never heard of afterwards.]

The next large place we arrived at was Harrisburg, the capital of the State of Pennsylvania. It was midnight when we reached it, but I immediately walked to look at the State house, where the Legislature assembles, and about which are arranged the public offices.

The mass appeared large and the effect of the buildings with their lofty classic porticos, viewed under the influence of a fine starlight night, was imposing enough. The situation is well chosen, appearing like a natural elevation in the midst of a plain, and overlooking the waters of the Susquehanna, above whose banks the city is built.

One always feels something like disappointment on entering one of these capitals, although previously aware that the sight is selected with regard only to the general convenience of the community, and without reference to the probabilities of its ever becoming important for its trade or its monstrous size.

A European accustomed to seek in the capital of a country the highest specimens of its excellence in art, and the utmost of its refinement in literature, and, indeed, in all which relates to society, is necessarily hard to reconcile to these small rustic cities, whose population is doubled by villages he has only heard named for the first time whilst journeying on his way to the Lilliputian mistress of them all. As places of meeting for the Legislature, I am of those who think the smallness of population an advantage. First, the members are freed from the expense consequent upon living in large cities; and next, the chambers are removed from having their deliberations overawed and impeded by any of those

sudden outbreaks of popular madness to which all people are prone, and to which the nature of this government more immediately exposes it, without possessing any power quickly to arrest or control such license.

Harrisburg is highly spoken of for its salubrity as well as the beauty of its site, and gives promise of becoming important in point of population. At present its inhabitants are about four thousand.

From this we steered away to the southward until at Chambersburg we struck the direct road leading from Baltimore to Pittsburgh. We had a rough night of it; but a halt of an hour at Chambersburg, in the morning, enabled me to make a comfortable toilet and get an excellent breakfast. Here we took the first spur of the mountains, and from this were on a continual ascent.

IN THE REVOLUTION.

[As very frequently during the Rebellion, so it was in the Revolution, those having political influence were promoted over the heads of persons of seniority of rank, and whose meritorious conduct in the field deserved it. But such is the fate of politics in war, and those who are shoved aside must abide the decision. Sometimes history repeats itself, and the following memorial of the subaltern officers of the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line is an exemplification thereof:]

PHILADELPHIA, January 20th, 1776.

To the Honourable Council of Safety for the State of Pennsylvania, The Memorial of the Subaltern Officers of the 2nd Pennsylv, a Regt. commanded by Jno. Phillip de Haas, Esqr., Respectfully sheweth:

That your Memorialists understand by the arrangement making out by the Hon'ble Board, that they will be deprived of that Rank in the Army which they think themselves justly entitled to.

They beg leave to acquaint the Board that they have served with Reputation, & the Approbation of their Commanding Officers during the last very severe campaign in the Northern Army, and as they are not sensible what fault they have committed, they cannot but be much surpriz'd at the unexpected appointment of

several strange Gentlemen to the Command of the vacant Companies in the above Regiment.

We have risen to our present rank gradually, & have been in the Service considerable time, & now to be deprived of our just promotions we cannot but think is using us extremely hard & very discouraging to the Service.

All that we now want is that the Honourable Council will be pleas'd to appoint us according to our Seniority in the Batt'n, & and our present just cause of uneasiness be remov'd

We have now laid our Grievances before the Board, and hope that your Honours will take the above facts into tender Consideration.

JOHN BANKSON,
GEO. JENKINS,
CHRISTIAN STADDEL,
JNO. ELLIS,
SAMUEL TOLBERT,
JOHN COBEA,
JNO. IRWIN,
WM. MOORE,
ZACH. ASHMEAD,
JOHN STOT,
MAJOR WALTERSON.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

[We are indebted to Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, for the following "Stray Notes" of old Scotch-Irish families, most of whose descendants nearly a century ago migrated southward and westward. Concerning several, we have already given notes.]

SEMPLER.

In December, 1758, Thomas Harris was appointed guardian over George Semple, Sarah and Mary Semple, minor children of John Semple, deceased. At this time Captain Harris lived at his mill on Conewago creek in Mount Joy township. The Semples resided in Derry near the same place.

HARRIS.

William Harris, of Paxtang, died prior to 1763, and left children:

- i. *James*; over 21 years.
- ii. *John*; 17 years of age.
- iii. *Robert*; under 14.
- iv. *Mary*; under 14 years of age.

James Harris, uncle of these children, was appointed guardian of those under

age. The farm contained 275 acres. Catharine Harris, the widow, and James Harris, the brother of William, were the administrators of the estate. The following apportionment was made in 1763:

To James.....	£118 18 4
To Sarah.....	59 6 8
To Mary.....	59 6 8
To Robert.....	59 6 8

ROAN.

Andrew Roan, who died in 1768, left the following children, all of whom were above 14 years of age:

- i. *Jennett*.
- ii. *Sarah*.
- iii. *Archibald*.
- iv. *William*.
- v. *Hugh*.

TAYLOR.

Robert Taylor owned a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the ferry on the Derry side of the Conewago. He died prior to 1762. Charles McCormick married Mary Taylor, his widow. In Orphans' Court proceedings in 1762 Henry Taylor, son of Robert, took the farm at a valuation of two hundred and seventy-one pounds. Charles McCormick and Mary received £28. 9. 11½. Robt. Taylor's children were:

- i. *Henry*.
- ii. *Catharine*; m. John Sterling.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *Robert*.
- v. *Matthew*.
- vi. *Jane*.
- vii. *John*.
- viii. *Elizabeth*.
- ix. *Ann*.

This family have disappeared from the Derry Records.

CAMPBELL.

James Campbell, of Derry, d. in 1771, leaving a wife Rosanna. He named the following in his will:

- Jean Edmiston, his step-daughter.
- James Vernon, son of his step-son, Henry Vernon.
- Robert Cross' children.
- Sister Martha Cary, who was then in Ireland.
- Sister Elizabeth Long, in Ireland.
- James Campbell, son of his son Pat.

rick Campbell, and also his sons John and Patrick.

He gave Flavel Roan £20.

Rev. John Roan was a witness to the will.

LAIRD.

John Laird, of Derry, d. in 1777, leaving a wife Agnes, and children:

i. *James*; who got 221 acres on the Swatara.

ii. *Hugh*: m. and had *John*.

iii. *John*.

iv. *Samuel*.

v. *William*.

vi. *Elizabeth m. Matthew McKinney*, who was the nephew of Mary Harris (nee McKinney) wife of Captain Thomas Harris.

The witnesses to the will were William Laird and John McFarland.

WALKER.

James Walker, of Paxtang, d. in 1784, leaving a wife Barbara and children:

i. *Isabel*.

ii. *William*.

iii. *James*.

iv. *Daniel*.

v. *Robert*.

vi. *Thomas*.

vii. *John*.

He also mentions his granddaughters, Catharine Galbraith and Beckey Galbraith.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

History of the Denomination in the United States.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 3.—In the preface to his admirable Manual of the United Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. James B. Scouller, of Newville, Cumberland county, says: "Every Christian should be in sympathy with his Church, and so imbued with its spirit that he can feel at home in its work and worship. Then, and only then, can he enjoy that restful feeling which springs from confidence and love. But to obtain this he must know its history and its mission, its faith and its spirit, its work and its work-ers, and become so identified with it in all its parts as to enjoy the pleasures of its memories and of its hopes."

Of the United Presbyterian Church, or rather a pioneer theological seminary

from which have sprung those great institutions which have made the Presbyterian Church the central and leading religious power in intelligence and force on this continent, I propose to treat to day, and show that the United Presbyterian Church, of which so little is known, at least in this section of Pennsylvania, at the present time, led in the intellectual advancement of its clergy and laymen during the Colonial times and the early years of the Republic. I have said that but little is known now in this section of United Presbyterianism. This was not always the case. The churches of this denomination, which once flourished in Chester and Lancaster counties and the Cumberland Valley, but have long since gone to decay or are used by other denominations, show what hold the Covenanters, the Seceders, the Associate and Associate Reformed (all really of the United Presbyterian faith) had upon the sturdy and heroic men who fought and bled and died, for the establishment not only of civil, but religious freedom in these then far western wilds.

An Educated Ministry.

The men who first planted the banners of the United Presbyterian Church in this country had received a thorough university education and training, and were never disposed to lower the standard they set up by having men possessed of little or no education promulgate the truths of the Gospel. For a time they had neither the material nor machinery here with which to increase the ministry, and had, therefore, to import their helpers from abroad. They soon realized, however, that no Church could live and prosper on an imported or foreign ministry. The supply would be insufficient and precarious, and the prevailing spirit would hardly be in harmony with the customs and conditions of the country. It would look after and care almost exclusively for the Scotch and Irish settlers, and thus make the Church an exotic in the land. It would look to immigration more than its surroundings for its increase, and thus make the Church a body *in* rather than *of* the country.

A Pioneer Theological Seminary.

To Beaver county, in this State, be.

longs the credit of having founded the second, if not the first, school of theology in the United States. It was established in 1794 by a number of ministers of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, which, having increased to several presbyteries in different States, was formed into a synod in 1804, under the title of the Associate Synod of North America. The ministers in this connection, all educated in the schools and colleges of Scotland, followers of John Knox, and impressed with the conviction that Christian teachers should be well instructed, determined to found a theological seminary for the training of a cultured ministry. Having been reared in the Established Church of Scotland, they were desirous of seeing the principles developed in the Westminster standards extensively propagated in this new field, and also to guard against any departures from either faith or practice. Called upon to supply ministers for the new field opening up everywhere, they were unable to meet the demand, and hence dire necessity compelled them to establish a school for the education of the men wanted. The outgrowth of this necessity was

Endolpha Hall,

The Hall of the Good Fraternity, for it was confidently expected that its occupants would be brotherly in their feeling and saintly in their acts and conversation. This seminary, antedating by two years the theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, and by some eight or ten years the one founded at Princeton, New Jersey, at the opening of the present century had but one competitor in the United States, that of the Dutch Reformed Church, which was said to have been established in 1784, first at New York, then removed to Flatbush, and finally permanently established at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Where It Was Located.

Endolpha Hall was located in the Valley of Service, Raccoon township, Beaver county, about a mile west of Service church, and two or three hundred yards east of the direct road from Beaver to Frankfort Springs. For several years the professor of theology in the institution, Dr. Anderson, read his lec-

tures to his students in a room in his own dwelling, a log house of modest pretensions. In this same room the students were examined upon the subject matter of the lectures, and also delivered their trial discourses.

The First Building.

About the year 1805 a building was erected for the use of the students. It was exceedingly plain and humble in appearance, being built of hewn timber. Its dimensions were 18 by 80 feet, and it was two stories in height. It is still standing, and a few years ago was occupied by Mr. Joshua Hunter as a dwelling. A drawing of the original Endolpha Hall, by Prof. Emil Botts, can be seen in the library of Col. M. S. Quay at Beaver. The lower story served as a library and lecture room, and the upper as a dormitory for the students. A library of some eight hundred volumes was gathered together, which consisted largely of the works of Reformation and Puritan divines, and were contributed to a very great extent by Anti-Burgher ministers. Thus situated, domiciled and equipped, the institution did a good and healthy work for twenty-five years.

What Was Taught and Studied.

During its twenty-five years of existence, Endolpha Hall educated twenty-seven young men for the ministry. The average class was from four to six, and all recited together as one class, except in Hebrew. The course of study was confined largely to an exhibition or exposition of Scripture truths, and no diligent student could fail to become very familiar with the Bible in its letter, substance and spirit. Outside of some attention to the languages and critical exegesis, Dr. Anderson's instruction was embraced in a series of lectures, which extended through the four years of the course. These were based on Dr. John Marck's *Medulla* and *Compend*, which he used as a guide or text book. He lectured on four days in every week, and each lecture was from three to four hours in length. He read so slowly, however, that a fair penman could write out the lecture as delivered. At every repetition of his lectures he enlarged upon them, and they became so voluminous that at

last he was unable to get over the whole course in four years.

Division of the Seminary.

The seminary was divided in 1830, Philadelphia selected as the location for an Eastern seminary, and Dr. John Banks elected its professor. He was thought to be the best Hebraist in the country, writing and speaking the Hebrew freely. In 1831, the Western branch was located at Cannonsburg, Washington county, with Dr. James Ramsay as its professor. In 1833 Dr. Banks died of apoplexy, and after considerable discussion, the two seminaries were consolidated in 1830 at Cannonsburg under Dr. Ramsay, Dr. Alexander Bullions acting as *ad interim* professor for the Eastern seminary.

Additional Professorships.

In 1833 a second professorship was established, and in 1835 it was filled by Dr. Thomas Beveridge, who continued to fill it for thirty-five years. In 1841 Dr. Ramsay resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. James Martin, who was followed by Dr. A. Anderson in 1846, and the latter by Dr. S. Wilson in 1855, when the seminary was removed to Xenia, Ohio. In 1858, a third professorship was added, and filled for fourteen years by Dr. J. Clokey. In 1874 the Associate Reformed Seminary at Monmouth, Illinois, was consolidated with it, and a fourth professorship created. Dr. William Bruce served the seminary from 1873 to 1880, and Dr. J. B. M'Michael, a brother of Judge M'Michael, of Lawrence county, from 1873 to 1878. The present faculty is composed of Drs. J. G. Carson, W. G. Morehead, J. Harper and D. M'Dill. Several hundred students have been instructed by this seminary, the outgrowth of Endolpha Hall. It is splendidly equipped with large and handsome buildings, extensive library, and is well endowed.

Dr. John Anderson,

the first professor of Endolpha Hall, was an Englishman by birth, but of Scotch parentage, and was born about the year 1748. He became pastor of the Service church in 1792, and continued as such until his death in 1880. Like Zaccheus of old, he was short in stature, being only

five feet in height, but was firmly built, had regular features, a lofty forehead and dark, penetrating eyes. His appearance was venerable and dignified, so much so as to attract attention in a miscellaneous company. Some of his mental traits and habits were peculiar. He was remarkable for his earnest piety. Much of his time was spent in reading, meditation and prayer. His neighbors of every religious faith testified as to this characteristic of the man, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander M'Clelland, who was a student at Endolpha Hall about 1812, boarded in Dr. Anderson's family, and subsequently became a professor in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, said: "I do believe he (Dr. Anderson) was the most godly man in the earth." He was humble and never paraded his learning. When he found he had done the least wrong to any one, he would not rest until proper confession or reparation was made. He was dead to the world. His family, consisting of himself and wife, subsisted on \$800 a year, and domestic matters were left entirely to the management of his life partner. He was an indefatigable brain worker, devoting, as a rule, fourteen hours per day to the most intense study. Nor was this mental tax confined to efforts in his library. He studied when riding, in going from the saddle to the pulpit and the pulpit to the saddle. At times he was so absorbed in mental operations that he was entirely oblivious to what was going on about him. On one occasion, when leaving the pulpit, he was so lost in his theme that he mounted a neighbor's horse and rode off, not knowing what he did. At another time, after spending the night with James Sterling, one of the elders in his church, he mounted the latter's horse and started for his home, some ten miles away. Proceeding some distance, he dropped the reins, and, pulling out a pocket companion, began to read. The horse, being given full liberty, leisurely ate the grass in the fence corners and along the banks of the stream. When the sun was setting, the animal, with the studious doctor upon his back, returned to Mr. Sterling's. The doctor recognized the place as the one from which he started in the morning, and, tar-

rying through a second night, resumed his journey next morning. The most amusing incident in this connection is pleasantly told by the Rev. Dr. Scouller. He says that the good old Doctor once set out from home upon a cold day in the winter to attend a distant meeting of Presbytery, and indulged himself for a while in his usual practice of reading till the severity of the weather compelled him to desist. He now found himself in a place which he could not recognize, and began to urge his horse forward with unwonted activity; but, having ridden all day without discovering any habitation or meeting any person from whom he could obtain directions, as a last resort, in the evening, he gave the reins to the horse, thinking he might lead him to some shelter for the night. The horse, thus being left to himself, soon brought him to an opening in the woods and made directly for a habitation at a little distance. The Doctor knocked at the door, and it was opened by an aged lady, of whom he inquired, in a supplicating tone, whether he could get lodging for the night. The lady proved to be his wife, and the house his own, around which he had been riding all day at the distance of a mile or two. He once put on the horse a saddle for his wife, and did so with the horns behind. When told of his error he expressed astonishment that *saddles* should have *horns*. His thoughts, his instructions and his habits of study were reproduced in those under his guidance and tuition. Is it any wonder, then, that most of the students of Endolpha Hall became distinguished and successful ministers? I append a list of

Endolpha's Graduates.

Rev. William Wilson, supposed to have been the first student, was licensed to preach in 1795, and was followed by such noted men of God as Thomas Allison, Abraham Anderson, Thomas Beveridge, David Blair, William Craig, Robert Douglass, James Duncan, James T. Frazer, David French, Thomas Hamilton, Thomas Hanna, Eben Henderson, Andrew Heron, David Imbrie, John Kendall, Alexander Murray, John Muphat, Alexander M'Clelland, Thomas M'Clintock, Daniel M'Lean, James

Pringle, Francis Fringle, James Ramsay, Elijah N. Scroggs, Joseph Scroggs, John Walker and William Wilson.

Parsons Imbrie and Scroggs.

Of the above, David Imbrie and Elijah N. Scroggs were uncles of my esteemed friend, D. L. Imbrie, Esq., who was Chief Clerk of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and is at present connected with the office of the Auditor General. David Imbrie was an associate preacher. He was born in Philadelphia in 1777, and while an infant was taken by his parents to Scotland, where they remained for several years. Returning to this country they settled in the western part of this State. He finished his literary course in Cannonsburg Academy before it was chartered as Jefferson College. He was licensed to preach in 1803 by Chartiers Presbytery, and ordained in 1806. He had charge of three churches, Bethel, Darlington and Big Beaver, from his ordination until his death in 1842.

Elijah N. Scoggs was the youngest son in a family of twenty-one children. He was born on the Big Spring, south of Newville, Cumberland county, in 1786. He was educated at Cannonsburg, and was licensed to preach in 1819 by the Ohio Presbytery, and ordained in 1820. His labors were confined to Ohio, and he died in that State in 1851, after thirty-one years of active service in the ministry. It will be seen, therefore, that 'Squire Imbrie is descended from the best kind of United Presbyterian stock.

Buried Alive.

Ebenezer Erskine, of Scotland, one of the founders of the Associate Church, was buried alive on one occasion. He was taken severely ill, it was thought he had died, and he was buried. Several of his friends bethought them of a ring upon one of his fingers which they were desirous of preserving as an heirloom. The grave was opened, the coffin taken out, and on opening it Mr. Erskine was found to be alive. He lived for years after and became one of the most noted of Scotland's preachers.

When the Union Took Place.

The Associate and Associate Reformed Churches were united as the United Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg in May,

1868. The consolidation of the two bodies was one of the most impressive and solemn religious ceremonies which ever took place in this country.

Where its Strength Lies.

The United Presbyterian Church is strong in the western part of Pennsylvania and in several of the Western States. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and so while the United Presbyterian Church has made but little progress of late years in the East, it has grown and flourished and become a mighty religious power in the West. I am glad, indeed, to have spoken these words of praise of a Church whose descendants are among the best and truest and most consistent churchmen in the United States.

THE OLD FELLOW.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXIII.

"PINE FORD" was at the crossing of the Swatara, at or near the present town of Middletown, in Dauphin county. In the petitions for a road leading from Harris' Ferry to the Conestoga, and from Thomas Harris' mill, on Conewago to Pine Ford, mention is made of this ford, and it was probably well known throughout the Province prior to the erection of Middletown. S E.

MCARTHUR—Thomas McArthur, of Paxtang, died in 1785, well advanced in years. By will he devised his estate to his children:

- i. *Katharine*, m. — Howard.
- ii. *Barbara*, m. — Walker.
- iii. *Mary*, m. William Peacock, and had, among others *Thomas* and *James*.
- iv. *Thomas*.
- v. [a daughter], m. — Kyle, and had *Rebecca* and *Margaret*.

RENICK, OF PAXTANG.

I. THOMAS RENICK, a native of Ireland, came with his family to America in 1738. On the 27th of March, 1738, he took out a warrant for 326 acres in Paxtang township, where he had first settled. This land adjoined lands of William Richey and Thomas Mayes. Of his

family we have the record only of one son.

II. WILLIAM RENICK (Thomas), b. about 1704 in Ireland; d. prior to 1763 in Paxtang, for on the 5th of January that year his estate was divided; and the children severally released their claims against the estate of their father to their brother Henry. The family at that date were:

3. i. *Henry*, b. 1725; m. *Martha*.
4. ii. *Thomas*, b. 1730; m. *Jean*.
- iii. *Margaret*, b. 1733; resided in Cumberland county, Penn'a.
- iv. *Alexander*, b. 1736; resided in Cumberland county, Penn'a.
- v. *Samuel*, b. 1738; resided in Cumberland county, Penn'a; m. and had a son *William*.
- vi. *William*, b. 1740; resided in Frederick county, Md.; m. and had a son *William*.
- vii. *James*, b. 1742; resided in Trenton, West Jersey.

III. HENRY RENICK (William, Thomas) b. Dec. 2, 1725, in the north of Ireland; m. in 1750, *Martha Wilson*. They had issue:

- i. *William*, b. Monday, Oct. 6, 1749; d. March, 1776.
- ii. *Sarah*, b. Tuesday, October 15, 1751; d. March 12, 1823; m. John Wilson; b. 1750; d. Nov. 11, 1800.
- iii. *Mary*, b. Saturday, August 24, 1754.
- iv. *Martha*, b. Saturday, Nov. 30, 1755; m. William Swan.
- v. *Esther*, b. August 31, 1758; m. Dec. 14, 1784, Robert Foster; b. 1758; d. Jan. 20, 1884, in Buffalo Valley and left issue.
- vi. *Margaret*, b. Sept. 12, 1760; d. s. p.

IV. THOMAS RENICK (William, Thomas.) b. about 1730, in the North of Ireland; d. in April, 1777, in Paxtang; m. Jean Clark, dau of Robert and Jean Clark, of Upper Paxtang; d. in May 1782. They had issue:

- i. *Mary*; m. Hugh Miller.
- ii. *Jean*; m. Thomas Brunson.
- iii. *John*; d. May, 1784, unm; directing his estate to be divided between his four sisters, and his cousin, Esther Renick.

- iv. *Margaret*.
 - v. *Ann*; m. Robert Boyd.
- [What is known concerning the foregoing families.]

**ADVENTURES OF TWO FRENCHMEN
In the Valley of the Ohio in 1788.**

[Mr. DeWarville published shortly after his return from an extensive tour in the United States in 1788 an interesting account of his travels. One of his letters translated from the French is here given.]

I have had the good fortune to meet here a Frenchman, who is traveling in this country, not in pursuit of wealth, but to gain information. It is Mr. Saugrain from Paris; he is an ardent naturalist; some circumstances first attached him to the king of Spain, who sent him to Spanish America to make discoveries in minerals and natural history. After the death of his protector, Don Galves, he returned to France. In 1787 he formed the project with Mr. Piguet, who had some knowledge in botany, to visit Kentucky and the Ohio.

They arrived at Philadelphia, and passed immediately to Pittsburgh. There the winter overtook them, and the Ohio froze over, which rarely happens. They lodged themselves a few miles from Pittsburgh in an open house, where they suffered much from the cold. The thermometer of Reaumur descended to 32 degrees, while at Philadelphia it was only at 16. During their stay here they made many experiments. Mr. Saugrain weighed several kinds of wood in an hydrostatic balance which he carried with him. He discovered, likewise, which species would yield the greatest quantity, and the best kind of potash. Many experiments convinced him that the stalks of Indian corn yielded a greater quantity than wood in proportion to the quantity of matter. He examined the different mines of the country. He found some of iron, of lead, of copper and of silver. He was told of a rich iron mine belonging to Mr. Murray, but he was not suffered to see it.

On the opening of the Spring, they descended the Ohio, having been joined by another Frenchman, Mr. Rague, and a Virginian. They landed at Muskingum, where they saw General Harmer, and some people who were beginning a settlement there.

At some distance below this place they fell in with a party of savages. M. Piguet was killed; and M. Saugrain

wounded and taken prisoner; he fortunately made his escape, rejoined the Virginian, and found the means of returning to Pittsburgh, having lost his money and all his effects. He then returned to Philadelphia, where I have met him, on his way to Europe.

He has communicated to me many observations of the western country. The immense valley washed by the Ohio, appears to him the most fertile that he has ever seen. The strength and rapidity of vegetation in that country are incredible, the size of the trees enormous, and their variety infinite. The inhabitants are obliged to exhaust the first fatness of the land in hemp and tobacco, in order to prepare it for the production of wheat. The crops of Indian corn are prodigious; the cattle acquire an extraordinary size, and keep fat the whole year in the open fields.

The facility of producing grain, rearing cattle, making whiskey, beer, and cider, with a thousand other advantages, attract to this country great numbers of emigrants from other parts of America. A man in this country scarcely works two hours a day for the support of himself and family; he passes most of his time in idleness, hunting or drinking. The women spin and make clothes for their husbands and families. Mr. Saugrain saw very good woollens and linens made there. They have very little money; everything is done by barter.

The active genius of the Americans is always pushing them forward. Mr. Saugrain has no doubt but sooner or later the Spaniards will be forced to quit the Mississippi, and the Americans will pass it, and establish themselves in Louisiana, which he has seen, and considers as one of the finest countries in the universe.

Mr. Saugrain came from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in seven days on horseback. He could have come in a chaise; but it would have taken him a longer time. It is a post road with good taverns established the whole way.

WATER-SHED OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

[The following interesting notice of the least known of our Pennsylvania counties is culled from the *Bloomsburg Columbian*.]

Interposed between the two main streams of the Susquehanna river above its bifurcation at Northumberland, the county of Sullivan is one of the most remarkable sections of eastern Pennsylvania. It is in fact an elevated plateau, its highest parts 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, discharging from three of its sides considerable streams of water to the two great divisions of the Susquehanna above mentioned. Of the latter there are two on the west, two on the south and two on the east, each of which originating on a high level and gradually making deep cuts for itself toward the edge of the plateau, eventually emerge from their mountain gorges into the river valley beyond. In this way the West Branch receives the Loyalsock and Muncy creeks, and the North Branch Fishing creek, with its main territory, and Bowman and Mehoopany creeks. Strong streams are all these, which if found in Europe would be denominated rivers, and the topography of each in its upper and middle courses would well reward attention. The dense forests of the mountain plateau are composed of beech, maple, birch and hemlock, but a small part of which have been yet removed, and it may be assured that they have a considerable effect upon the climate and rain fall of the general section of the State in which they are found.

Only of late have the geological features and mineral resources of Sullivan county undergone investigation, but from what already appears it is evident that the county is not the desert region, which, upon imperfect information, many persons formerly supposed it to be. It has been assumed that when the forests were swept off, there would be left only a broken surface poorly adapted to the purposes of agriculture and beneath the profoundest depths only sterile and worthless rocks. But a limited basin of coal intermediate between bituminous and anthracite has been found and developed at Birch Creek, and recent borings south of that locality indicate more extensive formations of the same material, distinct proof has also been obtained of yellow ochre in a valuable deposit in the neighborhood of Ganoga lake, extending north-

ward for several miles, and iron ores also have been detected at several points.

The whole section is rich in timber and the surface is admirably adapted to grazing purposes and to the production of root crops, grasses and summer grain.

Sullivan is dotted by about a dozen interesting lakes, which we have no doubt will furnish favorite points for summer resort in future times. Towards the east Mehoopany and Bowman's creek each originate in one of these while the outlet flow of the others are contributions to tributaries of Fishing creek on the south. The two west ponds are located near the center of the county, while those two beautiful bodies of water known as Lewis and Hunter's lakes are found upon the western border.

←————→
MARRIAGES BY REV. WILLIAM R. DEWITT.

[The following list of marriages by Rev. William R. DeWitt, who for fifty years filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Harrisburg, may interest our readers. This list forms only a small proportion of the marriages consummated by that revered minister:]

1819.

Nov. 25. Samuel Johnson, of Cumberland county, and Jane Gillispie.

Dec. 28. William Bell and Elizabeth Hutman.

1820

April 18. Richard T. Jacobs and Sally Hanna.

April 23. Henry Antes and Catharine M. Forster.

May 23. Jacob Spangler and Catharine Hamilton.

Nov. 30. John Whitehill and Catharine Orth.

Dec. 9. Cornelius Armstrong and Jane Buffington.

Dec. 14. Jane Findlay and Francis R. Shunk.

1821.

Nov. 9. Eleanor Whitehill and Philip Frazer.

Nov. 9. Samuel White and Sarah Hills.

1822.

Sept. 12. George W. Harris and Mary Hall.

Sept. 19. Alex. Graydon and Jane McKinney.

Oct. 24. John Roberts and Mary Chambers.

Oct. 24. George W. Boyd and Elizabeth Mish.

Nov. 22. N. B. Wood and Catharine Bader.

1824.

Feb. 18. Wm. Dale and Sarah Elder.
June 29. Joseph Smith and Ellen Graydon.

1824.

April 18. Wm. H. Doll and Sarah Elder.

Feb. 10. Thomas Baird and Eliza Sloan.

June 29. Dr. Joseph Smith and Eleanor Graydon.

1829.

March 25. John A. Weir and Catharine Wiestling.

1830.

Jan. 14. Robert Allen and Ellen Bucher.

Jan. 26. James Snodgrass and Mary Richie.

May 31. James McCormick and Eliza Buehler.

June 29. Garrick Mallory and Catharine Hall.

1831.

July 14. James Denning and Caroline Burnett.

Oct. 11. Andrew J. Jones and Ann Jones.

1832.

May 8. Henry Cross and Rose Wright.

Nov. 21. H. Wilson Rutherford and Ellen Crain.

1833.

May 25. Charles C. Rawn and Frances P. Clendenin.

Sept. 12. Austin O. Hubbard and Mary T. Graydon.

Dec. 24. Dr. Wm. Elder and Sarah J. McLean.

1834.

March 23. John Sloan and Mary White.

Sept. 10. Daniel Gehr and Harriet Berryhill.

1835.

Sept. 24. James Kennedy and Elizabeth Hanna.

Sept. 29. James Gillespie and Jane Sturgeon.

Oct. 15. Joel Hinckley and Theodosia Graydon.

June 30. John Harrison and Elizabeth Murray.

1836.

May 17. Samuel Cross and Mary Wright.

October 12. Capt. James Collier and Sarah Mitchell.

1838.

August 23. Daniel Rider and Sophia McAllister.

1839.

January 1. Anthony Blanchard Warford and Eliza Cameron.

March 5. Joseph W. Cottrell and Esther A. Sloan.

March 18. Geo. W. Urben and Mary Green.

1840.

Feb. 20. James Cowden and Ann Chambers.

March 12. William Carson and Lydia Smith.

May —. Robert R. Elder and Elizabeth G. Elder.

1841.

Jan. 7. Charles Thomas and Susan Coble, both of East Pennsboro.

June 15. Henry Buehler and Fanny S. Mahon.

1842.

April 25. David Craighead and Mary Jane Sloan.

May 24. Rev. Matthew Semple and Caroline Wills.

1843.

June 1. Dr. Wm. C. McPherson and Elizabeth Wallace.

1844.

Elisha S. Goodrich, of Bradford county, and Rose Cross.

1845.

May 18. Wallace Kerr and Eliz. E. Harris.

May 18. Wm. R. Morris and Cath. H. Harris.

1845.

James Clark and Eliz. Buffington.

Nov. 12. Dr. John S. Bobbs and Cath. M. Cameron.

1848.

Sept. 18. James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, and Susan E. Patterson.

1849.

March 1. James Todd and Ann M. Espy.

Dec. 8. John A. Weir and Matilda Fahnstock

March 8. Robt. W. McClure and Margaretta Sturgeon.

1850.

Sept. 18 Augustus K. Cornyn and Eliza H Jacobs.

1851.

Aug. 19. David Espy and Ann Catharine Jackson.

1854.

March 7. James Elder and Rebecca Orth Whitehill.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

A brief chapter on church property of the Carlisle Presbytery will not fail in interest. None of the original churches are now standing. They were generally built of hewn logs, "chinked and daubed," as were also the dwellings to most of the early settlers. These generally gave way to larger and better houses of worship, as the people increased in numbers and advanced in wealth. To this, we believe, there is no exception. Even the "old Derry church," removed a short time ago, had been preceded by a smaller building, erected in 1782. A very strong desire was felt to preserve the building erected in 1756, but it had so crumbled and gone to decay that it had to be taken down. This occurred in 1888. Since then a beautiful and substantial limestone structure has been reared on this historic spot by the descendants and friends of the staunch Scotch Irish Presbyterians who worshipped in the old log church.

Most of the older congregations are now occupying their third house of worship.

There are forty-nine congregations in the Presbytery, owning fifty two churches and three chapels. From valuations furnished the stated clerk, to be used in preparing a "tabulated statement" for the General Assembly, the value of these places of worship is estimated at over \$460,000. Twenty-four of the churches are brick, seventeen are frame, weatherboarded, and eleven are stone. Some of the stone

churches are very old. The erection of seven of them dates back of the present century, viz: Paxton, about 1752; First church, Carlisle, 1760; Silver Spring, 1783; Big Spring, 1790; Lower Marsh Creek, 1790; Great Conewago, 1787; Mercersburg, 1794, and the Falling Spring church, at Chambersburg, was built in 1803. All of these old churches are in a fine state of preservation and most of them in excellent repair "Humanly speaking," they may stand for centuries to come.

In the case of five of the above eight viz: First Church, Carlisle; Silver Spring, Big Spring, Falling Spring and Mercersburg, changes have been made in the exterior by additions or by otherwise remodeling them. These, except possibly in one instance, were called for in order to secure much needed additional room. In all cases as few changes as possible were made in the original buildings. We think those at Carlisle, Big Spring and Falling Spring remain almost entirely intact; and that the changes made have been mainly in form of additions. These five old churches deservedly take rank among the best and most attractive in the Presbytery. It may be added that all of them are provided with fine lecture and Sabbath school rooms or chapels of recent date. Two of these are munificent gifts of individuals—that at Mercersburg, of Mr. Seth Dickey, and the elegant Memorial Sunday school chapel at Silver Spring, of Col. Henry M'Cormick and wife, of Harrisburg.

The exterior of the other three old stone churches remains unchanged; viz: Of Paxton, Lower Marsh Creek and Great Conewago. There appears to be no occasion that would demand change, and it is to be hoped that they will pass down intact through the centuries to come. By each succeeding generation they will be prized the more highly and held the more sacred, *because unchanged*. At Paxton the congregation is about to make internal changes and improvements which will render it one of the most comfortable and attractive places of worship in the Presbytery, as it is the oldest. When through with this improvement, they should erect upon their beautiful and spacious grounds a suitable building for

Sabbath school and lecture purposes. May there not be amongst them some one like-minded with Col. M'Cormick or Mr. Dickey? There exists the same need of such a building at Lower Marsh Creek church. The wants of Great Conewago are supplied by the Academy building which stands on its grounds and is otherwise unoccupied.

One of the brick churches was built in the last century—Rocky Springs in 1794. It is four miles north of Chambersburg. Both internally and externally it remains as it was built. There may be seen to-day the old times tub pulpit, perched high against the wall; the straight, high-backed pews; the aisles laid in brick, &c. Men of the present day, especially from the towns and cities, regard it with great curiosity and deep interest. But what of the congregation? The multitudes that crowded its aisles and filled its pews in bygone years have passed away, and there are few to take their places. This latter is the one sad feature.

With scarce an exception, the church properties in the Presbytery may be said to be in excellent condition. Three fine new churches—Shippensburg, Derry and Lower Path Valley, and a fourth, neat and comfortable, at Steelton—have just recently been finished. The churches at Mercersburg and Newport have been remodeled and greatly improved. And repairs and improvements have been or are being made in or about the churches of Harrisburg, Carlisle (Second), Upper Path Valley and Mechanicsburg; and arrangements have been completed for the erection of a fine brick church at Duncannon in 1888. Never in the history of the Presbytery has there been a time when more attention was paid to the character and condition of places of worship than now. To the honor of God's people be it said, there are none left lying waste. It should be added: *there are no debts on the churches of the Presbytery of Carlisle.*

Manse.

Another important form of church property is the manse or parsonage. There are twenty of these in the Presbytery; the aggregate value of which is about \$57,000. These furnish homes for the pastors of twenty-five churches, and

are owned by the following congregations: Pine Street, Harrisburg, Paxton (for pastor of Paxton and Derry), Middletown, Dauphin, Duncannon, Millers-town (for pastor of Millers-town and Newport), Mechanicsburg, Silver Spring, Monaghan (for pastor of Monaghan and Petersburg), Second church Carlisle, Big Spring, Dickinson, Middle Spring, Central church Chambersburg, Greencastle, Waynesboro, Robert Kennedy Memorial, Mercersburg, Upper Path Valley and M'Connellsburg (for pastor of M'Connellsburg, Green Hill and Wells Valley). These properties are all good and in good condition. May the day soon come when every congregation will have a like comfortable home for its pastor.

We are glad, in closing this chapter on church property, to be able to say that the parsonages, like the church edifices, are unincumbered with debt.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXIV.

THE HISTORICAL RECORD, of Wilkes-Barre has reached its eleventh number. It is freighted with the antiquarian lore of the past, and the history of the present, thus making it one of the most valuable repositories not only of Wyoming but of State information. The *Record* newspaper publishers are doing a good work, and we trust they may see their way clear to continue their historical monthly for years to come. Their work has a permanent value to everybody.

BOYD.—John Boyd, of Paxtang township, d. in 1772, leaving children:

i. *Margaret.*

ii. *Mary.*

iii. *Jean.*

iv. *Maria.*

Jean Means and Sarah McWhorter were grand-children. The following were mentioned as sons-in-law:

James Miller,

James Means,

James Anderson,

William McWhorter.
James Burd and John Steele were
executors of the estate.

CAVET.—John Cavet, of Paxtang town-
ship, d. in 1784, leaving a wife Catharine
and children:

i. John; m. and had a son Thomas.

ii. James.

iii. Thomas.

iv. Lydia.

v. Grisie.

vi. Catharine.

In his will he mentions his grandsons,
sons of John, James and Thomas, and
grand-daughters, as follows:

Catharine Boggs.

Catharine McNutt.

Catharine Wylie. S E.

AN OLD AND A NEW BUILDING.

On the 23d of April, 1792, Michael
Stoner, by trade a painter, paid the ex-
ecutors of John Harris £18 Pennsylvania
currency, or \$47 88 Federal currency,
for Lot No. 122 on Walnut street, "next
the Jail Lots." The deed was recorded
in 1797, about the time Stoner had com-
pleted his house. His transactions with
Harris are thus stated:

"April 14, 1785, Michael Stoner,	
Dr. to Lot No. 122.....	£18 0 0
To 7 years ground rent.....	9 9 0
	£27 9 0
To the balance of a book ac-	
count.....	12 12 6
	£40 1 6
By the am't of a proven ac-	
count against the Estate	
Amounting, &c.....	28 16 8

April 23, 1792, To cash paid
J. A. Hanna in full for said
Lot..... £16 4 10

This is the ground on which the Har-
risburg *Telegram* is erecting a building.
26 feet by 100 feet is less than one-fourth
of the original lot, which was 52½ feet by
210 feet.

It is probable that Stoner did not erect
his house for several years after he paid
for the lot. The age of the late building
is about 90 years. To compare the value
of ground then and now it may be stated

that Lot No. 122, "containing about one-
fourth of an acre," clear of buildings,
could not be purchased for less than
\$40,000. It is now one of the most eli-
gible in the city, and has to the west a
very safe and well known structure—the
county jail. H.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT PERSONS.

McElwee, Robert, late clerk in the
Treasurer's office of the State, d. Friday,
July 6th, 1821. [He resided on High
street near the arsenal.]

Miller, Jacob, Esq., d. in Harrisburg,
Saturday, August 25th, 1821, aged 69
years.

Mish, Jacob, d. at Harrisburg, Wednes-
day, August 17th, 1825, of typhus fever,
in his 29th year.

Mitchell, Thomas, d. at Annville, Sun-
day October 31st, 1818, aged 88 years.

Mitchell, Mrs., widow, d. at Harris-
burg, Wednesday, September 2d, 1818,
"a distinguished and pious Methodist
of that borough."

McAllister, Rev. Richard, youngest
son of Archibald McAllister, of Fort
Hunter, d. at the residence of his
brother near Savannah, Georgia, Novem-
ber 9th, 1822.

Mellish, John, geographer, d. at Harris-
burg December 30, 1822, in the 52d year
of his age.

Murray, William, merchant, of Harris-
burg, d. at Washington, Pa., May 1, 1823.

Myers, Samuel, member of House of
Representatives from Lehigh county, d.
at Harrisburg March 20, 1824, in the 35th
year of his age.

Mish, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Jacob, and
daughter of John Bickel, of Jonestown,
d. July 7, 1824, in her 24th year.

Montgomery, Robert, U. S. Consul at
Alicant, Spain, d. there in September,
1823. He was an appointee of Washing-
ton.

Maginness, James, mathematician, d.
at Harrisburg May 31, 1829.

Mitchell, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late
Thomas Mitchell, d. in West Hanover,
on Thursday, July 19, 1821, in her 79th
year.

Mitchell, John, Esq., formerly a resi-
dent of Harrisburg, d. at Millersburg,
Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1821.

McJimsey, Joseph A., Esq., d. at Har-

rishburg. Thursday, Sept. 20, 1821, aged about 40 years.

Montgomery, Mrs. Jane, consort of Rev. Wm. B. Montgomery, formerly of Danville, Pa., d. October, 1821, at Harmony, in the Osage Nation.

Norton, John, carpenter, d. July 6, 1822, aged 73 years, one of the earliest settlers of Harrisburg.

Nelson, Joseph R., assistant engineer on the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania canal, d. at Mexico, Juniata county, July 12, 1829, aged 26 years.

Neely, Dr. Jonathan, d. Feb. 1, 1827, at the house of John C. McAllister, Fort Hunter.

AMERICA'S OLD WARS.

During the last one hundred and eighty seven years, America has had nine wars (without counting minor Indian wars), and all of these together make fifty odd years of warfare—that is to say—during that long period America has had two years of peace to one year of war.

Their first war took place in the reign of William III., and lasted from 1689 to 1697. William III., the champion of Protestant interests, waged a long war with the magnificent and profligate Louis XIV. of France. Could Puritan New England refrain from sending a helping hand? Two considerable expeditions sailed from Boston against the northern French possessions, both of which ended in sad wreck and loss, and brought on New England the curse of depreciated paper money. This war was always styled by the colonists "King William's War."

The next war, known as Queen Anne's war, began in 1702, and ended with the peace of Utrecht in 1713. It was in this war that the great Marlborough won his most brilliant victories. The brave and generous sons of Massachusetts again assailed the French in the North, and wrested from them the province of Nova Scotia, a conquest which the treaty of Utrecht confirmed.

After thirty years of peace the third war broke out, called King George's war, because it occurred in the reign of George II. It lasted from 1744 to 1748. Once more Massachusetts, with the aid of six other colonies, sent northward a

mighty armament, and conquered the stronghold of Louisburg, on the island of Cape Breton, an event that was celebrated in every town, from Boston to Charleston, with bon fires, fireworks, illuminations, barbecues, and thanksgivings. The valiant Yankee who commanded was knighted and made a lieutenant general for his conduct on this occasion. Sir William Pepperrell he was thenceforth called.

Next came the long, fierce war, in which Braddock fell, and Wolff took Quebec, and all Canada and all India fell under the domain of Britain—the war conducted by William Pitt. In Europe this war is called the Seven Years' war; but in America, where it lasted more than ten years, it is commonly styled the old French war. It began in 1753, and ended with the peace of Paris, in 1763. The people New England, seconded by New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, bore the brunt of this great contest.

Then came the war of the Revolution, which lasted eight years; then the rupture with France, in 1798; then the war of 1812; then the internecine war with Mexico; and lastly the War for the Union, which lasted four years, 1861 to 1865.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXV.

"HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!" When in Philadelphia, during the Constitutional Centennial celebration, we purchased a copy of "Men of Mark of the Cumberland Valley" for *ten cents*. We thought of our original subscription of five dollars, and the great disappointment upon receipt of the volume. Had the book proved to be what its title claimed, copies would have commanded a premium instead of being sold for waste paper.

HUNTINGDON AND YORK have been celebrating their centennials this week—the county of the former having been organized in 1787, the year of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, while the town of York, although laid out

in 1741, entered upon its corporate existence in 1787. The weather having been propitious, the celebrations have given cause for great rejoicing. All hail, therefore, to ye ancient county of Huntingdon and ye ancient borough of York!"

YORK IN 1828.

[Anna Royall, the eccentric traveler, and maligner in general, stopped at York on her way from Harrisburg to Washington in December, 1828. The following account from her volume may prove interesting these York centennial days.]

On the coldest, snowy, blustering day I ever felt, about one o'clock, P. M., I took the stage for York with my friend and favorite, Mr. Welsh of that town. We passed through the same beautiful country, I travelled upon my route to Pittsburg, viz: Through Middletown, and over Swatara river—but the snow poured down to such a degree that we could not see ten steps before us, and I became so chilled with the cold that Mr. Welsh, one of the humane fraternity, pulled off his upper cloak and put it round me. The Susquehanna, we crossed a little above Columbia. But the sight of the river was terrific, the waves rolling high, the ice running, and a demi flood from the melting of the snow, and nothing but a skiff to cross in. My trunks were piled up in the bow; and wrapped up in Mr. Welsh's cloak, which he held round me, and laid across his lap that the wind might not blow me overboard, we stood for the opposite shore, contending with ice, snow, wind, and flood, one mile—no other woman, excepting a *squaw*, would have crossed the river this day.

We had now a long way to go after sunset, and as cold as Greenland. About nine o'clock we arrived at York, when I was met at the door of the tavern by five or six gentlemen, who expected me in that evening's stage, and who literally carried me into the house.

Here was great joy. Mr. Barthee, a French gentleman, and several others whom I had seen in Harrisburg, apprised of my intended arrival, were at the tavern ready to receive me. Thus carressed, as I was, on all sides, a warm room and a hot cup of tea soon restored my spirits and converse. They had heard every

thing about me from the papers and from my friends. I was perfectly acquainted. We laughed at the missionaries, tracts, and Bible societies; and the house rang with mirth and glee till a late hour, when Mr. Welsh, who never yet left my side, took leave and I retired to my chamber.

York is situated in a rich plain, on a stream called the Codorus, and used to be called Little York in the time of the revolution, and is famous in the history of the war. It is an old town and contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants, and is the capital of York county. It is about 80 miles southwest from Philadelphia, and about a day's journey north of Baltimore. It contains a court house, prison, an academy, several churches, and does much business, though it is about stationary, as it is cut off from all advantages of trade in the canalling business. It appears that Philadelphia is determined to sacrifice York to its own selfishness, lest by extending navigation to the latter, Baltimore would be benefited. I cannot say I feel much interested for the tongue-boring Baltimore, as they encourage missionaries rather too much for me. But I do think it is hard on York; the Legislature will not consent to its making a railroad, even at its own expense, so that they are held as slaves to the caprice of Philadelphia, consequently York must go down.

York is regularly laid out like Philadelphia, and some of the houses are well built of brick, some of wood, and a few of stone. The court house is an ancient and respectable pile, built by Penn in 1749. In this building the sword presented to General Lafayette by the State was delivered to him; I was in the room; it is on the second story to the left. The court sits in the lower story, on a plain unpainted bench—everything plain, nor has the bar, box, or bench ever been painted.

Court was in session at the time, and whom think you, was the presiding judge? Even the wooden nutmeg man, mentioned in the 1st Vol. who travelled with me from Lancaster.

It would actually appear that mankind was not intended to be free—here is a race of men as brave as Cæsar, fought and bled, and suffered untold hardships. Who fought harder for liberty than Penn.

sylvani? I never read of their bleeding feet, but I shed tears. This is forgot! A new race has sprung up, unworthy as they are ignorant of the blessing.

What under Heaven, but their inability to govern themselves, could possess them to make this blue skin Yankee a judge over liberal, honest men? Could they not find a native Pennsylvanian? They are guilty of treason to themselves.

His honor had not taken his seat, and a number of good honest farmers being assembled in the court house—I made them a speech upon the subject, which was received with great approbation. I told them of the danger of encouraging these blue-skin pedlars, and how they would peddle themselves into favor with the women, and then into their money chests. They gazed at me in astonishment—never came into their heads that Pennsylvanians would make as good judges as Yankees.

My pursuits left me but one day to spend at Ycrk. and my parlor was thronged during the time, the crowd was formidable, the house could not contain them; the street and back yards were covered. But my guardian angels formed a phalanx around me; look behind when I would, Barthee, or some of the fraternity was always at my back. Mr. Barthee, is a light figure, dark complexion, thin oval face, with a soft black eye, and a countenance of uncommon sweetness; his manners, what we might suppose, candid and genteel.

Gen. Ash, is a tall, slender, middle-aged man, of fine appearance and elegant manners.

Gen. Jacob Spangler, is likewise a noble figure and a most excellent man.

Gen. Michael Daudel, Col. James A. Connelly, Messrs James B. Webb, David Ducky, Henry Snyder, and Mr. Porter, with those who have gone before; are the cream of York, and are some of our best men. The tavern keeper, McGrath, was very attentive and keeps a good house.

I met with Mr. Charles G. A. Barnetz and Mr. Fareler, (I cannot distinguish the last name), and Mr William Harry. The latter lived ten miles from York, a

most gentleman like man. I am under great obligations to this gentleman, and hope we may meet again. Mr. Barnetz lives about a mile from York and is one of the most useful men in the state. He is one of the best farmers in the first place, and in the second place, he employs a larger capital in the improvement of stock of all sorts, from the horse down to the goose. He is said to have the best breed of cattle in Pennsylvania; he has sold \$4,000 worth of cattle in one year, of his own raising! independently of other stock. John Bull may boast as he pleases about his fine farms—Germany may boast of her princes and Scotland of her lairds and her kail; but give me a Pennsylvania German farmer.

I have just heard from Congress and the Sunday mail men, the amount of which is, whether we will surrender our liberties or not! There ought to be a decided negative given to such an insolent request at once, and put the matter at rest forever. If Congress has not the power to do so, warranted as they are by the constitution, then they are like the "Indian's knife, a great gew-gaw handle without a blade." They certainly have the power to declare all public enemies, who are such.

I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. John Smith and his lady, at York. Mr. Smith is mentioned in 1st Vol. of the Black Book; he is a citizen of N. York, and has a summer residence at Sing-Sing, on the Hudson river.

I had often met with Mr. Smith, but never saw his lady until now; she is the handsomest and at once the most accomplished female I ever saw from that city. They were returning from Washington city, where they had been on a visit.

I had intended to visit Gettysburg and Emmitsburg—my heart was particularly set on these two places, especially, as I had known one of the proprietors of the former. I was furnished with letters to Rev. P. Egan, president of "Mount St. Mary's Seminary," of whom I had heard the highest commendation. But, unfortunately, there was no regular stage, and I hastened to Washington.

Vol. II.

No 2.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

1887.

No. 2.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXVI.

POWELL.—Can you inform me where Malachi Powell or William Powell resided in 1780, if in Dauphin county.

DAVID POWELL.

Pittsburg, Pa.

[Both Malachi and William Powell resided in Upper Paxtang township, now Dauphin county, in 1780. For this family are named Powell's Valley and Powell's creek. The original settler John Powell, tavern keeper of Paxtang died in 1748, leaving a wife Margaret, a daughter Nancy and several other children. Thomas McKee and John Allison were executors of his estate.]

OLD MILLS.—Redsecker's mill at Aberdeen, on the Conewago, was built by Uriah and Barbara Sharer in 1774. Flour was there made for the American army during the Revolution.

Risser's mill, in the southeastern corner of Conewago township and also of Dauphin county, was built by Christian Snyder in 1769.

Goss' mill was built in 1779 by the "Irish Johnsons," so called to distinguish them from another family of Johnsons who lived in the neighborhood, and who ran the distilleries on the premises now owned by Benjamin Longenecker and the estate of the late John Risser.

C. G. S.

[Our correspondent has sent us just such information as requested and as we desire to obtain concerning other mills throughout this section.]

MEETING HOUSE SPRINGS.

In North Middleton township, Cumberland county, on the Conedoguinet creek, two and a half miles from Carlisle, is the grave yard of Meeting House Springs. A correspondent sends us the following record, which for the present we give space to, intending before the cold season prevents to visit that memorable spot and gather up all the records which time and the elements have not defaced:

JANET THOMPSON. "Here lys ye Body of Jannet Thompson, wife of ye Rev. Samuel Thompson, who deceased Sept. ye 29, 1744, aged 38 years."

"**ALEXANDER McCULLOUGH,** who deceased January ye 15, 1746, aged 50 yrs."

JAMES YOUNG? "Here lys the body of *James Young, seiner*, who parted this life Feb 23, 1747, aged 79 years."

MARY DONNEL "Here lys ye body of Meyr donnel, who departed this life Oct. 15, 1747, aged 64 yrs."

"**THOMAS WITHERSPOON,** who departed this life Mar 22, 1759, aged 57."

McKEHAN. "Here lys the Body of John and Alexander McKehan." [No date]

PARKER. "Sacred to the memory of Major Alexander Parker and his two children, Margaret and John." [No date.]

"**RONALD CHAMBERS,** died Dec. 24, 1746, aged 60."

WILLIAM GRAHAM, died Apr. 24, 1761, aged 67.

JOHN FLEMMING, died Apr. 22, 1761, aged 39.

JAMES McFARLAN, born Dec. 24, 1685; d. Oct. 31, 1770.

JOHN KINKHEAD, died Aug. 4, 1772, aged 51.

MARY KINKHEAD (daughter), died Aug., 1758, aged 17.

JAMES WEAKLEY, died June 6, 1773, aged 68.

JANE WEAKLEY (wife), died Nov. 30, 1768, aged 53.

JAMES WEAKLEY (infant son of Samuel and Hetty), died Sept. 4, 1777.

SAMUEL LAIRD Esq.; died Sept. 1806, in the 74th year of his age.

On tombstone these lines:

"Of simple manners, pure, and heart upright,

In mild religion's ways he took delight;
As elder, magistrate or judge he still
Studied obedience to his Maker's will.

A husband kind, a friend to the distressed,

He wished that all around him might be blessed.

A patriot in the worst of times approved,
By purest motives were his actions moved."

There are also names of Drenna, Sanderson, Crocket and others of later date.

McCLURES OF PAXTANG AND HANOVER.

[We publish the following meager record in the hope of securing fuller data, and therefore request those of our readers who have any references to this family to forward them to *Notes and Queries*.]

I. RICHARD McCLURE, an emigrant from the North of Ireland, settled prior to 1720, in Paxtang township, then Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania, where he took up a tract of six hundred acres of land. Of his children, all born in Ireland, we have the following:

2 *i* Thomas.

3 *ii* Charles.

4 *iii* John.

5 *iv* Richard.

II THOMAS McCLURE, son of Richard McClure, b. —, in North of Ireland; d. in 1765, in Paxtang, whence he emigrated; m. Mary —, who d. April, 1773, in Hanover. They had issue:

i John; m. Mary —; in 1773. They resided in Mt. Pleasant township, York county, Pa.

ii William.

iii Mary; m. February 6, 1759, Joseph Sherer.

iv Martha; m. Andrew Wilson.

v Jean; m. James Burney.

vi Thomas; m. Mary Harvey.

III. CHARLES McCLURE (Richard); d. prior to 1761, leaving a wife ELEANOR, and children as follows:

i Arthur.

ii Rebecca.

iii Jennett.

iv William.

v John.

vi Martha.

vii Eleanor.

viii Charles.

ix Margaret.

IV. JOHN McCLURE (Richard); d. in 1762, in Hanover; m. Mary —. They had issue:

i James, b. 1758; d. Nov. 14, 1805, in Hanover; m. Mary Espy.

ii William.

iii Jane, m. William Waugh.

iv Ann.

V. RICHARD McCLURE (Richard); m. and left issue:

i Alexander; m. Martha —.

7. *ii* William; m. Margaret Wright.

8. *iii* Jonathan; m. Sarah Hays.

iv Andrew; m. Margaret —.

v Roan; removed to White Deer Valley, Northumberland county; d. Oct. 8, 1833; m. Hannah —; d. August 20, 1828.

vi Margaret; m. Sept. 7, 1757, John Steel.

vii David; m. Margaret Lecky.

viii Katharine; m. Robert Fruit.

VI. THOMAS McCLURE (Thomas, Richard); d. January, 1778, in Hanover; m. in 1761, MARY HARVEY. They had issue:

i William; m. Agnes Lewis.

ii Thomas.

iii Martha; m. Andrew Willson; and had Martha.

iv Mary; m. James George.

v Sarah; m. Daniel McGuire.

vi Jean; m. Samuel Moor.

VII. WILLIAM McCLURE (Richard, Richard); d. April, 1785, in Paxtang; m. MARGARET WRIGHT, daughter of Robert Wright. They had issue:

i Robert, b. Dec. 18, 1763; m. Pris-

ii Rebecca; m. Peter Sturgeon.

iii Mary; m. Samuel Russell.

iv Sarah; m. David Riddle, of York county, Penna.

v Margaret.

vi. *Jean*; b. 1788; d. Dec. 21, 1876, in Buffalo Valley.

VIII. JONATHAN McCURE (Richard, Richard), b. 1745, in Paxtang; d. December 11, 1799; m. Nov. 10, 1768, SARAH HAYS, of Derry. They had issue:

i. *Roan*, removed to Buffalo Valley.

ii. *Mary*.

iii. *Matthew*.

iv. *Jonathan*.

v. *Sarah*.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

[The following valuable historical excerpts have been contributed by John W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

During the years of political excitement which followed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the authorities of the Moravian Church in America, dissuaded their members from taking any active part. That their counsel was not heeded by all, is evident from the following entry in the Minute Book of the congregation in Philadelphia, under date of 1st March, 1795:

"A letter was read from the Conference at Bethlehem, setting forth, that recently much to their sorrow and grief, they learned that some of our brethren in Lancaster had joined some self-created political body called *Democrats*, and even accepted office therein."

Records of the *first* birth, baptism, marriage and death, and the *first* Indian baptism at Bethlehem, Penn'a:

Anna, daughter of Paul Daniel and Regina Dorothea Brycelius, born July 16, 1742, and baptized by Count Zinzendorf.

John William Zander, missionary to Surinam, S. A., was married to *Johanna Magdalena Muller*, daughter of John Peter Muller, shoemaker, of Germantown, July 8, 1742, by Count Zinzendorf.

John Muller, a single brother from Rhinebeck, died June 26, 1742, and was buried the next day.

David, alias *Wanab*, a Mohican from Checomeco, was baptized September 15, 1742, by Count Zinzendorf.

Joshua, alias *Tashawachamen*, a Mohican from Checomeco, was baptized September 15, 1742, by Gottlob Buttner.

Prior to the removal of the dead from the Moravian graveyard in Philadelphia, the most conspicuous grave stone was that which covered the remains of the well known printer, Zachariah Poulson:

Beneath this Stone
are deposited
the remains of

Zachariah Poulson, Printer.

He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark,
on the sixteenth of June, 1787,
and emigrated with his father
in the year 1749.

From thence to Philadelphia
where he resided

more than half a century

On the fourteenth of January 1840

In the 67th year of his age

he departed this life

with that peace of mind

which the world

can neither give nor take away.

In an obituary note to the record of his death, his pastor has recorded that after being a member of the Society of Friends, and connected with the Presbyterian church, he joined the Moravians "on conviction."

AN INDIAN GENEALOGY.

I. TEHOWAGH-WENGARAGHEIN, a Mohawk of the Wolf tribe, was one of the Indian sachems who visited England in 1710. Of him we have no further knowledge. One of his sons was named

II. AROGHYADAGHA, who represented his tribe at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, on the 24th of October 1768. His home was at Canasjoharie, the central castle of that nation. He died, it is stated, while on a visit to the Ohio country. His children were:

i. A son; name unknown.

ii. A son; name unknown.

iii. *Thayen-lanegsa*, (Joseph Brant).

iv. *Molly*; known in history as Miss Molly, and who became the wife of Sir William Johnson, the commandant of His Britannic Majesty's forces in the Mohawk country, and also Superintendent of Indian Affairs in America.

III. THAYENDANEGEA, known as Joseph Brant. He was born on the banks of the Ohio in 1742; d. November 24, 1807, at Wellington Square, Upper Can-

ada. It is stated that his first appearance as a warrior was in 1759, when he participated in the Niagara campaign of that year, under Sir William Johnson, who, in 1771, sent him to Dr. Wheelock's Indian school at Hanover, where he translated portions of the New Testament into the Mohawk language. In 1763 he was in the war against Pontiac. He was, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, secretary to Guy Johnson, superintendent of the Indians, whom he excited to take arms against the Colonists. Returning from a visit to England in 1775-6, he was employed by the British in predatory excursions against the Colonists in connection with the savage Tory refugee, Col. John Butler; served under St. Leger at the investment of Fort Stanwix; was a leader in the severe battle of Oriskany 6th August, 1777, and, though it is now believed, not present at the Wyoming Massacre, was in that at Cherry Valley, and in July, 1779, led the band that destroyed the Minisinks, and defeated the party of Col. Tusten. He held a colonel's commission from the King, and, after the war, prevailed upon the various tribes to make a permanent treaty of peace. In 1786 he again visited England, where he was received with distinction, and collected funds for the erection of the first Indian church built in Upper Canada, and was afterward employed by Gov. Carleton in the public service. He opposed the cession of the Indians, which led to the expedition of Wayne in 1793, and did his utmost to preserve peace with the Indians and the United States. He translated the Gospel of St. Mark into the Mohawk language, and did much for the welfare of his people. Brant was thrice married. His first wife, Margaret, was the daughter of an Oneida chief. She died in 1771, leaving issue:

i. *Isaac*; b. at Canajoharie; d. 1795 at Burlington Heights, Canada, in a drunken brawl. He was partly educated at a school in the Mohawk Valley, and his education was completed at Niagara. He fell into the habit of drinking while at the military post of Niagara after the War of the Revolution. He committed several outrages of a grave nature, although his father made every effort to reclaim his wayward son. In 1795, on

the occasion of receiving the annual bounty of the Government, he threatened the life of his father—in a rencontre which ensued Isaac was seriously wounded—although not dangerous. His rage and violence, however, and refusal to have his wound dressed, resulted in his death. Captain Brant surrendered himself to the authorities, who considering the homicide justifiable, dismissed the case. Isaac Brant left a widow and two children:

1. *Isaac*; who appears to have been a counterpart of his father. He served with some distinction in the war of 1812-14, but was killed in a drunken frolic.
2. *Christina*; she married a Frenchman who was killed toward the close of the century, on the Wabash river. They left children.

Brant, m., secondly, in the winter of 1772-3, by a German clergyman, Susanna, half sister to Margaret; d. shortly after marriage without issue.

Brant, m., thirdly, by a clergyman at South Niagara, in the winter of 1780; Catharine, sister of his first wife and eldest dau. of the head chief of the Turtle tribe, first in rank in the Mohawk nation, with whom he had been some years living according to the Indian fashion. She was b. in 1759; d. at Brantford Nov. 24, 1837. They had issue:

iii. *Joseph, jr.*, b. 1788; d. 1830; educated at Dartmouth College, but did not complete the regular course; m. and had

1. *Catharine*; m. Aaron Hill.

iv. *Jacob*; d. in 1846; educated at Dartmouth College, but did not complete the regular course; m. and had

1. *John*.
2. *Squire*.
3. *Christina*, m. John Jones.
4. *Jacob, jr.*, m. Mary Jones.
5. *Peter*.
6. *Charlotte*, m. Peter Smith.

v. *John* (Ahyouwaeghs), b. Sept. 27, 1794, at the Mohawk village on Grand River; d. there September, 1832, of Asiatic cholera. He received a good English education at Ancaster and Niagara under the tuition of Mr. Richard Cockrel; but through life he improved his mind greatly by the study of the best English authors, by associations and by

travel. His manners were those of an accomplished gentleman. When the war of 1812-14 broke out, the Mohawks, true to their ancient faith, espoused the cause of England, and the young chief Tekarihoga, took the field with his warriors and did important service. After the declaration of peace he settled down at Wellington Square and became noted for his hospitality. He visited England in 1821 to appeal to the crown in behalf of his people. In 1827 he was appointed captain and superintendent of the Six Nations. In 1832 he was returned a member of the Provincial Parliament, but was deprived of his seat on account of a want of freehold qualification. He died shortly after.

vi. *Margaret*; d. in 1848, m. ——— Powles, and left issue.

vii. *O. Thomas*; d. Jan. 31, 1867, at Wellington Square; m. Peter John.

viii. *Mary*; m. Seth Hill and left one child living in 1878

ix. *Elizabeth*; d. April, 1844, at Wellington Square; m. in 1828 at Mohawk church, William Johnson Kerr, Esq., son of Dr. Robert Kerr, of Niagara, and a grandson of Sir William Johnson. They had 4 children. Upon their son was conferred the title of TEKARIHOGEA.

THE LANCASTER HAMILTONS.

I. The Family of Leacock Township.

[Several years ago, frequent inquiries were made, coming from all sections of the United States, concerning the ancestry of Governor James Hamilton, of South Carolina. Squire Evans has taken up the subject, and gives us in a series of valuable papers such data as he has gathered in his researches among the Lancaster county records.]

WILLIAM HAMILTON, the pioneer settler of this name, located in Leacock township, Lancaster county, about the year 1788. I find his name upon the records as owning land adjoining Hattel Varner who owned the land at and around now Leacock Meeting House along the old Philadelphia and Lancaster road, about eleven miles east from Lancaster, as early as the year 1784. On April 11, 1749, William Hamilton and Jane his wife sold two hundred

and six acres of land in Leacock Township to Phillip Eackert, the land having been patented to John Herr in 1784. The land upon which Mr. Hamilton resided, and owned, adjoined Leacock Meeting House on the east, and extended across the old road, then known as the "King's Highway," the Mansion House being near the head of a small stream, which ran in a northerly direction and emptied into Mill Creek. This land was purchased from Hattel Varner, or his son John.

Mr. Hamilton continued to follow agricultural pursuits exclusively down to August 29, 1767. He was a prominent member of Leacock Presbyterian church. On August 29, 1767, he purchased the tavern and twenty acres of land adjoining his farm from Robert Clinch, which was known in provincial times as the sign of the "Three Crowns." This was part of the John Varner tract. During the Revolution, when Col. Lowrey's militia marched from Donegal to Chester, in the summer of 1777, they made a target of the old sign. This old emblem of royalty was taken down. Thereafter, while the tavern was owned and conducted by the Hamiltons, it was known as the "Brick Tavern."

Mr. Hamilton was an ardent patriot, and was conspicuous in his efforts in behalf of the Continental cause. Being well advanced in years, he was not able to endure the hardships of a military life; but he had stalwart sons, who enlisted in the army. His son Col. James Hamilton rose from the ranks to a high position in the army. He became the progenitor of a very distinguished family in South Carolina. William Hamilton died in January, 1782. His tender regard for his son James, who was with the army in the South, was shown when he wrote his will. He devised a farm to each of his sons Hugh, William, John and Robert. At this time he did not know whether James was living or not, and fearing he might return to his home a maimed soldier, and unable to make a comfortable living, gave him *two thousand pounds*.

He left surviving him his wife Jane, and children as follows:

i. *Hugh*.

- ii *William*
- iii *John*; d. upon the farm in Leacock inherited from his father, prior to the decease of his brother.
- iv *James*.
- v *Robert*
- vi *Jane*; m. Joel Baker.
- vii *Ann*; m. James Wallace.
- viii *Nancy*; m. Thomas Wade.

He also mentions a sister Mary. Col. James Mercer was a witness to the will.

Jane, the widow of Mr. Hamilton, married secondly John Wilson, sr., who was a widower and had several grown up sons, one of whom, John, jr., married Jane Hamilton, daughter of Robert Hamilton, Mrs. Jane Wilson's own granddaughter. Jane Wilson died in the year 1808. In her will she mentions the following: Granddaughter Ann Witmer, Granddaughter Jane dau. of Robert Hamilton, Granddaughter Jane Weaver, Grandson John Hamilton son of William Hamilton. She names the following sons by her former husband: Hugh, William, John, Robert, Jane and her stepson, Robert Willson, and her grandson, Hugh Wallace, Esq.

HUGH HAMILTON; (son of William), born 1750, died in 1804, intestate, leaving a widow and nine children. On the 14th day of January, 1805, Hugh Hamilton, his oldest son, came into court and asked to have viewers appointed to appraise and decide, if possible, the deceased's farm of two hundred and seventeen acres. This farm adjoined the estate of John Hamilton, deceased, (who was a brother of Hugh Hamilton, Sr.) In the petition of Hugh Hamilton, Jr., his brothers and sisters are named in the following order:

- i. *Hugh*
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *Jane*.
- iv. *Sarah*.
- v. *James*
- vi. *Robert*.
- vii. *John*.
- viii. *Lisle*.
- ix. *Margaret*.

HUGH HAMILTON (son of Hugh, son of William, married Isabella Knox, and had children :

- i. *Lyle*.
- ii. *Betty*
- iii. *Robert*.
- iv. *Margaret*
- v. *William*.
- vi. *John*.

Of this latter family, William became the most prominent. He grew up on his father's farm in Leacock, and was sent during the winter months to the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he went to labor among the farmers of the neighborhood, and this continued until he attained the age of twenty-five years. After which he filled the position of supervisor on the old Columbia and Philadelphia railroad when yet owned by the State, in Paradise township, extending a distance of several miles. This position he held for five years. On February 29th 1848, he married Louisa Slaymaker, daughter of Henry and Susan Slaymaker, of Paradise township, and soon thereafter took up his residence in Williamstown, along the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike and a few miles from the place of his birth. This village was the place of residence of several of the Slaymaker families, and within a mile of Mathias Slaymaker, the pioneer settler of the family. Mr. Hamilton inherited his faith in Democracy from his ancestors who were all opposed to the Federal Party. He did not experience a change of heart in political faith until 1855, when he became a candidate for the State Legislature on the Know-Nothing ticket, and was elected, and re-elected in 1856. Thenceforward he became a prominent member of the Republican party, and was elected a State legislator in 1860 on the ticket with John A. Hiestand, now member of Congress from the Lancaster district. He was in the Legislature during the trying period of the war of the Rebellion, and rendered valuable aid to the Union cause. Few men in his county had the influence he held among his neighbors. His will was theirs, and he used it with effect when it became necessary. His wife, *nee* Slaymaker, died February 22d, 1857, leaving five children, namely:

- i. *Isabella C*; m. in 1885, Dr. Hugh Hamilton, of Harrisburg.

ii. *Mary M.*; m. John Boreland, of Salisbury township.

iii. *John* (deceased)

iv. *Elizabeth Slaymaker.*

v. *Louisa.*

In 1856 he married secondly, Ann Lemer, widow of O. J. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa., who survived Mr. Hamilton was stricken with paralysis several years before his death, which occurred a year or two ago.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXVII.

McQUEEN.—John McQueen, of Derry, owned a saw mill on Conewago creek, a short distance from Captain Thomas Harris. He died in 1770, leaving a wife, Susanna, and the following children:

i. (*A daughter*); m. John Fleming.

ii. *Jo-jah.*

iii. *Sarah*; m. Abraham Scott.

iv. *Rachel.*

v. *Margaret.*

vi. *Robert.*

vii. *David.*

The descendants of this family probably went to North Carolina.

LAFAYETTE IN HARRISBURG.

[We copy from the *Lewisburg Chronicle* of September 29th the following addressed to Robert Goodloe Harper Hayes who was grandfather of the wife of S. H. Orwig, Esq. The writer William Forster was a bachelor cousin of Mr. Hayes.]

HARRISBURG, Jan'y 31, 1824.

Dear Sir—General LaFayette arrived at this place on Sunday evening last very unexpectedly. We were not apprised of his coming until the morning of the same day. He has taken his lodgings with the Governor. We have had the pleasure of seeing him this morning in the State House. I was much disappointed in his appearance. He is quite a robust looking man, speaks somewhat quick, not very plain. He often says "My hert warms for de 'Merican beople." He is to leave for this place on Wednesday next for Baltimore.

This day another attempt has been made to elect a United States Senator. After the vote was taken, the convention adjourned until this day two weeks. The votes were as follows: Marks, 31; Burnside, 19; Sargent, 20; Ingham, 18; Darlington, 19; Rogers, 5; Todd, 2.

The judge breaking committees are progressing in the examination of witnesses. What the result may be is uncertain. The great number of witnesses and the different records of the courts in the district will make Chapman's case very tedious.

I would be pleased to hear from you.

Please to write. Very truly,

WM. FORSTER.

MR. R. HAYES, Mifflinburg, Pa.

CAPTAIN HUNTER OF HUNTER'S FORT.

Little is known of the individual for whom the Fort at Hunter's was named. From the court records at Lancaster we have gleaned the following. It will be seen that he was connected with the Chambers of that locality, the same family who settled at Falling Springs, now Chambersburg.

In 1757, Captain Samuel Hunter came into court in behalf of himself and Katharine his wife, late Katharine Chambers, widow and administrator of the estate of Joseph Chambers, deceased, and asked to have three of the Justices of the Court to meet in Paxtang township to settle her account, for the reason that she was in too feeble health to journey to Lancaster. Whereupon at an orphans' court held at the house of Samuel Hunter, in Paxtang, March 31, 1757, before John Allison, Esq., Thomas Forster, Esq., and Adam Reed, Esq., they found the value of the estate (perhaps the personal only) to be £1,138; Samuel Hunter to enjoy the upper mill at an annual rental of £140. He had the privilege also of renting the lower mill.

Joseph Chambers left one son, Thomas, and three other children. The court in Provincial times was very accommodating, and the records show that frequently one or more of the Justices were assigned to distant townships for the purpose of hearing appeals in the valuation of property, &c. As in the Chambers estate, it

was perhaps no unusual thing to hold Orphans' Court in the outlying townships.

Capt. Hunter was executor of the estate of Thomas Chambers, deceased, son of his wife's first husband. He was to pay £374 to William Patterson, Esq., and James Potter for the maintenance of Catherine, Thomas and James Chambers.

THE LANCASTER HAMILTONS

I. The Family of Leacock Township.

[Continued.]

JOHN HAMILTON, the son of the first William Hamilton, who died in 1803, upon the farm in Leacock township, left the following family:

i. *Jane*; m. Adam Weaver.

ii. *Ann*; m. John Wallace.

iii. *William*.

iv. *Margaret*.

v. *Thomas*

Jane and her husband Adam Weaver (house carpenter) accepted the mansion farm at the appraisement.

COL. JAMES HAMILTON (son of William Hamilton) was unquestionably the most distinguished member of this more than ordinary family. He was born upon the paternal farm in 1757, in Leacock township. He was probably one of the classical scholars of the Rev. Robert Smith at Pequea church. When the tocsin of war sounded at Massachusetts Bay, his heart was fired with patriotic zeal, before he attained his majority. On March 16th, 1776, he was enrolled as second lieutenant in Captain John Murray's company of riflemen in the Second Battalion of Col. Miles' regiment. He must have shown an aptitude for military affairs to an unusual degree in one so young to be placed in the line of officers. In his future career he demonstrated the wisdom of the selection. He was in active service in the Jerseys and participated in the campaign there. He was in the hottest of the fight on Long Island in August, taken prisoner, and not exchanged until November 2, 1777. For gallant conduct in this action, in September, 1778, he was promoted to a captaincy in the First Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. James Chambers (who subsequently married a Miss Ham-

ilton.) On December 10, 1778, he was promoted to Major of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Line, commanded by Col. Walter Stewart. In May, 1780, he commanded a detachment, and, as senior Major, his Battalion at Yorktown, which was in Gen. Wayne's command.

After the surrender of Cornwallis, General Wayne with his Brigade was sent to the relief of Charleston, and Major Hamilton was in service there when peace was declared. When there he met Miss Elizabeth Lynch, sister of Thomas Lynch, Jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina. They were married, and for years they lived upon his plantation on the Santee. For some time prior and at the time of his death he resided in the city of Charleston. Among other children he had a son James, who was born in Charleston, May 8, 1786, and became one of the most distinguished of the many prominent men of the Palmetto State. He received a collegiate education and graduated with high honors. His father had in view the profession of law for his son, but he preferred a military life and entered the army, serving with great credit as a major in the Canadian campaigns under Scott and Brown, in 1812. The battles there were the hottest and better contested on both sides than any others during that war. After the war he commenced the study of the law with James L. Petigrew. For several years in succession Major Hamilton was chosen the chief officer in Charleston, which corresponds to that of Mayor in Northern cities. He displayed eminent abilities in this position, which brought him into prominence. In 1823 he discovered the Vesey conspiracy to raise an insurrection among the slaves. In the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, where he at once distinguished himself as a debator. He was chosen a representative to Congress in 1824 and in 1826. He espoused the doctrines of *free trade* and advocated direct taxation. He believed in the duelling code, and was Randolph's second in his duel with Henry Clay, and second to Gov. McDuffie in his duel with Col. Cummings,

of Georgia, and occupied the same position upon other similar occasions. He was a strong partisan of Gen. Jackson, and in 1828, when he became President, he offered him the post of Minister to Mexico, with authority to negotiate the annexation of Texas. This he declined. He quitted Congress to become Governor of South Carolina in 1830, at the interesting period when his State resolved to nullify the Federal tariff laws. He became a "nullifier," and was one of the ablest advocates of "State Rights." The war breeze kicked up in South Carolina caused great excitement throughout the country, and was not entirely allayed until the compromise of Henry Clay was brought about, when Mr. Hamilton retired from public life, and devoted himself to the care of his plantation. In a few years he became ardently interested in the cause of Texas, to which he gave his personal services, and a large portion of his private fortune. In 1841, while Texas was an Independent Republic, he was her Minister to England and France, where he procured the recognition of her independence. On the death of John C. Calhoun, in 1852, he was appointed his successor in the U. S. Senate, but declined the office for domestic reasons. In his efforts in behalf of Texas he expended his fortune and he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, which harassed the latter years of his life. He was on his way to Texas to seek indemnification for his losses, when he perished by a collision between the steamboats Galveston and Opelousa, in the latter of which he was a passenger. With his usual courtesy he yielded his own chance of safety to a lady among the passengers, to whom he was an entire stranger. His conduct was in sharp contrast to that of a prominent lawyer in Lancaster, who witnessed his wife's struggles in the Hudson River at the Henry Clay disaster without making a supreme effort to save her life. Mr. Hamilton was esteemed by his native State, as one of her greatest citizens. S. P. Hamilton, who resides at Chester, South Carolina, is a son. Governor Hamilton had a brother Robert, who moved to the West, and it is sup-

posed that Governor Hamilton, of Illinois was one of his descendants.

ROBERT HAMILTON was the youngest son of William Hamilton, and inherited a large farm and the "Brick Tavern" from his father. He married Margaret Wilson, and had two children, John and Jane.

JOHN HAMILTON, the son of Robert, just named, married Elizabeth Baker, sister of Joel Baker, and daughter of Jacob Baker. He inherited his father's farm and the "Brick Tavern," which he continued to keep until a few years after the war of 1812. They were the parents of twelve children. He sold his farm and moved to that of Dr. Carpenter, below Bainbridge, where he farmed a few years, when he removed to the large stone tavern at the ferry at Bainbridge, built by Col. Bertram Galbraith. He continued there until the completion of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, when he was appointed by the canal commissioners weigh master in Columbia, to which place he removed. He died suddenly soon after his appointment in Columbia, and left surviving his wife Elizabeth and children:

i. *Wilson*; m. Barbara Kenny, of Bainbridge. Both are living in Columbia. Their only daughter, Josephine, is living with them.

ii. *Elizabeth*; m. Henry Horst, of Canoy township.

iii. *Margaret*; living in Columbia.

iv. *Paul*; for many years was engaged either as passenger agent or proprietor of passenger car line from Columbia to Philadelphia, and subsequently a heavy contractor in construction of Union canals and railroads to avoid planes on the mountains. Died some years ago in Columbia, unm.

v. *Robert*; m. Caroline Myers, of Columbia, leaving her a widow and one child, Callie, both living.

vi. *Jacob*; m. Miss Sarah Kating.

vii. *Hannah*.

viii. *Charlotte*.

ix. *James*.

x. *Leah Jane*.

xi. *Rebecca*.

xii. *Lavinia*.

JANE HAMILTON, sister of the last mentioned, married Joel Barker, who be-

came owner and lived upon one of the Hamilton farms at the "Brick Tavern" in Leacock township. Two of their children, Joel and Anna, are living at Dayton, Ohio.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXVIII.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—The recent County and Town Centennials have awakened an interest in local historical matters, and efforts are being made to organize societies for the preservation of what was gathered during these celebrations. Huntingdon has taken the initial proceedings and we hope soon to hear good work from them.

MCALLISTER - WILSON. — Rose McAllister, widow of John McAllister, of North Carolina, daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Derry, d. in 1769. She left children:

i. *Grisel*

ii. *Elizabeth*.

iii. *Jean*.

She had a step-daughter Mary. James Walker and John Campbell were witnesses to the will, and James McAllister and John Walker executors thereof. What is known of this family of McAllisters.

R. V. P.

THE SPAYD FAMILY.

Our correspondent "P" send us some memoranda concerning this family, which is herewith given, dove tailing with information in our possession:

On the first tax list of the town of Middletown, that for 1778, we find the name of Christian Spayd. Of his children we have the following:

i. *John*, b. January, 1764; d. October 18th, 1822, at Reading. He was a lawyer of prominence, was a member of the General Assembly and a judge of the courts of Berks county. He married Catharine Hiester, a daughter of Governor Hiester, and their children were:

1. *Elizabeth*, m. Edward B. Hubble, member of Congress from Schuylkill county.

2. *John*; a graduate of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania.

3. *Catharine B.*, m. John B. Brooke, a prominent merchant of Reading.

4. *Joseph-Hiester*; a member of the Berks county bar.

5. *George W.*; once chief Burgess of Reading.

6. *Henry*; a graduate in medicine, but died young.

7. *Amelia*; m. Dr. Diller Luther, of Reading.

ii. *Catharine*; b. January 25, 1770; m. ——— McMurtrie. What is known of this family?

iii. *Christian*; b. August 16, 1778; d. August 29, 1841; was justice of the peace, brigade inspector, and superintendent of the Frey estate. He was twice married. First, Oct. 10, 1806, to Elizabeth (Betsey) Deyarmond, daughter of Joseph Deyarmond, of Palmyra. Their children were:

1. *Mary*; married, at the age of fifty Martin Peck, of Middletown.

2. *Elizabeth*; m. ——— Shannon.

3. *Joseph*; m. a lady of Philadelphia.

4. *George*; m. in Harrisburg.

5. *Christian*; printer.

Christian Spayd m. secondly a Miss Ward, who survived her husband many years, residing in the stone house at Middletown, opposite the old Bank.

In the tombstone records of Old St. Peter's churchyard at Middletown is this inscription:

Spayd, Elizabeth (Frazier), wife of Christian, b. Oct. 26, 1787; d. Aug. 27, 1826.

From this we would infer that although a daughter of Joseph Deyarmond, she may nevertheless have been a widow—or was Christian Spayd married three times?

A daughter of the first wife, Susan Louisa, b. Feb. 12, 1808, d. July 1, 1818.

What further information is there?

P.

HIGHSPIRE AND ITS POSTMASTERS.

The United States post office guide contains many offices of the same name—often as many as there are States in the Union—but there is one office (our own Highspire) which stands alone, and none have ever forgotten it who perchance have ever seen or heard of it. In our efforts to find why this peculiar name was given we have discovered that the office was established in December, 1829, with Jeremiah Kirk, as the first postmaster, being appointed at that time. Who he was we know not, and desire information of him. On March 28, 1832; Conrad Allerman was appointed, but never qualified. April 30th of the same year Robert Wilson was appointed. He it was who established, ten years prior to his becoming postmaster, the "Highspire Distillery." The 18th of May, 1834, found John Sener occupying the position. He was from Lancaster city, a blacksmith and one of the first mechanics in the new town. Henry Stoner, Jr., or "Lame Harry," as he was called, who resided all his life in the town and one of the first school teachers under the free school system, received his commission, dated September 9, 1836. John Horning was commissioned October 18, 1838. Who was he? On February 3, 1839, Robert Wilson again became the custodian of the office. January 4, 1842, Jacob Nisseley who kept the store at the red building on the bridge hill crossing the canal at the pike. He was succeeded by Henry Fleisher, February 4, 1847, who now resides in Alliance, Ohio. George Garman, watchmaker, was commissioned December 14, 1848. Where is he? April 9, 1849, Henry Stoner once more became the postmaster and how well he filled the position can be quickly told in a service of fifteen years, when he was succeeded by Uriah P. Banke, a change brought about by the change of administration, "Andy Johnson" occupying the Presidential chair. November 21, 1865, Jacob Hocker was appointed. After a refusal and lapse of forty years Conrad Alleman was appointed March 23, 1870, which office he held until his death, July 4, 1872. On the 30th of August, same year, Milton John, son of Henry Stoner, was appointed, which office he held until

"offensive partisanship" removed him and he was succeeded by J. J. Lehman, September 8, 1885, a native and merchant of the town.
E. W. S. P.

THE LANCASTER HAMILTONS.

I. The Family of Leacock Township.

[CONTINUED.]

JAMES HAMILTON settled upon and owned several hundred acres of land in Leacock township, adjoining William Hamilton's on the south, about the year 1760. Although I have no positive proof of any relationship between this family and that of William Hamilton, his neighbor, I am inclined to think from all the surrounding circumstances that they were of the same kin.

In 1773 James Hamilton was appointed one of the overseers of the poor for Leacock township, and in 1779 he was chosen constable of the same township, and in 1781 supervisor of the roads. These offices in provincial times were filled by the most active and prominent freeholders in their respective districts, as well as during the Revolutionary period. I find also that many of those who attained distinction in the army, or held civil positions of prominence, at one time or another occupied one of the offices just named.

James Hamilton died in 1807, and left surviving the following children:

I. WILLIAM HAMILTON. To him his father gave a farm. He was a "miller," and perhaps a "fuller" also. On April 1, 1799, he purchased a grist and merchant mill, including fifty-four acres of land in Lampeter township, along the south side of the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike, about four miles east of Lancaster, from Benjamin Buckwalter; and in 1801 purchased ten acres from Mr. Buckwalter, which adjoined the other tract. During or just prior to the war of 1812, Mr. Hamilton, in connection with his brother James, established a "Cotton mill." About fifty eight years ago Mr. Hamilton died intestate, leaving a widow and children, as follows:

- i. *Margaret*; m. John C. Oulbertson.
- ii. *Mauda*.

iii. *Jane*.

iv. *William*.

v. *Hays*.

vi. *Sarah*.

vii. *Mary*; m. James Porter.

The real estate was valued at \$16,000.

On April 1st, 1842, James Porter and his wife Mary sold the mill and land adjoining to Benjamin Eshleman, father of B. F. Eshleman, a prominent member of the Lancaster Bar, and a candidate for Congress under the Republican rules.

This family was highly respectable, and intermarried with some of the best families in the country. While Mr. Hamilton lived his hospitable mansion was the resort of many of the most prominent men of the State who came to Lancaster during the sessions of the Legislature. At that period Lancaster was the most fashionable place outside of Philadelphia. I know of no descendants of this family now living in Lancaster county.

II. JAMES HAMILTON. He also received a farm adjoining that of his brother William, in Leacock Township, adjoining lands of Col. Nathaniel Watson, and the Hamiltons of the "Brick Tavern." He learned the milling business with his brother William, and resided with him prior to his marriage. In 1808 or 1804 he married Polly Elliot, daughter of Daniel Elliot, the Indian Trader, and Elizabeth Lowrey, daughter of Col. Alexander Lowrey, at the homestead of Col. Lowrey, in Donegal Township, now owned by Col. James Duffy. This marriage took place a year or two prior to the death of Samuel Evans, Esq., which was in April, 1805. On May 19, 1813, Mr. Hamilton sold his Leacock farm to Andrew Hagerty, a merchant, who resided in Chartier township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, for \$10,000. In a few days thereafter Hagerty sold the land to Samuel Clendenin. Mr. Hagerty also purchased about the same time a farm adjoining the Hamilton farm, which belonged to the Watsons, which he sold to Michael Musselman. There must have been some connection between Mr. Hagerty and the elder Hamiltons; both owned large tracts of lands in Washington county. At or about the time Mr. Hamilton married Miss Elliot

he purchased the grist mill and farm on the Swatara at Middletown. He also erected a furnace there. He owned a farm on the "Knob" near that town. He helped to establish the Swatara bank there, was its first president, and became one of the most prominent and active business men in Dauphin county. He subsequently sold his mill property there and purchased a mill and farm at the mouth of Letort's spring, Cumberland county, and known as the Middlesex estate, consisting of a valuable water power, merchant mill, saw mill and distillery, with farm containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, in the year 1827. He lived two years after his removal to Cumberland county, and left surviving him his wife Mary, and the following children:

i. *Alexander*; b. 1806.

ii. *William*; b. October 5th, 1811, who received a collegiate education, and removed to Pittsburg with his mother after her second marriage.

iii. *Sarah*.

iv. *John*.

v. *George Plumer*; b. May 4, 1818, at Middletown, Dauphin county. He entered Washington College, and after completing his education, went to Pittsburgh, and entered the law office of the late Richard Biddle. After his admission to the bar at once settled into a good practice. In 1860 he entered into a partnership with Marcus Acheson, subsequently judge of the United States District Court. This partnership was dissolved in 1867 owing to the declining health of Mr. Hamilton, brought on by excessive work. After a short retirement his health was restored and he resumed his practice, and for fifteen years thereafter he was the leader of the bar in Allegheny county. Mr. Hamilton possessed in an eminent degree the elements of professional success. He had in addition to oratorical acquirements great powers of analysis, to which were added untiring laboriousness and industry, with a remarkable capability for sustained mental effort. He was a person of iron will, of fearless judgment, possessing at all times the courage of his convictions. He had a very large and profitable practice. In 1880 he retired from

practice and removed to Philadelphia, where he died in November, 1883, surrounded by his family. He left a daughter, then the widow of Henry Patterson, another the wife of Mr. Felton, of Boston, a railroad manager, and George P. Hamilton, now a member of the Pittsburg bar, who married Miss Letitia Holmes, of Allegheny, and who occupies a prominent position at the bar and will do credit to an honored ancestor.

III. JENNET HAMILTON married a Mr. McIlvain.

IV. MARGARET HAMILTON.

V. MARY HAMILTON. She m. Dr. Samuel Humes, an eminent physician and a very prominent person in Lancaster. In connection with William Hamilton, his brother-in-law, he owned a cotton factory on the Buckwalter farm, and at one time the cotton factory on the Conestoga at the southeastern section of Lancaster city. Among other children they had:

i. *Hamilton*.

ii. *Elizabeth*.

VI. ELIZABETH HAMILTON married (name unknown) and had issue:

i. *Hamilton*.

ii. *Mary*.

iii. *Elizabeth*.

Her father gave her several hundred acres of land near Dunkard creek in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

VII. SARAH HAMILTON married a Mr. Porter.

Mary Hamilton, widow of James Hamilton, the second, married secondly, Col. Robert Stewart, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg. She was a lady of a great deal of character. I will give one instance out of the usual course as an illustration: One of her sons, William or George, was sent to college and for some reason ran away and returned to the paternal mansion in Cumberland county. His mother advised him to return to his school at once, but he could neither be coaxed or driven away by the ordinary methods, when she concluded to adopt the heroic plan. She deliberately took down a gun from its rack and ordered her disobedient son off the premises, and followed him with the gun until he was clear out of the place,

and told him she would not permit him to return until he completed his college course. Young Hamilton deemed discretion his best course to pursue, and he returned to college much wiser than when he left. He became a great lawyer.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, the father of Mary Hamilton, was an Indian Trader and probably at first in the employ of Col. Alexander Lowrey. He married Elizabeth Lowrey, born October 31, 1757, daughter of Colonel Lowrey, in the year 1774. He purchased a farm of several hundred acres of land in 1772, at the mouth of Conewago creek in Londonderry township from Joseph Galloway, the Tory, and also three hundred acres of the lower part of the Big Island, opposite Conewago, which is now owned by Col. James Duffy. For some years he had his trading post on this Island; subsequently establishing a store and post near Pittsburgh, in connection with his father-in-law. He died there. Their oldest son, *John Elliott*, inherited the Island farm, which became one of the most valuable shad fisheries along the river. He removed to Elizabethtown, where he owned a number of houses. He was an officer in the war of 1812. He married Miss Coble, his second wife, by whom he had several children, one of whom Mrs. John Haldeman, of Conoy township, is now living. They have several children. SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXIX.

SPAYD (*N & Q. cliethi*) —In one of the old neglected graveyards in Middletown, two years ago, was this inscription:

SUSANNA SPAYD

daughter of Conrad Schwarz
and wife Anna Maria

born in Lancaster 26 Jan. 1777

married Christian Spayd

30th May 1805

died August 9 1805

of nervous fever

OLD ROADS.—Hon. Edward McPherson is publishing some very interesting and valuable historical notes in the *Star and Sentinel* of Gettysburg, concerning early roads west of the Susquehanna. From the Lancaster county court records he gleaned the following:

1742, May 4—Whereas it pleased the honorable Court last Nov'r to appt Robert McClure, Hance Hamilton, Peter Wilkins, John Corvel, William Baley, Benjamin Chambers to view and lay out a road from the Walnut Bottom the best and nearest way to Lancaster: Now Hance Hambleton, John Corvel and Benjamin Chambers will not be at the pains to assist in lay-oute the said rode, therefore we humbly pray the honorable Court to lay out the sd rode and we ye humble petitioners shall for you pray.

ROBERT MCCLURE,
PETER WILKINS,
WILLIAM BALEY.

1742, May 17—Robert McClure, Peter Wilkins, William Baley, Robert Duning, Jon. Lockard and Patrick Carson, were appointed to lay out the road.

RICHARD CAIN, }
JOHN KANNELS, } Judges.
JON. HAY, }

1742, August 4—Thos. Wilkins represents that the road has been taken to Nathan Hussey's where there is no established ferry and ye pititioner lives at an established ferry. He requests that other viewwers be appd. James Crawford, Jno Bonnet, Jno. Noblet, Jno. Hendricks, Joseph Green and Thos. Reilly were appd, any four of whom could act.

The result was that the road was laid out from Walnut Bottom near Cumberland county, across the Yellow Breeches creek at the present site of Lisburn, to Nathan Hussey's Ferry near Goldsboro, 30 miles; and in the next year the road was extended from Hussey's Ferry to Thomas Wilkin's Ferry over the Susquehanna below the mouth of Conewago creek, 7½ miles. So that both interests were made happy. Hussey's Ferry, if not "established in 1842 as claimed, was started in 1740 and many of the Quaker immigrants westward crossed the river at it.

THE LANCASTER HAMILTONS.

II. The Family of Salisbury Township.

Two brothers, William and James Hamilton, similar to those of Leacock, were the pioneer settlers of the name who became residents of the township of Salisbury. Of the two, I assume that the former was the first who located here, and the elder of the two, and of him I shall first write.

WILLIAM HAMILTON was born in 1712, and died upon his farm June 11, 1794, aged eighty-two years. His wife Jane died in 1784, aged seventy-one years. His daughter Catharine, died in 1787, aged thirty five years, all of whom are buried at Pequea church adjoining each other.

These brothers located about the same time that the Hamiltons of the "Brick Tavern" settled in Leacock, and were about the same age. I presume they were first cousins. The families were unquestionably related in the second and third generations, whether by marriage then or of a previous generation I cannot tell. If the way seems clear I will point out the relationship before I close the family sketches. In the year 1714 or 1745 William Hamilton moved to the farm containing four hundred and sixteen acres of land, which belonged to the estate of Stephen Cole, located along Pequea Creek, in Salisbury township. On May 8th, 1746, he purchased the whole or the greater part of this tract of land from Martha Cole, of the borough of Chester, and widow of Stephen Cole, for £300. The deed recites that Mr. Hamilton was then living upon the land. He remained upon this farm fifty years. He also owned half of the mill and land on Pequea creek at the western boundary of Salisbury township, which he sold to John Houston in 1769. (He was the father of several sons, who became prominent officers in the Revolutionary army.) Mr. Hamilton was chosen overseer of the poor in 1768 for his township and in 1773 supervisor of roads. He was a prominent member of Pequea church, to which he bequeathed thirty pounds. It is probable that at the time of his decease he had outlived several of his children. In his

will be mentions his brother James and his son James, and the following named grandchildren in the same order in which they are given:

- Grandson—James Boyd.
- Granddaughter—Jean Boyd.
- Granddaughter—Mary Boyd.
- Grandsons—John Watson and William Watson.
- Granddaughters — Mary Watson and Margaret Watson.
- Grandsons — Nathaniel Watson and James Watson.
- Granddaughters—Margaret Hamilton and Jean Hamilton.
- Grandson—James Hamilton.
- Granddaughters—Catharine Hamilton and Mary Hamilton.
- Grandsons—Thomas Boyd Hamilton and William Hamilton.
- Grandson—William Boyd.

JAMES HAMILTON, of Salisbury, and brother of William Hamilton of the same township, seems to have settled near Pequea creek in Lampeter township. He married, first, Catharine Carrigan, daughter of Patrick Carrigan, of Leacock township, who owned three hundred and fifty-two acres of land which was divided between Mrs. Hamilton and her sister, Jane Coats, who married Jonathan Coats. Wm. Carrigan died in 1761. On January 16, 1765, James Hamilton purchased 181 acres of land from Isaac Richardson, in Salisbury township, known as the "Bull's Head." It is probable that this once famous Tavern was built by Mr. H. Hamilton. He was the proprietor for fifty years. In the year 1772 he purchased another farm adjoining, containing one hundred and eighty acres. A few years after his decease the Tavern and several hundred acres were purchased by "King," "Tommy" Henderson when he changed the name of the tavern to "Waterloo." Although no longer a tavern the place is known as "Waterloo," and is thus marked on the county maps. Mr. Henderson some years ago sold two hundred acres, with the old tavern, to Col. Nathaniel Burt, who made some additions to the old house, and now occupies it in the summer. The rest of the Hamilton land in that vicinity, containing about one hundred and thirty

acres, Mr. Henderson sold to F. T. Fasset, who built an elegant residence upon it. It is now owned by Captain Winfield S. Kenneday. Mr. Hamilton also owned several farms in Chester county a short distance from his residence.

In 1761 James Hamilton was appointed guardian over the estate of his nephew, John Watson, a minor, son of David Watson, the latter having married a daughter of his brother, William Hamilton. At the same session of the orphans' court, James Boyd was appointed guardian over the estate of Janet Watson, a sister of John.

In 1780 Mr. Hamilton was chosen overseer of the poor for Salisbury, and in 1793 supervisor of the roads, and in 1795 constable of the township. By his first wife he had four children:

i. *William.*

ii. *Jane; m. — Cochran;* she received a farm of eighty acres along the old Philadelphia and Lancaster road, and along the road which led to the "Old Forge."

iii. *Catharine; m. George Jenkins,* of Chester county; she received a farm of eighty acres; this family moved to the West.

iv. *James*

Mr. Hamilton married, secondly, about the year 1786, Margaret Boyd, daughter of George Boyd, of Salisbury. George Boyd's wife was Mary Douglass, daughter of Archibald Douglass. By his second wife Mr. Hamilton had issue:

v. *Mary; m. John Clark,* son of Brice Clark, who owned and resided upon the farm in Donegal, now owned by J. Donald Cameron. They had three children, two of whom arrived at the age of maturity, namely:

1. *James Brice Clark; m. Miss Bladen,* of Philadelphia; he died in Lancaster city a few years ago, and left a widow and several children.

2. *John William Clark; m. Elizabeth Zell,* a great-granddaughter of Col. Alex. Lowery; they purchased the mansion farm of the latter heirs, which they subsequently sold to Col. James Duffy; both are deceased, and left several children.

vi. *George; m. Lucinda Humes,* daughter of James Humes, who owned the cot-

ton factory near Lancaster, on the Conestoga. He received a large estate from his father and mother and ten thousand dollars from two maiden aunts, the Miss Boyds. He built a furnace in Venango county, which he named "Lucinda" in honor of his wife, and engaged in other speculations, which proved disastrous, and in a few years he lost his entire estate and died about fifteen years ago very poor. Among other children a son and a daughter Margaret, settled at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Only a few weeks ago their dwelling and furniture were totally destroyed by fire.

James Hamilton died in 1815, and his wife, Margaret, died in 1825. They had also a son, Thomas Douglass, who died in his minority.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

EARLY SUSQUEHANNA NAVIGATION.

Cruise of the Ill-Fated Steamboat Bearing the Name of the River—Contemporaneous Account of Her Destruction.

[The following interesting account of the steamboat "Susquehanna," we take from the "Historical Column" of the *Wilkes-Barre Record of the Times* for October 14th:]

More than sixty years ago, before the advent of canals and railroads, the enterprising merchants of Baltimore comprehended the importance to their material business interests of facilitating the mode of transportation of the lumber, grain, iron and whisky trade of the Susquehanna Valley, then an important factor in the home traffic of that city, lying so conveniently at the lower extremity of Pennsylvania's rich agricultural and mineral center. Large sums of money had been expended in removing obstructions in the rocky channel of our noble, (but rapid and impracticable for navigation) river below Columbia, so as to admit the passage of arks and rafts down stream on their way to tide. A canal had been constructed from Port Deposit, northward, in order that these up-river craft might avoid the shoals and dangerous reefs of the first ten miles above tide water, after the spring freshets had subsided, but as yet there was no satisfactory way of returning to the producers of incoming commerce such

articles of merchandise as they would naturally require in return for their new products of forest, field and mine.

It was decided to make the attempt to establish steamboat navigation on the river in order to overcome this serious obstacle in the way of exchange commerce. The first attempt at steamboat navigation above tide water was made in 1825. A small steamboat named the *Susquehanna*, had been built in Baltimore and towed up to Port Deposit in the spring of the year. The first mention we have in the newspapers of the day is found in the *Harrisburg Chronicle*, which says:

"The *Susquehanna* was expected at Columbia on Sunday night. Tuesday's reports were, that she had not got to Columbia. Eye-witnesses to her progress put the matter to rest on Wednesday; they had seen her a short distance above the head of the Maryland Canal with a posse of men tugging at the ropes, and when they had tugged nine miles gave up the job. So ended all the romance about the *Susquehanna*. She drew too much water (22 inches) for the purpose and started at the wrong point. Watermen say that the crookedness of the channel, with the rapidity of the current, makes it utterly impossible for a steamboat to ascend the falls between the head of the canal and Columbia."

If any of our readers, in their boyhood days, ever engaged in the arduous, though exciting, labor of "running to tide" on lumber rafts, and then tramping back over Lancaster hills for a fresh start next morning, they will appreciate the force of the above editorial remark. For further particulars apply to W. N. Jennings, whilom river pilot through Turkey Hill, Barger's reef, Eshelman's sluice, etc.

The *Chronicle* article says further: "We have a report that Mr. Winchester, of Baltimore, has contracted for the building of a steamboat at York Haven. We also learn that the York Co. are making great progress with the sheet-iron steamboat, and that she will be launched about the 4th of July.

This sheet-iron boat was called the *Oodorus*, and early in April of the next year ascended the river as far as Bingham-

ton, after which she returned to York Haven, her captain, a Mr. Elger, reporting that navigation of the Susquehanna by steam was impracticable.

Some of our older citizens [of Wlikes-Barre] doubtless remember to have seen her lying moored to the shore about abreast of the present Market street sewer, and how the men, women and children of the old borough gathered on the common to admire so great a triumph in the art of marine architecture, and enjoy a ride to Forty Fort and return on the wonderful craft.

As regards the boat said to have been contracted for by Mr. Winchester, there seems to be some mystery. We find other newspaper mention of her saying that she was almost completed and would soon be ready to take to the water, and yet there is no certainty of her ever having been used in any way on the river. And again, we are not informed that the *Susquehanna* ever succeeded in passing the rapids below Columbia, and it is difficult to see how she could, and yet Mr. Pearce in his "Annals of Luzerne" says the *Susquehanna* was the identical boat that exploded her boiler at Berwick the next spring, while the Maryland commissioners in their official report give the name as the *Susquehanna and Baltimore*. It is just possible that the fatal explosion may have occurred on board Mr. Winchester's boat of that name, and that the original *Susquehanna* never succeeded in getting through the lower rapids.

The *Susquehanna and Baltimore*, say the Maryland Commissioners, was built in the spring of 1825, (the *Susquehanna* was on the river in early spring) at the expense of a number of citizens of Baltimore, for the express purpose of making an experiment to navigate the waters of the Susquehanna above the Conewago Falls, and was placed under the care of Capt. Cornwell, (Pearce says Collins), an experienced river pilot; she was accompanied on her trial trip on this portion of the river by a board of Commissioners of the State of Maryland, Messrs. Patterson, Ellicott and Morris, three distinguished citizens of Baltimore. Capt. Cornwell had already in March made several successful trips as far up as Northumberland and Danville on the North Branch and

to Milton on the West Branch and returned to York Haven without accident. At noon on the 27th of April, 1826, the boat started for York Haven, having in tow a large keel boat capable of carrying a thousand bushels of wheat, and proceeded on her fatal trip, arriving at the Nescopeck Falls at 4 o'clock of May 8. At these falls there was an outer and an artificial inner channel of shallow water for the accommodation of rafts and arks. It was decided by Captain Cornwell after consulting with other river men on board to try first the main, or deep water channel, as they feared the water might be too shallow in the artificial channel to allow the boat to pass. The current is very strong in the main channel, and the captain argued that if the boat would not stem it, that he could then drop back and try the other one. The boat made a halt in a small eddy below the falls on the east side of the river and some of the passengers went ashore; this was the case with the Maryland Commissioners.

The boat was directed into the main channel, and had proceeded perhaps two-thirds of the distance through the falls, when she ceased to make further progress, the engine was stopped and she was permitted to drift back to the foot of the rapids, where she struck upon a wall dividing the artificial from the main channel, and at that instant one of her boilers exploded at both sides. The scene was as awful as the imagination can picture. Two of the passengers on board, named John Turk and Seber Whitmarsh, raftmen from Chenango, N. Y., were thrown into the river, where they met with an instant death, if not by the explosion certainly by drowning in the swift current of the river; William Camp, a merchant from Owego, was fatally scalded by escaping steam. David Rose, of Chenango, N. Y., was also fatally injured. Quincy Maynard, the engineer, as stated in the account published in the Danville *Watchman* one week after the occurrence, was not expected to recover. Christian Brobet, of Catawissa, father of our late townsman S. D. Brobet, and Jeremiah Miller, of Juniata, were seriously injured. Messrs. Woodside, Colt and Underwood, of Danville, were more or

less injured, as were Messrs. Barton Hurley, Foster and Col. Paxton, of Catwissa, and Benjamin Edwards, of Braintrim, Luzerne county. It was said by somebody on board that at the time of the explosion a passenger was holding down the lever of the safety valve, but why this should be done after the boat had ceased her efforts to pull through is difficult to conjecture. Thus ended this second attempt to navigate the Susquehanna by steam power. W. J.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXX.

HALL, OF LONDONDERRY.—Sarah Hall, of Londonderry township, Lancaster county, died in 1777. Her estate she devised to the following:

Grand-daughter, Sarah Hall.

Grand-daughter, Sarah Candour, daughter of Joseph Candour.

Son-in-law, Jacob Cook, who married Rose Hall.

Son, Samuel Hall.

Son, William Hall.

Grand-daughter, Sarah Cook, daughter of Rose and Jacob Cook.

James Huey, Jane Hamilton and Joseph Candour were witnesses to the will; William Hall and Jacob Cook, executors.

CHAYNE.—Hugh Chayne, of East Pennsboro', Cumberland county, married a sister of Joseph McClure, of the same township. The latter died in October, 1784, leaving bequests to his brother-in-law, Hugh Chayne, and nephew, John Chayne. It has been noted (*N. & Q. calvi*) that the latter married October 24, 1799, Sidney Moffatt. By further reference we find that John Chayne was accidentally killed October 18, 1800, "leaving a inconsolate widow and distressed mother."

A RIDE FROM SHANK'S HILL TO HARRISBURG.

Some weeks since a very interesting article appeared in the *Middletown Press*, entitled "What Jacob Saw on His Travels." The writer represented Jacob as a young man making his first journey from Hummelstown to Harrisburg, de-

scribing the farms he passed and what he could learn of the various owners thereof.

Jacob traveled westward over the turnpike road until he reached the top of Shank's hill, where he veered slightly to the left, following the Chambers' Ferry road to Harrisburg. We propose to part company with him at this point and continue on the turnpike road. Before proceeding, however, let us stop a moment or so and look about us, for no finer prospect presents itself to the eye in Central Pennsylvania; and in order that we may make the most of it, let us tie our horses to these posts in front of Mr. Allwine's house and walk a few hundred yards into the field north of the road.

To the eastward, almost beneath our feet, flows the winding Swatara, while beyond stretches to the very horizon, the beautiful and fertile Lebanon Valley, flanked in the distance by the Cornwall hills twenty miles away. To the right, the course of the Swatara, as it sweeps along in graceful curves, is visible almost to its confluence with the Susquehanna, and high above its wooded banks, rises the bald crest of Round Top, ten miles distant. Here to the left, in that farm house just below us, where Beaver creek emerges from the hills, dwelt in times past Samuel Gzell, a man of many gifts. His opportunities for an education, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, were so limited that it is doubtful whether he ever acquired a knowledge of the alphabet, but as a farmer and shrewd man of business he was far above the average. He was, moreover, deeply learned in that mystic lore which has come down the ages by word of mouth in a zig-zag course from male to female and from female to male, by which he was able to do many things, that to the uninitiated looked like miracles. Turning our eyes westward, a portion of Paxtang Valley lies before us, with Beaver creek and the hills of Hanover to the right and the long line of the Blue Mountains from Dauphin to Indiantown Gap in the distance.

This barren hill upon which we stand was in times long past selected by John Shank and Polly, his wife, as a good place to pitch their tent. Fortunately

for them, they were not dependent solely upon the product of the soil. Their house—the very one before which our horses now stand—was a somewhat public place; John was a weaver and Polly acted as collector of tolls for the turnpike company, and sold cakes and beer to travelers. She was a fearless, aggressive and eloquent woman, and in these respects overshadowed her husband, who was a modest, retiring and quiet man. The place was therefore known to the public as "Polly Shank's." This worthy couple ended their days here and were succeeded by their son Christopher, who used to attend market every Saturday at Harrisburg, driving a large bald faced sorrel horse to a Dearborn wagon. Every man who, as a school boy thirty-five years ago, trudged back and forth on the turnpike road, holds Christopher Shank in kindly remembrance. He was generous with his apples and always had room for another boy in his wagon. About 1856 Christopher took the Western fever and sold out to Peter Heffelfinger, who in turn sold to Jonas Allwine, in whose family the property still remains—Mr. Allwine himself having lately passed away.

Mount, and let us push forward. To the right, as we descend the hill, lies the ancient home of the Heffelfingers on the banks of Beaver creek, now the property of A. Rutherford. That house a little farther west, a half mile distant was the home of the Zeiders, and only lately sold by their descendants to the present owner Samuel Mahan. This snug and well appointed house on our left, which stands so close to the road, was once the "Black Swan" Hotel, built and opened early in the present century by Frederick Ricker—now used as a farm house by Simon Webner. Its surroundings have totally changed within the last thirty years—the extensive sheds and stables and all the paraphernalia of the old-fashioned country tavern have disappeared. The house, which is now white, was originally painted red with a blue porch, as was also the next house a short distance further west, where dwelt, years ago, Widow Stahl. This property, upon her death was held a long time for sale, for the house was "haunted," and

buyers were slow to bid; finally John Smith purchased it; he died about twenty years ago, and Philip Dimler is the present owner. Carpenters and plasterers are at work renovating the old place.

Here, on the north side of the road, where these ghostly apple trees are growing, once stood the "Dry Tavern," a hostelry built of logs, for the accommodation of travellers of the olden time. Not a vestige of it now remains, its lands and appurtenances having long since been incorporated in the farm of John Zeider who lives yonder on the crest of the ridge to the left. This dwelling on the right, now owned by a German whose name I cannot recall, was years ago occupied by Geistwhite, the tailor, who, before the days of sewing machines and ready-made clothing, did the tailoring for the neighborhood.

Now we enter upon the old Stewart property, which stretches westward nearly a mile. Just here, on the eastern edge of the domain, stood one of those log school houses in which our ancestors, before the days of free schools, were taught to "read, write and cipher," as far as "Double Position," by those famous Scotch-Irish masters, who had more to do with the moulding of the early history of the country than they are usually credited with. Yonder to the right, on the site of what is now the elegant residence of Mr. J. C. Behm, stood the domicile of the Stewarts, famous in Revolutionary times and long afterwards for its "running pump." About the beginning of the present century John Ricker became the owner of the property. The large brick house which you see standing about one hundred yards in front of Mr. Behm's residence was erected in 1810 by Mr. Ricker for the purpose of an inn and used by him as such, with the sign of "The Two White Horses" until taverns were no longer required in the valley. His grandson now occupies it as a farm house. The two houses just mentioned, together with that one a little farther west, half buried in apple trees, each represent different farms carved out of the original tract and all owned by the descendants of Mr. Ricker. Let us ride in to the famous old "pump" and slake our thirst with water, than

which no better is to be found on the continent. The historic "pump" with its wooden stock has disappeared, and its waters now flow in a triple stream through iron pipes for the supply of the different farms; but at Mr. Behm's house we shall find the old stream pouring from its iron mouth in undiminished volume, notwithstanding the drafts made upon it by the other places.

We are now approaching what, in the early times of the Scotch-Irish settlement, was the estate of John Wilson, a tract of probably six hundred acres stretching across the valley from ridge to ridge. Three good sized farms and portions of three others now comprise the tract. Upon the death of John Wilson, his landed property descended to his two sons John and William, whose respective homesteads you see yonder on the hill to the right. The one, on the site of which now stands the brick house and white barn with red gables, fell to John, who was a bachelor, and found house-keeping without a wife so serious an undertaking that he advised others against it. Since his day the property has had various owners, the Murrays, the Furreys, the Otis, the Shuba, the Pages, and finally Col. Motter, of Harrisburg, who now rejoices in its ownership. The present buildings were all erected by Jacob Shub about fifty years ago. The other—where that white house and barn now stand—was the home of William Wilson, who married a Rutherford, and who, dying in 1759, left behind him a widow and three children, one of whom, a son, John by name, inherited the farm. He, in turn, went the way of all flesh, leaving no children, and the property passed by purchase to Jacob Walter. It has since been owned by Eli Hoffman, Solomon Landis, who built the present house about 1840, and Abner Rutherford who built the barn in 1863, whose son now occupies the premises. This depression in the road, on Col. Motter's farm, through which we are now riding, is "haunted" ground. Years ago the whole ridge on our left was covered with a dense forest, which in this locality reached to the road; and just here, by the side of that giant oak, was an old lime kiln which was the nightly resort of a club of dis-

embodied spirits who kept the country side in fear. The lime kiln has disappeared, but ghosts are still seen occasionally dancing around the old tree. The spot is even now a lonely place, and the superstition connected with it was often utilized by foot-pads, who found the already half terrified traveler an easy prey. This property on our left is a farm struck off from the Wilson tract and belongs to Abner Rutherford. That dingy looking building on the road in front of the house is a blacksmith shop, in which that stalwart son of Vulcan, John Reed, now swings the sledge—

"A large and mighty man is he,
With strong and sinewy arms."

Of his predecessors we recall Joe Roberts, Peter Carl, Mike Waltz, Mose Lyter, Peter Bowman, John Books and John Trullinger—all sturdy workmen, and two of them ministers of the Gospel.

In front of us, on the same side of the road, are the farm buildings and residence of Abner Rutherford, who began house-keeping there in 1839, and who, with his venerable neighbor and relative, J. B. Rutherford, are the last, in this locality, of a notable generation of men, who in *ante bellum* days were long known as Abolitionists.

To the right lies one of the old Rutherford homesteads. The buildings, there on the declivity of the hill, are very old, the house having been erected by John Rutherford about the year 1760, and the barn by his son William in 1805. This plantation in the time of John Rutherford comprised about four hundred acres, and like the Wilson property, which it joined on the west, stretched from ridge to ridge. Upon the death of John, in 1804, it was divided between his sons, Samuel and William, the latter receiving the homestead, now owned by his grandson, W. F. Rutherford. The western half fell to Samuel, who died in 1833, since when it has been the property of his son, John B., who, a few years since, erected a second set of buildings, those on our right, with the wind mill towering above them, where dwells one of his sons.

Halt! there comes a locomotive, and we cannot cross the railroad until it passes.

This is Rutherford station, and that miserable shed just above the crossing is the station house—a disgrace to the railroad company, to the neighborhood and to the nineteenth century. Well do we remember having heard, in our youthful days, men of intelligence express the conviction that a railway could never be built through Paxtang Valley on account of Allison's hill on the west and Shank's hill on the east. To the engineer of to-day such hills are as nothing, but forty years ago they were formidable barriers. That train which has just passed is the 10 A. M. passenger, forty minutes late, which admonishes us to quicken our pace if we expect to dine in Harrisburg at twelve. This farm which we are approaching has been the homestead of the Grays since 1732. It was long since divided into four farms. The first brick house on the ridge to the right, stands upon the site of the original mansion, and was lately built by the present owner, J. N. Gray. The other was erected about ten years ago by the late Samuel Gray on the site of the old log house, where dwelt Robert Gray, who died in 1848, the last of the Revolutionary soldiers in the Valley. It is now owned by Mrs. Bigham, of Adams county, a granddaughter of Robert Gray.

The brick house on the rising ground to the left, stands near the center of another of the Gray farms, but has been owned for two generations by the Hockers. This building, by the roadside, stands on the premises referred to, and is one of Swatara township's school houses.

That brick house and white barn on the hill to the right, are the property of Widow Metz. They are modern, and have no history; but the white house and barn, just beyond, was the ancient dwelling of the Pancakes. There lived, years ago Peter Pancake, who achieved distinction by his agility and reckless driving. It is related of him that he could jump over a five barred gate with ease, and stand upon his head on the top of a fence post, getting up and down without difficulty; and that he sometimes drove two horses to a wagon without either pole, shafts or brake. Since Mr. Pancake's time the property has passed through various

hands and is now owned by James Boyd, of Harrisburg, who has his country residence on the next farm to the west.

This property to the left, the buildings of which stand on the low ground, is another of the Gray farms now owned by Josiah Espy, of Harrisburg, whose mother was a Gray.

Here, as we reach the top of the hill, a beautiful scene breaks upon the view—the ancient domain of the Dickeyes—which stretched from our horses feet to Paxtang church, whose steep roof you see rising among the trees on the hill away to the northwest. That large stone house which the present owner, Mr. Boyd has greatly changed, was the Mansion house of the Dickey's and near by, on the site of that white frame mill, stood their old stone grist mill, known by different names to every succeeding generation—Dickey's, Elder's, Fogle's, Kingport's, Walker's and Boyd's mill. These names are indicative of the various owners. The Dickey's, at an early day, sold out to Joshua Elder of Harrisburg, who divided the land into two tracts by a line running north from the road we are now traveling, and was succeeded as to the western half by Robert Elder, Philip Dougherty, James Dougherty and lastly by Artemus Wilhelm, who died only a few weeks since, and who has occupied it for several years past as a country residence, greatly altering and beautifying the place.

This farm on our left, whose buildings stand near the road, is a portion of what was known in revolutionary times as the Maye's property, but owned and occupied for two generations by the Shultzes and afterward by Samuel S. Rutherford, whose heirs sold it to the present owner, Mr. Boyd.

Here is the toll gate, which we would pass in silence were it not that the spot has been rendered classic by the long residence of Conrad Peck, an eccentric genius who for many years was considered indispensable to the neighborhood. He was not only singing master of the vicinage, but was a finished mechanic—could make or mend anything. Like most gifted men, Mr. Peck had a violent temper, which sometimes carried

him to extremes, more or less amusing to the neighbors. The place has seemed tame since his departure. In his old age he went to Michigan and shortly afterwards died.

The neat dwelling to the left is the residence of Miss Margaret Rutherford, a maiden lady much respected in the valley. And here, just beside it, on historic ground stands the house of James Walker. It occupies the site of the Mayes mansion, in which, under the sign of "The Green Tree," Jacob Shultz, the younger, opened the first tavern in the Valley. The sign was afterwards changed by John Bigger to "Swatara Inn." In the days of stage coaches and Conestoga wagons this was the central point of interest in the locality, and tradition tells of gatherings, social, political and convivial, held here. So sober, staid and quiet is the scene today that the lines of Moore (although upon another subject) involuntary force themselves upon the mind:

"The harp that once through Tara's halls

The soul of music shed,

Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls

As if that soul were fled."

There to the left, beyond the creek, is a nest of buildings all—modern—in the midst of which Mr. Kunsel, another son of Vulcan, is hammering away. Here on the hill are several others, the most conspicuous being the residence of J. E. Horstick. The house is noteworthy as having been the last dwelling place of the late Captain John P. Rutherford, one of Paxtang's foremost men and a soldier of the War for the Union.

Now, we are directly in front of Old Paxtang church with its ancient city of the dead sloping to the morning sun. It is a beautiful spot as seen from this point, and still more beautiful is it when you enter the grove and walk about its hallowed precincts. With its history you are doubtless already familiar. That stone mansion on the extreme southeast corner of the glebe, wedged in between the cemetery and the public road, is the parsonage, erected by the congregation about thirty-five years ago, now occupied by Rev. A. B. Williamson.

All the buildings now in view before

us, both to the right and left of the road, stand on the tract upon which Thomas Rutherford—the ancestor of all the Rutherfords hereabouts—located in 1755. The site of his house was that of the white cottage behind the orchard on the left. More than a century ago—for Thomas has been resting in yonder cemetery one hundred and ten years—the property was divided into two tracts, both of which are held by his descendants of the fifth generation. The owner of the portion over which we are now traveling, John A. Rutherford, lives in that stone house to the right. As we pass the orchard and school house we enter upon the other portion, now held by the heirs of Samuel S. Rutherford. The large stone building on the bluff to the left is the mansion house, erected by him about the year 1860 and now occupied by one of his sons. The brick house and yellow barn on the right is another set of buildings belonging to the same farm.

Here at the cross roads we enter upon lands which a century ago belonged to Parson Elder, a man prominent in Church and State for half a century, and preacher at Paxtang from 1788 until his death in 1792. This property, like the one we have just passed, was divided many years ago into two farms owned respectively by Robert and Joshua Elder. The stone house on the right was built by Robert who inherited the eastern half—now owned by J. D. Cameron. The white house farther along on the same side of the road was the Mansion house of the original farm. It was built by Parson Elder and occupied by him during the greater portion of his life. It fell to the portion of Joshua Elder whose grand-nephew John is the present owner. The brick house to the left is modern and belongs to a brother of the latter.

You ask about that splendid structure away to the left? That is the Dauphin County Almshouse, and that puffing and hammering, just beyond the railroad, is caused by Col. McCormick's steam drill in the quarry, from which the supply of lime-stone for his furnaces is obtained.

Ah! there is Harrisburg, and just here below us is Rudy's ice plant, and those two houses on the opposite hill are Mr. Rudy's residence and farm house. What

o'clock is it? Eleven fifty five. Is it possible? This is a good road upon which to try your horsemanship—apply the spurs, for we are due at the Lochiel at 12 sharp. Good! here we are with a minute and a half to spare. Good time—that last mile and a half! Young man—please take the horses. W. F. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXI.

MILLS.—William Mills, of Derry, died in 1784, leaving a wife, Susanna, and children:

- i. Mary.
- ii. Rebecca.
- iii. Phoebe.
- iv. Susanna.

He owned a farm and shad fisheries on the Susquehanna. Where were the latter situated?

IN THE REVOLUTION.—In November, 1775, there were eleven battalions of Associators in Lancaster county, as follows:

- First Battalion—George Rosa.
- Second Battalion—Curtis Grubb.
- Third Battalion—Thomas Porter.
- Fourth Battalion—James Burd.
- Fifth Battalion—James Crawford.
- Sixth Battalion—Bartrem Galbraith.
- Seventh Battalion—Matthias Slough.
- Eighth Battalion—Peter Grubb.
- Ninth Battalion—Philip Greenawalt.
- Tenth Battalion—Joel Ferree.
- Eleventh Battalion—Timothy Green.

OLD HANOVER OBURUH.

Reminiscences of Rev. James Snodgrass.

[Several communications written ten or twelve years ago have recently come into our possession. The following relating to the last minister of that landmark in our Scotch-Irish settlement, old Hanover Presbyterian church, is worth preserving in *Notes and Queries*.]

The Rev. James Snodgrass and the Rev. Nathan Grier, uncle of the Rev. John Hays Grier, of Jersey Shore Pa., both had invitations to preach as candidates for the Hanover pulpit. As they

were acquaintances, and "in honor preferred one another," they could not decide which one should be the first to respond to the call. To relieve them from embarrassment, Mr. John Grier, father of the Rev. J. H. Grier, and an elder at whose house the ministers of that region (Chester county, Pa.,) were accustomed to stop and receive entertainment, proposed an appeal to the lot. To this they agreed; whereupon Mr. Grier, the Elder aforesaid, tossed up a penny, the fall of which decided that Mr. Snodgrass should be the first to visit the Hanover congregation. It thus appears that a pastorate of over fifty years' duration was determined by so trivial an occurrence as the toss of a penny. Nevertheless it was not accidental. "*The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord.*"

In person, the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass was about 5 feet 11 inches in height. His frame was erect, strong and in all respects well developed. His hair was changed to an iron gray, though it never became white even in his last years. He was of a pleasant countenance and amiable disposition, remarkably free from anything calculated to incur the dislike or displeasure of those with whom he had intercourse, fond of society, animated in conversation and in every way agreeable to all around him. His bodily health during the greater part of his life was almost uninterrupted. He was temperate, simple and regular in his mode of living; and for years in succession, was not absent from his pulpit a single day on account of sickness.

As a preacher, he had by nature the advantage of a good voice. He spoke distinctly, was animated and earnest, and drew the matter of his discourses directly from the Bible. During a considerable portion of his ministry his Sabbath morning exercise was in the form of an exposition or lecture. He selected a Book, generally from the New Testament, and commented upon it from beginning to end, selecting larger or smaller passages as his judgment dictated, and closing with extended, practical remarks. He was clear, logical and forcible in his statements of truth, and was regarded by his

ministerial brethren who knew him best as an able, impressive and profitable preacher.

I remember Mr. Snodgrass as an old man, with silvery hair, and stooped with age. He was of medium height, and of a little more than medium weight. His complexion was light, his features regular, except the end of the nose which was somewhat prominent, and inclined upwards; with a mild and pleasant expression of countenance. The color of his eyes I cannot with certainty recall, but I think they were grey.

He always preached memoriter. His sermons were written very compactly in a kind of short hand in which the vowels were omitted. When committing them he paced the room. They were methodical, clear, Scriptural, spiritual and evangelical. Father once remarked that he "had never heard grandfather use an ungrammatical expression in the pulpit." He was discriminating and accurate in his statements, and in the delivery of his discourses never hesitated or recalled a word. His voice and enunciation were good, though he used but a few notes of the scale. There was not, therefore, as much variety in his tones as is desirable in a public speaker. His manner was solemn and impressive. His gestures, as I remember them, were confined for the most part to the hands, which peered out of very long coat sleeves. They (the gestures) were made with the forearm resting upon the Bible or pulpit. His "principal prayer" was long, systematic and comprehensive. It embraced the parts of prayer given in the Directions for Worship, chapter v., and generally in the order there observed. He believed in the Divine control of nature's operations, and in time of drought prayed for "seasonable and refreshing showers." Nor did he omit to give thanks for the same, when "the hopes of the husbandman were filled."

I remember hearing him say that "punctuality ought to have a place among the cardinal virtues." He exemplified this "virtue" by beginning the services from 10 to 5 minutes before the appointed time. That was his habit.

He took a deep interest in public affairs,

and entered heartily into conversation upon the topics of the day, but habitually interjected serious reflections, and suggested a spiritual improvement of the subject, without interrupting the flow of thought or turning it into a channel distinctively religious. He had a very happy faculty of this kind. He used it with effect in impressing the minds of the young; and without giving offense to any class of the thoughtless or indifferent. In this respect his conversation came nearer that of the ideal minister than that of any I have ever known.

HARRIS' FERRY TO THE POTOMAC.

[In this week's issue of the *Star and Sentinel*, of Gettysburg, Hon. Edward McPherson contributes an article which to us has great historical value, and therefore transfer the same to this issue of *Notes and Queries*. It will correct some errors in the local history of the Cumberland Valley, and therefore properly appreciated by all lovers of the truth in history.]

Of the early public roads which were laid out through the territory lying west of the Susquehanna river, the most interesting, historically, is the road up the Cumberland Valley from "Harris' ferry towards Potomac." It is the most interesting, because for a period of seventy years, it was the great highway up and down which passed the produce of that large and fertile region; because in the early Provincial wars to which the Marsh Creek settlement gave many of its fathers and sons, it was the way by which they marched to meet the enemy and by which they marched to receive greetings from homes made safe by their valor; and because it has the unique distinction of having been the first effort of our forefathers to connect this wilderness with the civilization which lay beyond. It swept by our borders on the north and on the west; and by reason of its location became the highway from which radiated the roads which ran southward from the Conedoguinet region to Baltimore, and eastward from the Conecocheague region to both Baltimore and Philadelphia. And it was in this net work of roads and

the choice of markets thereby afforded, our Marsh creek fathers found their first impulse to prosperity.

This was the pioneer road of Southern Pennsylvania. It was laid out six years before Cumberland county was created, and while all the territory west of the Susquehanna was within the jurisdiction of the Courts at Lancaster. Hence in the archives at Lancaster is the only record now attainable of the various steps by which this road came into being. It was in controversy for nine years. The first trace of it is in 1735. It was surveyed by courses and distances and ordained as a lawful road in 1744. I conjectured in my first letter on "Early Public Roads" that the date of its creation, undecipherable in an old manuscript, was 1741. The conjecture was based upon the fact that east and west roads through the region south of the South Mountain were petitioned for as early as 1743 and it was not considered probable that these movements ante-dated the actual laying out of the great road through the Cumberland Valley. But they did ante-date the laying of it out, though they followed the agitation and efforts to secure it.

I have said that the first trace of this pioneer road appears in 1735. It was in November of that year, when a petition was presented to the "Worshipful the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions" at Lancaster, from inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna river, opposite to Paxtang, praying that a roadway be laid out "from John Harris's ferry towards Potomac." The petition was favorably regarded, and Randle Chambers, James Peat, James Silvers, Thomas Eastland, John Lawrence, and Abraham Endless were appointed the viewers, with power in four of them to act.

They reported a route for the road at the next sitting of the Court, but the view had developed the usual result of great neighborhood agitation. In the winter of 1735, it is recorded that there met at the house of Widow Piper in Shippensburg a number of persons from along the Conedoguinet and Middle Spring to remonstrate against the road passing through "the barrens" and to ask that it be made through the Conedo-

guinet settlement as more populous and more suitable. When, therefore, the viewers made their report in February, 1736, they were confronted with the petitions of a "considerable number of inhabitants in those parts," who set forth that the said road, as it is laid, is hurtful to many of the plantations, is "further about, and is more difficult to clear" than if it was laid more to the southward. They, therefore, prayed that a review of the same be made by "persons living on the east side of the Susquehanna." This conveys a delicate suggestion that personal or other interests had influenced the previous viewers, two of whom lived on the line as laid out. The Court granted a review and appointed William Rennick, Richard Hough, James Armstrong, Thomas Mayes, Samuel Montgomery and Benjamin Chambers, to "make such alterations in said road as may seem to them necessary for the public good." Some of these lived west of the Susquehanna—others east of it. So the Court did not fully share the suspicions of the remonstrants, but conceded something to the excitement of the moment.

In May of the same year these viewers reported that they had altered "the easternmost part of said road which they find very crooked and hurtful to the inhabitants." They reported these changes: "From the said ferry near to a S. W. course about two miles; thence a westerly course to James Silvers'; thence westward to a fording place on Letort's Spring, a little to the northward of John Davison's; thence west northerly to the first marked road in a certain hollow; thence about S. W. a little to the southward by Robert Dunning's to the former marked road; thence along the same to the Great Spring head—being as far as any review or alteration to them appeared necessary"—which road so altered as above said and altered from the return to go by James Silvers' house, was allowed to be recorded. So says the record of the court. All the authorities which I have seen fix 1736 as the year, and this line as the line of the road. But that is an error.

I do not find any other papers, or notes of proceedings in the Court, by which to trace the farther progress of this contro-

versy. But I find among the Court papers of February, 1744, the "courses and distances" as reported by five new viewers from which I infer that the Court on hearing both sides directed a re-view. This report, made in February, 1744, was confirmed in May of that year and was ordered to be recorded. I append these "courses and distances" in detail for two reasons: because one can judge from them what variations were sought, and because the record of these lines ought to be in shape for permanent preservation and for ready use.

From Harris' Ferry to the Temporary Line, May, 1744.

Beginning at marked White Oak on Susq'a river and extending thence S. 66 W. 110, S. 63 W. 120, S. 73 W. 120, W. 164, N. 80 W. 126, W. 791, N. 57 W. 580 to James Silvers' Spring; thence S. 50 W. 117, S. 70 W. 254, S. 73 W. 140 to Mr. Hogg's Spring; thence W. three miles and 218 p. N. 80 W. 270, N. 60 W. 112, W. 90, S. 60, W. 66 to Randle Chambers' Spring 210, S. 66 W. five miles and 210, S. 30 W. 66, S. 43 W. 48, S. 60 W. (109 to Archibald McCallister's run) 150, S. 66 W. 620, S. 57 W. 60, S. 75 W. 123, W. 120, to Robert Dunning's Spring; thence N. 66 W. 36, S. 40 W. 44, S. 64 W. 620, S. 53 W. 160, S. 60 W. 386, S. 50 W. 260, S. 64 W. 220, S. 53 W. 272, S. 46 W. 140, S. 55 W. 340, S. 64 W. 280, S. 56 W. 64, S. 63 W. 344, S. 55 W. 280, S. 43 W. 100, S. 48 W. (200 to Shippensburg) 304, S. 66 W. 80, S. 72 W. 46 to Mr. Reynolds' Spring; thence S. 60 W. 96, S. 63 W. 356, S. 50 W. 180, S. 35 W. 89, S. W. 220, S. 56 W. 112, S. 67 W. 80, S. 50 W. three miles and 90, S. 34 W. 460, to Conogocheg creek. Thence S. 40 W. 264, S. 46 W. 290, S. 23 W. 16 to the Falling Spring, S. 10 E. 24, S. 11 W. 220, S. 21 W. three miles, S. 29 W. 238, S. 47 W. 444, to John Mushel's Spring. Thence S. 15 W. four miles and 55, S. 40 W. two miles and 256 to Thomas Armstrong's Spring. Thence S. 20 W. 564 to a marked black oak in the temporary line—being in the whole sixty miles and 109 perches.

RANDELL CHAMBERS,
ROBERT DUNNING,
ROBERT CHAMBERS,
BENJAMIN CHAMBERS,
JOHN McCORMICK.

Comparing the line as finally laid with the line recommended by the first reviewers, it will be observed that the point of difference was at James Silvers' Spring. The road continues a southwest course to Mr. Hogg's Spring, and thence west and northwest to Randell Chambers' Spring, and by McCallister's run to Dunning's Spring. While the reviewers recommended that from Silvers' Spring it should go westward to John Hays' meadow, by Letort's Spring, and John Davison's [also on the Letort near Middlesex], by a certain hollow to Dunning's Spring. These reviewers failed, and the "great road" took the other line and ran north of the site of Carlisle, which was not surveyed until 1751 or several years after the location of this road. The reviewers were nearly all from the west side of the Susquehanna.

No change was proposed by the reviewers west of Dunning's Spring; and that part of the road as finally laid out may fairly be assumed to have been as originally proposed by the first view. So that alike the Conedoguinet and the Middle Spring remonstrants all failed. The course through Shippensburg, it will be noticed, was without variation. And the road struck the "temporary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, about two miles southwest of Thomas Armstrong's Spring.

From these figures and data, it would be easy to recover the old site of the road, with little difficulty.

The road was not immediately opened through its entire length of sixty miles. For I find that in December, 1750, the Court warned the inhabitants of West Pennsboro township to "cut, clear and bridge the Great Road leading from the River Potomack to the River Susquehannah as far as the same extends through their township." As this is the region about Newville, it will be noticed that there was a reason why it should have been reported as late as 1755 that there was only a "tolerable road" as far up as Shippensburg. In time, however, all difficulties were overcome, and the road served abundantly its purposes.

The distance of the road from the site of Carlisle was inconsiderable, and access to the village was afforded by the cross

roads laid out from the North to the South Mountain; and traffic became so active that in 1763 the two streets—High and Hanover—were laid out by the court as public roads—High 2,600 feet in length, Hanover 2,300 feet. Thereafter they were repaired at the general charge. In 1771 a further enlargement took place, when a public road was laid out from “Carlisle Commons (near where the road from York and the Trindle road meet) thro’ Pomfret street to the Great road leading to Chippensburg.”

From the southwestern part of this “great road,” our two east and west roads of 1747 and 1748, as stated in Letter No. 1, started. The Chambersburg and York road, now Mummasburg and Hunters-town, started at John Mushel’s plantation, which appears in the “courses and distances;” and the Hagerstown road toward York started “at the temporary line,” and ran northeast through Nichols’ Gap.

My next letter will deal with the roads which ran south from this “old road,” toward Baltimore, and gave the Marsh creek settlement its first direct connection with that town. E. MCP.

October 18, 1887.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXII.

WALLACE.—James Wallace, of Paxtang, d. in 1784, leaving a wife Elizabeth and a daughter Rachel, who married Robert Elder.

GRAY.—John Gray, of Paxtang, d. in 1785. His children were:

i. *George*.

ii. *Joseph*.

iii. *William*.

iv. *Hannah*; m. ——— Dixon.

v. *John*.

vi. *Robert*.

John and Robert, who were probably the eldest sons, were executors of the estate. To George and Joseph was divided the farm south of the “great road.”

LANDIS.—In Derry township, on the

road from Annville to Schellsville, to the right of the road on the top of the hill, is one of the Landis family burying grounds, enclosed by a strong stone wall. There are only two stones, although quite a number of graves. The inscriptions on the former are:

Hier ruhet

Felix Landis,

Ein Sohn des

Henrich Landis,

Er war Geboren den

31 May, 1794, und

Starb den 23 Septemb’r,

1821, Sein Alter war

27 Yar 8 Monath und

22 Tage

Hier Ruhet

Elisabeth Landis

Ehr Frau Der

Abraham Landis

Er war Geboren den

19 December, 1803, und

Starb den 5 August,

1824, Thr Alt war 21

Yar 6 Mont und 17

Tage

OLD TOMBSTONE RECORDS

In Presbyterian Graveyard, Middletown.

[Some fifteen years ago, when making certain researches, we clambered over the fence of the old Presbyterian graveyard at Middletown, and notwithstanding the briary weeds, we copied the following records from that then badly neglected resting place of many of the early dead of that prosperous town.]

Crabb, Henry, son of William and Jane, b. Dec. 25, 1794; d. Oct. 4, 1795.

Elder, Mary, b. 1803; d. October 9, 1832.

Gibeon, Alice, wf. of Isaac, b. May 20, 1771; d. Sept. 23, 1826.

Job, Mary, wf. of Jeremiah, b. 1727; d. June 11, 1793.

McCammon, John, b. 1774; d. July 28, 1838.

McCammon, Mary, wf. of John, b. 1777; d. Feb. 14, 1840.

McCammon, Dr. James, b. 1778; d. November 27, 1815.

McClelland, Dr. Abraham, b. 1792; d. Oct. 20, 1829.

McFann, Aaron, b. 1791; d. January 17, 1833.

McKibben, David, d. July, 1840.
 McKibben, Mrs. Anne, d. April 19, 1886.
 McKinney, Mary, wife of Mordecai, b. 1767; d. Oct. 22, 1798.
 McMurray, Mrs. A., d. July 29, 1885.
 Meyrick, Samuel, b. June 5, 1766; d. May 14, 1811.
 Moore, Hannah, wf. of Henry, b. 1741; d. January 26, 1801.
 Moore, Henry, b. 1741; d. Sept. 10, 1795.
 Reiver, Rebecca, b. Sept. 1768; d. Dec. 21, 1831.
 Rogers, Thomas, b. 1792; d. August 21, 1849.
 Russell, James, s. of Washington and Eliza; d. July 3, 1820.
 Russell, Eliza, wf. of Washington, b. Oct. 1, 1801; d. April 20, 1820.
 Russell, Eliza, dau. of James and Frances.
 Russell, Hannah, dau. of James and Frances.
 Russell, William, b. Dec. 16, 1789; d. August 12, 1792.
 Russell, Margaret, b. Sept. 18, 1791; d. Sept. 27, 1792.
 Russell, James, junior, d. Nov. 23, 1798.
 Russell, Mary, dau. of William and Susanna Mills, b. June 4, 1765; d. Nov. 24, 1798.
 Russell, Jane, wf. of Alexander, b. 1769; d. Feb. 2, 1811.
 The following record we give in full. Who was he?

In memory of
SAMUEL SUTTON
 A native of Hampshire
 county and State of Virginia
 who departed this Life
 July 25th A. D. 1825
 aged 47 years.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

BURNSIDE, JAMES.

James Burnside was born June 4, 1708, in County Meath, Leinster, Ireland. His parents were members of the Church of England, and gave their son a liberal education. In 1784 he immigrated to Georgia, and was for sometime employed in the public store and as an accountant for the trustees of the colony in Savannah. Purchasing a small plantation on an island near the town, in 1786, he was

married the first time to Margaret Bevan, daughter of Charles and Margaret Bevan, by whom he had a daughter, Rebecca, born March 31, 1740, and baptized two days later by George Whitefield. His plantation dwelling house having been destroyed by fire, he removed to Savannah, where he met with a similar misfortune. Having become reduced in circumstances in consequence of these repeated losses, in 1740 he was engaged by Whitefield as General Manager of the Orphan House, "Bethseda." Here he became acquainted with the Moravian missionary, John Hagen—at that date Whitefield's gardener—and through him desired to know more of the Brethren. With this in view, lodgings were secured for him at the house of John Brownfield, where the Brethren held their meetings, which he attended.

After the death of his wife in 1748, with his daughter he sailed for Philadelphia and visited Bethlehem. The prospect of being appointed to a civil office in Charleston, S. C., led him to set out thither in the late autumn of 1744. Before doing so, however, he placed his daughter in the boarding school at Germantown (founded by the Countess Benigna von Zinzendorf). Here she remained about a year, and was then transferred to the boarding school established at Nazareth in May of 1745. During the summer of 1746, the small-pox broke out in the school, and among those who fell victims to this loathsome disease was Rebecca Burnside, who died after an illness of two weeks, on the evening of August 12, and was buried in the "Indian Grave-yard," so called.

Early in 1745 Mr. Burnside left Charleston for New York, and in May proceeded to Bethlehem, where he was admitted to church membership. On August 19 he was married to Marij Wendover (m. n. Peterse), widow of Hercules Wendover, one of the first friends of the Brethren in the city of New York and members of the congregation.

At the Synod which assembled in Philadelphia in August of 1746, Mr. Burnside offered himself for service in his adopted Church, and was employed in the Domestic Mission, especially in English districts. He made several journeys

into New England and New Jersey, and in January of 1747, with Leonard Schnell, went to the vicinity of Albany and Canajohari, where dwelt numbers of Germans and Irish Presbyterians, and where they itinerated for three months, notwithstanding the Indians were devastating the country. His last field of labor was in Walpack and the Minisinks (1748-9), where he preached with great success, and when he withdrew from the Mission service it was much to the regret of the Church.

In 1749 he bought a tract of 350 acres of land, lying on the west of the Manokas, above Bethlehem, about 225 perches west of the site of the Indian village of Nain, and in July moved into his house, which had been erected by workmen from Bethlehem. Here he farmed until he died.

On the erection of Northampton County, in 1752, Mr. Burnside was elected the first member of the Assembly; William Craig, Sheriff, and Robert Gregz, Peter Trexler and Benjamin Shoemaker, County Commissioners. The election was held at Easton for the whole county, and Burnside was known as the "Quaker candidate," and his opponent, William Parsons, as the "Proprietary candidate." He was elected by over 300 majority. On October 14th he took his seat at Philadelphia, and from an examination of the votes of the Assembly we find that during the two sessions in which he served he took an active part in all the deliberations and was a member of some of the most important committees. With Benjamin Franklin and other prominent members, he was on the Committee for "Striking £20,000 to be made current and emitted on Loan, and for remitting and continuing the currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province," and on the Committees for "Indian Affairs," to "Audit and Settle the Accounts of the Province," and "Amendments to the Charter of the Province."

At the election in 1754 he was defeated by William Parsons, who, writing under date of October 2 to Secretary Richard Peters, states: "Mr. Burnside is going from place to place, beating his breast, declaring he would serve the country to

the utmost of his Power if he was chosen."

Mr. Burnside died on his plantation August 8, 1755. "His body was brought into Bethlehem," writes the diarist, "and his neighbors who attended filled the Chapel to overflowing, so that many had to stand outside. Rev. Abraham Reincke kept the funeral services. The body was carried to the grave by ten of our Brethren, preceded by the boys and trombonists, and followed by Justices of the peace, male and female neighbors, the widow accompanied by two Labourers, the sisters and girls from the school."

Some time subsequent to the death of her husband Mrs. Burnside removed to New York, where she died in January of 1774.

JOHN W. JORDAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXIII.

COOK.—James Cook, of Donegal township, Lancaster county, d. in 1772, leaving a wife Mary and children:

- i. James.
- ii. John.
- iii. David.
- iv. Dorcas.
- v. Margaret.

His brother, David Cook, was executor of the estate. Col. Jacob Cook, of Derry, was also a brother. What became of this family?

CLARK FAMILY.

JOHN CLARK came from the north of Ireland and settled in New Castle county, now in State of Delaware, prior to 1760, where he died in October, 1763. He left two sons:

I. WILLIAM CLARK, b. 1785; d. March 5, 1818; removed to Leacock township, Lancaster county, in 1750, where he purchased several hundred acres of land. He never married; was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. He sold his lands in Lancaster county and removed to Cumberland county, Pa., but died at his brother's, Brice Clark, sr., in Donegal, Lancaster county, and is buried at Donegal church.

II. BRICE CLARK removed to Leacock township about the same time as his brother and purchased several hundred acres of land. He married Margaret, widow of Robert Anderson,* of Leacock, about the year 1781. He afterwards removed to Donegal and purchased the large farm from James Anderson, which had been formerly owned by Lazarus Lowrey, who was an Indian Trader. It was purchased after his death from his executors by his son Col. Alexander Lowrey, who was also an Indian trader. During the Revolutionary war he sold this farm to Mr. Anderson, for Continental money which was worthless. This is the same farm now owned by Hon. J. Donald Cameron, who purchased it a few years ago from James Brice Clark, a grandson of the subject of this sketch. Brice Clark was a prominent Presbyterian, and when he came to Donegal he was chosen Ruling Elder of Donegal church, a position he held until his death. He was a very active and prominent citizen. I find that he settled up a number of estates. In the year 1794 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. His wife died April 27, 1818, aged seventy years. He died November 7, 1820, aged eighty one years. They had the following children :

- i. *Elizabeth*, b. 1781; d. in 1814, unm.
- ii. *Jane*; m. Rev. Samuel Porter, who d. at Cumberland, Md., January 8, 1818 aged 28 years. She died at her brother John Clark's, on the Cameron farm, June 16, 1842, aged 60 years. No issue.
- iii. *John*, b. 1785; d. February 18, 1860; m. Mary Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, of Salisbury; she was b. in 1793, and d. August 14, 1890; their children were:
 1. *James Brice*.
 2. *Margaret*; d. unm.
 3. *John William*; b. Oct. 5, 1819; d. Dec. 15, 1865.
 - iv. *Brice, Jr.*; d. March 24, 1883, aged 46 years; unm.

John Clark was the principal land surveyor in Donegal for many years, and was Ruling Elder and clerk of Donegal church for many years.

SAMUEL EVANS.

*ROBERT ANDERSON, of Leacock, left

a widow Margaret (who married secondly Brice Clark, of Donegal). Their children were:

- i. *James*.
- ii. *Margaret*.
- iii. *Robert*.
- iv. *Rebecca*.
- v. *Sarah*.

This family removed from Maytown to Washington county, Pa., in 1801.

YE OLDEN TIMES.

I. The Inns or Taverns of Harrisburg.

[The following notes were made some ten years ago, by a correspondent, who has passed from earth. We give them as written by him, hoping to supplement the articles.]

Taverns on Paxtang Street.

A tavern was kept many years ago in the two-story brick house—now at the corner of Eleventh and Paxtang streets—by — Rheem, who owned and built the house. Our older citizens, living at this date (1878), relate, remembering the Rheem's, of the trained dogs the sons had, which were hitched to a wagon and frequently driven through the town. I think I heard my mother say that Mrs. Rheem sometimes drove them. G. W. Harris says the dogs were afterwards taken to Baltimore or Philadelphia and sold. The Rheems were spoken of with respect. The property is now owned by the Greenawalt Brothers.

Conrad Knepley kept a tavern on Paxtang street, opposite Second street, having the portrait of General Jackson swinging from the post, and the words "Gen. Jackson Tavern Inn" encircling. Mr. Knepley was a straightforward, honest, industrious citizen, but often laughed at for the pronunciation of many of his English words, not being able to master the language as well as others. He owned and had a wagon and five or six horses on the road, hauling merchandise. He also filled the office of High Constable, and was a terror to evil doing boys, who scattered as soon as the words were given, "here comes Old Cooney." The house is yet kept as a tavern by the widow of Louis Koenig, deceased, and owned by his heirs, as the "Paxton Hotel."

The sign of the "Spread Eagle" was

owned and kept by Nicholas Ott. Mrs. Ott was a Miss Kissecker, from Cumberland county, and a sister of Mrs. Abraham Oyster. The house remains in its original condition to-day, at the north corner of Paxtang and Front streets, and is now owned and used as a store and dwelling by Richard Hogan. This tavern was a popular resort for wagons and drovers, its eligible location to Harris' Ferry and Ford brought it a large business. Nicholas Ott was a popular landlord and had a wide reputation on the main line of Turnpike. He was the father of Col. L. N. Ott, George Ott and Mrs. Jacob Dock, deceased. The house had several landlords since that time, among them Messrs. Grosh, Brumbaugh, Richard Hogan, sen., dec., who purchased the property and conducted the business until his death. Mr. Hogan was popular as a landlord—a jovial, kindhearted gentleman. It may be here stated that this property was originally owned by Nicholas Ott's father, who built the frame house, the son adding the brick addition. Paxtang street was originally the old Harris' Ferry road.

The "Black Horse" was opposite, corner of Paxtang and Race streets. The building, a large log and weather-boarded house, is being removed, having come into the ownership of the School Board, now known as the Harris school house. It was built by John Harris, jun., for the residence of his son, Robert, who lived there many years, and the following sons were born there: John, David, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. After Mr. Harris removed to the stone mansion of his father, the house was rented as a tavern, and was the Ferry House. The occupants were Messrs. Peters, Smith, and one other not remembered, who were succeeded by Simeon Westfall, Brumbaugh, Mrs. Nell, George Trullinger and Peter Miller. The latter sold it to the School Board. This and the former tavern were regular wagon stations, and had extensive yards and stables. The writer recollects when a boy of seeing so many wagons that had put up for the night that they were extended up the bank as far as the grave of John Harris, and the boys of the neighborhood were glad to assist the drivers in cleaning their

horses so as to earn a few cents. It is said large numbers of wagons, horsemen and travelers were compelled to remain for several days at these hostleries during the time that ferrying was stopped by the ice and floods. My parents related the difficulties and dangers often experienced at such times. When the ice was not sufficiently strong to carry the wagons and horses together, the load was removed from the wagon, one horse was hitched to the end of the fifth chain, and the empty wagon was drawn over; then the remainder of the loading was taken across on sleds. It was no unusual circumstance for men and horses to break through the ice. The method for proving the strength of the ice was for the ferry men to walk, carrying their long poles at a balance in front of them, and with an axe ascertain the thickness, and thus lay out the road. In case of the ice breaking they sprang out by the use of their poles. There was also great delay and danger during very high water: then they were compelled to start a distance above and with long ears, land at the lower end of the island; then work the flat upon the other side until they reached the head of the island, and make a landing on the western shore. The same labor and danger was repeated coming back. It was no wonder that people desired a permanent bridge to come and go when they chose. Previous to the building of the bridge, the lower end of Front street was the most desirable place for business. Harris' Ferry was owned by the County of Dauphin, after the founding of the Town, and the privilege of the ferry was sold yearly to the highest bidder. All the cattle, horses, sheep and hogs were driven then, and until they were carried by rail. During low water the cattle were driven through the water. Then the noise of the drivers urging their animals through the water could be distinctly heard over most of our then quiet town. It was the men engaged in these pursuits who resorted to the "Spread Eagle" and "Black Horse" taverns.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXIV.

MONTGOMERY.—Archibald Montgomery, of Derry township, d. in 1778. In his will he directed Robert Ramsey and Barnabas Quinn, of Derry, to sell his real estate. His children were:

i. *Archibald*.

ii. *Mary*; m. Robert Walker.

iii. [a dau]; m. Samuel Hannah.

Adam Woods, of Leacock, was the executor, and probably a brother of Mrs. Montgomery.

FREIGHT CHARGES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—It may interest our readers to compare the freight charges of seventy years ago with that now charged on the main thoroughfare between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1817, it is stated, that in the course of twelve months 12,000 wagons passed the Allegheny mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore, each with from four to six horses, carrying from thirty-five to forty hundred weight. The cost per carriage was about \$7 per hundred weight, in some cases as high as \$10 to Philadelphia. The aggregate sum paid for the conveyance of goods exceeded \$1,500,000. To move a ton of freight between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, therefore, cost no less than \$140; and took probably no less than two weeks' time. In 1886 the average amount received by the Pennsylvania railroad for the carriage of freight was three quarters of 1 per cent. a ton per mile. The distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is 285 miles, so that the ton which cost \$140 in 1817 was carried in 1886 for \$2 27. At the former time the workingman in Philadelphia had to pay \$14 for moving a barrel of flour from Pittsburgh, against 28 cents now. The Pittsburgh consumer paid \$7 freight upon every 100 pounds of dry goods brought from Philadelphia, which 100 pounds is now hauled in two days at a cost of 14 cents.

THE O'BRIEN FAMILY.

From the *American Volunteer* of Carlisle, for Thursday, February 19, 1824, the following notice is copied:

"It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of our worthy fellow citizen, Capt. Richard O'Brien, of North Middleton township. He died at the city of Washington, on Saturday night last, at eleven o'clock. Among other public trusts confided to him was that of Consul General for the United States at Algiers."

Captain Richard O'Brien was of Irish origin. His father, William O'Brien (son of Henry O'Brien), was born in the town of Mallow, county of Cork, April 28, 1728, but came to America, and in 1757 married Rebecca Crane at Roanoke, in the Kennebec district, Maine, and Richard was born there in 1758. His father died there November 15th, 1762, and was taken and buried in his native town of Mallow, Ireland. Following his taste and talent the son became familiar with the principles and practice of navigation, and his career was that of a very remarkable man. Possessing naturally a vigorous mind and ardent temperament, these were enlarged and strengthened by a series of events the most interesting and diversified. He was in succession an active and experienced seaman, an intrepid and successful adventurer in the privateering exploits of the American Revolution, and a brave commander in the regular naval service of his country. In 1785, however, he was captured by the Turks, and for a long time held in servitude by the Dey of Algiers. During seven years he carried the chain and ball, and then the Dey relieved him of this evidence of bondage, as an expression of his gratitude, for an act of prompt kindness rendered in an emergency to the governor's daughter. As he measurably conformed to the requirements of the Koran, as well as rendered himself useful to the Dey and his family, he was treated with increasing leniency and respect. He then wrote to Mr. Jefferson in regard to his condition, and desired recognition and relief. Hence, in 1797, he was appointed by Washington Consul General to Barbary. This position he held for eight years, and the merit of his public services was officially acknowledged by three successive Presidents. He was the first Consul of the United States to Barbary, and the first person who there

raised the American flag. In 1805 he returned to his native land, and made Philadelphia his family residence. But he resumed and continued his sea-faring life, in which occupation two of his sons engaged, and one of them was lost at sea. In 1810 he purchased a farm from General Irvine, a short distance from Carlisle, Pa., and there afterwards had his home, becoming a worthy farmer, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and was a member of the Legislature. After a life of varied usefulness and abounding in romance, he died when in Washington city, February 14th, 1824, aged sixty-six years, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

He married Elizabeth Maria Robinson, of Carlisle, England, and married her in Naples, Italy, at the residence of her brother, who was then and there serving as English Consul. By this marriage he had eight children, four sons and four daughters; four of whom were born on Turkish territory; seven lived to adult years; six of these married, and most of them left issue. The Commodore's children are now all dead, and his widow died in 1868. But he has several grandchildren, &c., living in Carlisle, Philadelphia, New York, &c. His children were the following:

1. *Elizabeth Maria*, married Mr. Jonathan Holmes, near Carlisle, and has four children living, one of whom is married. The eldest daughter of the Commodore joined the First Presbyterian church in Carlisle, February 10, 1821.
2. *Charlotte Robinson*, married Mr. John McGinnis, Jr., Carlisle, and has one daughter living and married.
3. *George Africanus*, seaman, married a daughter of Dr. Atlee, of Philadelphia, and had seven children.
4. *Gabriel Augustus*, seaman, and lost at sea, married Elizabeth Watkerson, of New York, but left no issue.
5. *Leonora*, married Charles Jack, Esq., of Philadelphia, but afterwards removed to New York, and are the parents of Mrs. Ives of that city.
6. *Richard Henry*, married Miss Allison, of Philadelphia, and had eight children. He died at Centerville, Cumberland county, Pa.

7. *Joseph*, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, where he died, aged 21 years, but never married. A devoted Christian

8. *Helenora*, died in childhood.

After the Commodore's death, the O'Brien farm was sold to Mr. Hershey; but it is now owned by Jacob Whitman, and adjoins the Poor House farm.

Col. George McFeely, of Carlisle, father of Gen. Robert McFeely, Commissary General of the United States Army, was the executor of the O'Brien estate.

Carlisle.

J. A. M.

THE OLDEN TIMES.

II. The Early Inns or Taverns of Harrisburg.

Taverns on Front Street.

A tavern was kept in a two story log and weatherboarded house between Hise and Lauman's brewery, and the residence of Adam Zimmerman, now a three story brick dwelling owned and occupied by Wm. K. Cowden, No. 805 South Front street. David Harris, Esq., did not remember what was on the sign, but stated that a Mr. Weitzel kept it. It has been given by others as the sign of "The Bell."

The sign of the "White Swan" was owned and kept by Valentine Egle, sr., on the north corner of Front and Mulberry streets. The house was of brick, three-stories in height, and was considered a large building in that day. Its patronage was mostly from persons doing business on the river and had a good reputation from its source to tide water. Prior to the construction of canals and railroads in this State, all the productions of the Susquehanna and its branches were transported in large arks, which were constructed of pine planks. They were about 16 feet wide and 80 feet long and four or five feet in depth, pointed at each end, and were governed by a large oar at both ends. Frequently two, three and four were lashed together. They could float safely only when the water was rather high. They carried wheat, corn, flour, whisky and coal. Robert Harris, sr., constructed a large, substantial storehouse on the river bank below

the Ford at Paxtang street, and a stone wharf on the water side, to transfer the produce of the surrounding country into arks and boats to be carried to Baltimore, and it is said was a successful enterprise of the time. The building was long known as the "Red Ware House" and was removed only a few years ago to extend Front street.

Another means of transportation of that day and during low water when the rafting season was over was by flat-bottomed boats. These vessels were canoe shaped, and propelled by means of setting poles, placed at the shoulders of men who walked on each side on a walk made for that purpose. By this means produce of all sorts was carried down the river, and merchandise conveyed back. It was the only way storekeepers in the upper towns received their goods. These men patronized the "Swan Tavern." Unfortunately on the early morning of the 14th of July, in the year 1819, this house with others was destroyed by fire, it is supposed by an incendiary, who fired the stable, and which communicated to the house. Mr. Egle then moved into the house now No. 207 South Front street, where he died.

About the year 1791 Mrs. Stehley, who shortly before buried her husband, purchased the lot on the south corner of Front street and Cherry avenue from Robert Harris and erected a log weather-boarded house where she kept a tavern for several years. An examination of the old mansion will convince any one that the interior was planned for that purpose. It was afterwards bought by George Kunkel, who commenced store keeping there. It was also the house where George and Bernard Geiger began their first store. John Lemer subsequently moved from Third and Market streets and kept a tavern. Mr. Lemer married a widow—Mrs. Varnick. His children were Dr. Lerue Lemer, John and Tobias, and daughters Elizabeth, who married John A. Fisher, Esq., Mrs. Jesse Winsor, and Mrs. Nancy Hamilton of Lancaster County. The house is now in possession of, and the residence of Mrs. David Harris and is No. 117 South Front street.

The sign of the "Rising Sun," at the

south corner of Front and Chestnut streets, was owned and kept by John Bigler. Mr. B. had a good reputation as a landlord, and his house was well patronized by the usual travellers of that day. It was a popular stopping place for lumbermen. Mr. Bigler was an uncle to ex-Governor William Bigler. The stabling was on the corner of Cherry alley, and was afterward converted by William Allison into the three dwelling houses now remaining. There was a cobbled stone pavement on Chestnut street where the stables stood.

The "Green Tree" was kept by Jacob Hoyer, son of George Hoyer, of Market square, in a two story log and weather-boarded white house on Front street, which was replaced by Gen. John Forster, with a three-story brick dwelling about the year 1841 or 1842, for a residence, now No. 7. Mr. Hoyer married Lucetta Brua, a sister of Gen. Simon Cameron's wife, and died there. The business was conducted a short time after by his widow. Mr. Jacob Houser informed the writer that this had been kept as a tavern for many years prior.

The "Sheaf of Wheat" at the north corner of Front and Market streets was kept at one time by Col. Andrew Lee. The building is yet standing, and has been occupied for fifty years for stores and dwelling. It was here where George and Thomas Gallaher (prominent business men of that day did business.) It is now the property of Mrs. Eliza Hummel. Col. Lee was a soldier of the Revolution, and much respected by the people. He was the father of Col. Washington Lee, a prominent man, who lived and died near Nanticoke, Luzerne county. Col. Lee was succeeded by John Shoch, who occupied the house for some years and then built the double brick house adjoining on Front street. After the removal of the State Government to Harrisburg many of the members of the Legislature boarded with Mr. Shoch. It was here Isaac Wills, brother of Alexander Wills, Esq., (who owned and lived in the stone house opposite the lower end of the city in Cumberland county) boarded at the time of his murder in the store of his brother, on the upper corner of Front street and Blackberry alley. Mr. Shoch's

sign at the latter house was the "Golden Sheaf," presumably the same sign which formerly swung from the corner house. Among his patrons the writer remembers seeing Col. Richard M. Crain and Col. Richard Jacobs, the brother of Mrs. Jacob M. Haldeman, and others. Mr. Shoch was rather a large, corpulent man, greatly esteemed, and one of the wealthy men of the town. He was a shoemaker by trade, and the father of John, Samuel and Jacob Shoch, and of Mrs. John Geiger. John was a bather and deceased; Samuel is still living at Columbia, and for many years cashier of the Columbia Bank; Jacob was a physician, and is now (1878) residing in Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Francis Wyeth says that a tavern was kept by Daniel Stine at an early day in the house now owned and occupied by him, on the north corner of Front and Locust streets.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical

CLXXV.

ALAS, TOO TRUE!—A statesman of a neighboring Commonwealth recently made use of the following, which is worthy a place in *Notes and Queries*, and of the attention of its readers: "It is a very general complaint that our people are careless of records. The materials of history are treated very much like the noble forests, not to be surpassed in beauty, with which Pennsylvania was once covered. It is delivered without mercy, to the havoc of the axe or the ravages of the devouring flame. The supply is supposed to be inexhaustible, and the process goes on until the recklessness of waste is checked by the alarm of approaching scarcity. We would interpose to protect the remnant of that noble forest which is threatened with extermination. We would be happy to lend our aid in preserving the memory of things remarkable or interesting in our country, which are beginning to lose their hold on living memory. The labors, the trials, and dangers that have proved the endurance, or exercised the virtue of our countrymen, are in our eyes, of sufficient

interest to be preserved from neglect. We would inscribe with a name the battle-fields of Indian and British hostility; and would fain prevent the soil that has been watered with blood poured out in behalf of the Commonwealth, from being confounded with common earth."

KEIMER, OR KIEMER, of Lancaster county. James Keimer, sr., b. Feb. 23, 1718; d. March 20, 1784; m. first Elizabeth —; b. June 23, 1718; d. June 17, 1767; m. secondly August 16, 1775, Sarah King (Penna. Arch. 2d Ser. Vol. II.) who had a sister Ann King, who married, it is supposed, Sept. 13, 1770, William Davis. Sarah Keimer d. in 1810. Mr. K. settled in Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa. His will is dated March 28, 1784; and his children were:

i. *David*; b. Aug. 29, 1744; d. June 10, 1746.

ii. *Thomas*; b. Nov. 9, 1746; m. and had 5 children; what were their names?

iii. *John*; b. Feb. 25, 1748; d. Oct. 17, 1751.

iv. *James*; b. Nov. 10, 1751, m. — Davis, and had 3 children, names unknown.

v. *Elizabeth*; b. June 17, 1756; m. John White, and had James, Mary and Elizabeth.

vi. *Lydia*; b. Feb. 20, 1760; m. John Davis, brother of the wife of James.

Information desired of the Keimer family. ****.

COL. THOMAS CAMPBELL.—The following obituary notice is taken from the *Carlisle Herald* of Thursday, January 26, 1815, and credited to the *Adams Sentinel*—a paper published in Gettysburg by Robert Harper:

"DIED, suddenly, on the 12th inst., at the house of Wm. Gilliland, Esq., near Gettysburg, Col. *Thomas Campbell*, of York county. He was a firm advocate in the cause of American freedom, not in theory alone, for he fought and bled! He endured the hardships of the campaign of '75, continuing in the service until the battle of Germantown, where a ball, when he was in the act of taking aim at the enemy, passing through his wrist entered his breast and was extracted

at the opposite side. From the effects of this wound he endured throughout the remainder of his life many severe indispositions, terminating at last in dissolution. He has left a numerous connexion to lament the sudden removal of his affections and his care."

The Campbell farm, originally in Monaghan township, York county, but now in Carroll, was sold after the Colonel's death, and was bought by Col. Henry Logan. Thomas Campbell, jr., lived for years in Dillsburg, a widower, with four children, three daughters and a son—Ann, Matilda, Isabella and James. But subsequently they removed to Ohio, and there the father died. The children, more or less venerable, are all living in Cleveland. Ann, who first married Samuel W. Sidle, in Dillsburg, is a widow, without children; Matilda S. married John DeVinney, Esq., and has a family; Isabella never married; James married and has a family. The writer officiated at the marriage of Ann in April of 1849, and at the marriage of Matilda in March of 1858. In 1875 he visited them in their pretty home at Cleveland, and has been kindly visited by them. J. A. M.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

MITCHELL, DAVID.

David Mitchell, soldier, son of John and Agnes Mitchell, b. July 17, 1742, in Cumberland county, Pa.; d. May 25, 1818, on the Juniata, now Perry county, Pa.; was in the Provincial army under Forbes and Bouquet as a subaltern officer, served in the war of the Revolution, and was major of Watts' battalion at the battle of Long Island; appointed by Gov. McKean, in May, 1800, brigadier general of the militia of Cumberland and Franklin counties; represented his county in the General Assembly continuously from 1786 to 1805, and was a Presidential elector in 1812 and 1817.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN.

John Montgomery, b. July 6, 1722, in the north of Ireland, of Scotch parentage; d. Sept. 8, 1808, at Carlisle, Pa.; came to America about 1740; entered mercantile pursuits; served in the Forbes expedition

of 1758, his captain's commission in the Third Pennsylvania Battalion bearing date May 7, 1758; was chairman of the committee of observation for Cumberland county in 1774; appointed by the Congress one of the commissioners to hold a treaty with the Indians at Fort Pitt in July, 1776; was Colonel of a battalion of Associators in the Jersey campaign of 1777; elected by the General Assembly to the Continental Congress in 1783 and 1788; one of the burgesses of Carlisle in 1787, and commissioned an Associate Judge of Cumberland county in 1794; he was ostensibly the founder of Dickinson College, Carlisle, and a public spirited citizen. His son, JOHN Montgomery, was Mayor of Baltimore, Attorney General of Maryland, and a representative in Congress.

MARKS, WILLIAM.

William Marks, son of William, b. Oct. 18, 1778, in Chester county, Pa.; d. April 10, 1858, in Beaver, Pa.; his parents removed to Western Pennsylvania in 1788; a tanner by occupation; called into public life in 1809 by election to the General Assembly, serving in the House of Representatives until 1814; from 1821 to 1825 was in the State Senate, being Speaker of that body during his entire term, and elected U. S. Senator in 1825, serving until 1831; he was a brigadier general of the militia, a gentleman of sterling worth, and a conspicuous personage in Western Pennsylvania.

STURGEON, DANIEL.

Daniel Sturgeon, son of Henry Sturgeon, b. Oct. 27, 1789, in Adams county, Pa.; d. July 2, 1878, in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.; was educated at Jefferson College, from which he graduated; studied medicine under Dr. Stevens, of Fayette county, and in 1818 began the practice of medicine; in 1818 chosen a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, serving three terms; in 1825 elected to the State Senate, being Speaker of that body the last three years of his term; in 1830 was appointed by Governor Wolf Auditor General of the State, which office he filled six years; in 1838 and 1839 was State Treasurer and ended the "Buckshot war" by re-

fusing to honor Governor Ritner's warrant for payment of the troops; in 1840 was elected U. S. Senator for the term commencing March, 1839; in 1845 re-elected to that body, his last term expiring March 3, 1851; in 1853 President Polk appointed him treasurer of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, a position he held until 1858; although when in Congress he was called the "silent Senator," he was considered a hard-working committee member; never made but one speech, that to re-iterate a remark he made in committee, which was wrung from him, "Any Senator who says anything which would tend to the disruption of the Union is a black-hearted villain." During the forty years of his active life, he was an unflinching Democrat, but his honesty and integrity was of the strictest kind.

YE OLDEN TIMES

III. The Early Inns or Taverns of Harrisburg.

Taverns on Second Street.

The "Buck" Inn was kept by Captain Jeremiah Reese in the two-story brick house, now remaining at the lower end of Second street, east side, almost adjoining the bridge over the canal, the road being where it is, previous to making the canal. The property was owned by Mr. Reese, and came through his first wife, a daughter of Casper Smith, who established the tavern. The "Buck" inn was a favorite resort for the men composing the best society of that day as a place for playing ball and other innocent games. The ball alleys of that time, as they were called, consisted of a high weather-boarded fence, at which the ball was thrown and caught as it rebounded. Capt. Reese was a man much respected, and of means at one time, but was unfortunate and became reduced by some investments with the late Doctor James Agnew. He commanded a company of volunteers in 1812 from this place. He was a toll gate keeper for many years for the old Market street bridge on the west side of the river. He was married three times and had several children, the eldest is now living, Cyrus J. Reese.

The next tavern above was owned and kept by John Lintermuth, at the corner

of Second and Vine streets. The house is yet standing, a large log and weather-boarded building now owned and occupied by Mrs. Fritchey, and is No. 838 South Second street.

John Dumars built and kept the sign of "Sampson and the Lion," said to have been a good painting. This tavern was only a few doors above Mr. Lintermuth's, a two story brick house. It was kept by others after his death. Mr. Dumars is the grandfather of those of that name now living here. The Tavern House was on part of a full lot, with a side yard. It was purchased a few years since by Martin Erb, who removed the old building and erected several three-story brick houses on the ground. It is No. 324 South Second street.

The sign of the "Mermaid." This was owned and kept by Jackson Watson. The original house is yet remaining on the corner of Second street and Washington avenue. Formerly there was no street there, but Harris alley terminated a short distance above. Mr. Watson was an Irishman and married Miss Wentz who survived him many years. He must have been a successful man as his estate was considerable after his decease. His children were Alexander, and two daughters, one of whom married Mr. Bergtreaser.

The "Green Tree" was located on the east side of Second street, second house below Mulberry street, and was kept by Mr. Knepley, the father of Conrad and John Knepley. It was, as usual, a log and weather-boarded house. The other landlords are not known. The building is now No. 207 South Second street. It was afterwards discontinued as a public house, and Joseph Spring kept his store there for some years. Mr. Spring was a German, had two sons, Joseph and Amos, and a daughter who married Philip Linn. He afterwards removed to the property now owned by George H. Bell, at Second and Chestnut streets.

The "Harp" was kept by Jimmy McNamee, in Mulberry street near Second. The house was a large two story log structure, and was a stopping place for Irishmen at that time. The building was removed to open a private alley now there. The house was afterwards occupied for

many years by John Fries as a soap and candle factory.

The "Seven Stars" Inn was on the east corner of Second and Chestnut streets, a double two-story brick house, having a side yard and stabling in the rear. It was built and kept by Jacob Fridley for many years, and until his death, when his widow Rebecca kept it for a long time. This was a well managed house and had a large patronage. It was a resort for the numerous peddlers of that day and also for horse drovers, and for the farmers of the surrounding country. As churches were less numerous than now, many were the weddings held in the plain side parlor, and by the Rev. George Lochman, D. D., who resided only a few doors below. Gigs were the conveyance then in general use, and it was a familiar sight to see two and three gigs arriving at the "Seven Stars" containing wedding parties. Most of the journeymen printers and batters boarded there, and when the weather was pleasant they had much amusement around the doors. Mr. Fridley left three daughters, namely, Susan, Maria and Rebecca. The first married Jacob Seiler, the second, Henry McGowan, and the last, William Brenizer. The tavern was continued after Mrs. Fridley retired by these sons-in-law.

Col. Jacob Seiler kept the house from 1836 to 1838. William Brenizer then kept it until about 1846, when Henry McGowan took charge, the last of the sons-in-law. It was afterwards kept by Samuel Freebern, Jacob Scholl, and lastly by Daniel Wagner. In 1868 or '69, Jacob Singer purchased it, and converted it into a grocery and wholesale queensware store. It yet belongs to Mr. Singer, and has been occupied as a furniture store for some years. It appears Mr. McGowan was there twice, as a Mr. Jameson kept it during the interval.

The "Fountain" Inn, on the north corner of Second and Chestnut streets, was kept in 1821 by John Walborn. The building was a large two story log and weatherboarded; the stable was on Chestnut street, on the corner of Church alley, which then ran from Cherry to Blackberry alley, the gable end fronting the street. The writer does not know who kept it prior to that time, and supposes

Mr. Walborn was the last landlord. This house was, however, previously occupied by Messrs. General John Forster and James Montgomery, Esq., as a store, and at one time by James Alricks as a store. Mr. A. was the father of Herman and Hamilton Alricks and Mrs. Ovid Johnson. Mr. Alricks lived there in 1812. Mr. Herman Alricks stated that the post-office was kept in this house at an early day. The old house was removed twenty years ago, and the present brick building erected by George and William Bell. William Bell, sr., purchased it from Joseph Spring. It is now No. 82 South Second street. Mr. Jacob Zeigler, who died July 1, 1868, aged 96 years, stated that he came to Harrisburg in October, 1794, with a knapsack on his back, and stopped at this tavern, then kept by John Horter—that he could not get accommodated on account of the house being full of soldiers and others on their way to quell the Whisky Insurrection. The bar room was full of them, drinking and having a jolly time. He then went to Zeigler's tavern, in the Square. Mr. Z. afterwards married Mr. Horter's daughter.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXVI.

EARLY FAMILY.—A record of this family is now being prepared for speedy publication by some of the descendants of Johannes Oerhley or Early. Any information relating to these will be thankfully received by the Editor of *Notes and Queries*.

THAT OLD CLOCK.—The daily newspaper press of this city recently announced the existence of a clock "manufactured in Harrisburg 114 years ago by A. Hill." Life is almost too short to correct everything which appears in print, but this statement ought not to remain uncontradicted. In the first place if the clock is marked A. Hill it was not made until 1809 or subsequent. Arundel Hill succeeded his father, who died in 1809. The latter, Samuel Hill, came to Harrisburg in 1785, establishing himself in

business here, which he continued until his death, on the 6th of November, 1809.

SMALL FAMILY OF YORK.

The recent death of George H. Small, Esq., of this city, brings to our attention the following memoranda:

Lorenz Schmahl arrived at Philadelphia from the Palatinate in September, 1742, and took the oath of allegiance to the Provincial Government, as the records in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth here show. He came with a wife and several children, sons and daughters, and died a few years afterwards. His children were *Jacob, John, Killian* and *Lawrence*, with several daughters, whose names I do not remember.

Jacob was the father of Col. *Jacob Small*, of Baltimore.

John removed to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, soon after the Revolutionary war, and left a numerous progeny, whose descendants are still there.

Killian remained in York, and had sons *John, Jacob, Michael, George, Peter, Joseph* and *Henry*—no daughters. Of these children, *Michael* settled in Baltimore, and was the father of *Joseph Small*, of that city, lately deceased: *George* was grandfather of *George* of Baltimore.

Lawrence, also remained in York and left several sons and daughters.

H. C. W.

DAVIS FAMILY OF CHESTER AND LANCASTER COUNTIES.

DAVID DAVIS, Sen., of Chester county, Penn'a, had:

I. DAVID, Jr. He removed to Mill Creek, southeast corner of East Earl township, Lancaster county, where he engaged in merchandising, and was styled "Shopkeeper." He contracted March 28, 1760, to pay *John Davis*, yeoman, of Big Springs, Lancaster county, £50, contract witnessed by *David Davis, Sr.*, and *Thomas Davis*. He and *Meredith Darlington* bought lands in Frederick county, Va., of *Abel James*, Philadelphia, of which 600 acres on *Pearis (Parishes) Run*, he sold or gave to his eldest son *John*. His will probated at Winchester, Va., April 7, 1790, names wife *Margaret*, sons *John* and *Gabriel*, a nephew, *John*

Darlington, making all four his executors; only the widow and nephew qualified. He m. *Margaret* —; their children were:

i. *John*, b. Oct 8, 1746; d. April 6, 1810; m. *Lydia Keimer*, daughter of *James Keimer*, of Lancaster county, and had issue:

1. *David*
2. *James K.*
3. *Mary*.
4. *Elisabeth*.
5. *David J.*
6. *Gabriel*.
7. *Thomas E.*
8. *John P.*
9. *Rees Harvey*.
10. *Horatio Gates*.
11. *Moses H.*
12. *Lydia L.*
13. *Wm. King*.
14. *George H.*

ii. *Gabriel*.

iii. [A dau.]; m. *James Keimer*.

iv. *David*.

v. *Thomas*

II. MARY DAVIS; m. *William Darlington*, of West Nantmeal township, Chester county. Will dated Sept. 17, 1757; probated in Chester county Oct. 6, 1757. Names of children as follows, his wife and son, *Meredith*, being executors:

- i. *William*.
- ii. *Meredith*
- iii. *John*.
- iv. *Joseph*.
- v. *Robert*.

Gabriel Davis, of Earl township, Lancaster township, assessor 1780; juryman, 1783; member of provincial council 1776; was doubtless of this family and brother of *David Davis, sr.* Information is very much desired concerning the early records of this family. * * * *

[We beg to refer the foregoing to our friend 'Squire Evans, of Columbia.]

THE DEED TO PAXTANG GLEBE.

[We are indebted to *William Swan Rutherford, Esq.*, for a copy of the deed to Paxtang congregation. It will be seen that the original warrant for that tract of land upon which the church was built was granted as late as 1744, while the right and title to the church glebe was not

given to the congregation until ten years afterwards. Why this neglect, and why a church should have been erected thereon prior to gain of title is difficult to comprehend. However, we are convinced of one important fact, that in 1754 a stone meeting house, the present structure, had been erected. We have always been of the opinion that the stone building had been erected prior to 1750. Be this as it may, the following is an important document, and throws a little more light upon the history of Paxtang church.]

THIS INDENTURE made the Eighth day June in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty four, Between Henry Foster of the Township of Paxtang, in the county of Lancaster, in the province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, Eldest son of John Foster, late of the said county, Yeoman, Deceased, and Ann his Wife, of the one part, and the Congregation that now belongs to the Reverend John Elder of the Township in the said county and province, Jointly, of the other part; WHEREAS, the said John Foster was in his life time, by virtue of a certain patent bearing date the fifteenth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and forty-four, seized in his Demesne as of Fee, of and in a certain Tract of Land containing three Hundred and twenty one acres and allowance, and Dyed so thereof Seized, Intestate, Whereupon, according to Law of this Province, the same descended and came to and amongst all his children in Equal proportions, the said Henry as Eldest Son taking a double share to the rest of the Children; AND WHEREAS, the said Henry Foster, by his petition to the Orphans Court Held at Lancaster for the county Aforesaid, the fifth day of December, One thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty two, setting forth that his said Father so dyed seized of the said Tract of Land as Aforesaid, and that it would be inconvenient to divide the same, and that he was willing and desirous to hold the same and pay the younger Children their Respective shares thereof, according to a valuation to be made by indifferent persons, pursuant to the Direction of Act of Assembly in that case made and provided, and praying that proper persons might be appointed to make valua-

tion accordingly, obtained an order of the same Court, That James Galbraith, Esquire, Thomas Forster, Esquire, Thomas Simpson and James Reed should value the said Tract of Land and make a Return of such Valuation to the same Court; Whereupon they, the said James Galbraith, Thomas Forster, Thomas Simpson and James Reed, returned to the said Court that they had by virtue of the above mentioned order valued and appraised the said Tract of Land at the sum of Three Hundred and Eight pounds; And thereupon it was ordered by the court, that the said Henry Foster do hold the said Tract of Land on giving security for the payment of the respective shares of the other Children of the said John Foster, Deceased, which amounted to forty-seven pounds ten shillings each, as by the records and proceedings of the same Court, Relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear; AND WHEREAS, He, the said Henry Foster, hath now satisfied and paid or given security for the payment of the Respective Shares of the Other Children, and therefore is now by virtue of the Act Assembly in that case made and provided, become seized and possessed of the said Tract of Land to hold to him, his Heirs and Assigns, for Ever; Now, *This Indenture Witnesseth*, that the said Henry Foster and Ann his Wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania to them or one of them in hand well and truly paid by the said congregation, at or before the Execution hereof, the Receipt and payment whereof are hereby acknowledged, Have and each of them Hath Granted, Bargained, Sold, Released and Confirmed, and by these Presents Do and each of them Doth Grant, Bargain, Sell, Release, Confirm unto the said Congregation, Jointly, their Heirs and Assigns, All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Paxtang aforesaid, in the County of Lancaster, Beginning at a Black Oak, thence South Eleven Degrees West Ninty-Three perches to a Black Oak, thence North Eighty Degrees West Thirty-Six perches to a post, thence South Eleven Degrees East Ninty-three perches to a Black Oak, thence South

Eighty Degrees East Thirty-Six perches to the place of beginning, Containing Twenty Acres, without allowance for Roads, for the use of the Said Congregation of Paxtang, on which the Stone Meeting House is Built, It being part and parcel of the Above mentioned Tract of Land Containing Three Hundred and Twenty-one Acres and Allowance, Together with all and Singular the Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Meadows, Pastures, Feedings, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Waters, Watercourses, Hedges, Ditches, Trees, Fences, Profits, Privileges, Advantages, Hereditaments, Improvements, Rights, Members, and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders thereof, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Use, Trust, Property, Possession, Claim, and Demand, whatsoever, both at Law and in Equity, of them the said Henry Foster and Ann his wife, of in and to the same, *To Have and to hold* the said Tract or parcel of Land, Hereditaments and Premises, hereby Granted and Released, with the Appurtenances, unto the said Congregation, their Heirs and Assigns, To the only use and behoof of the said Congregation, their Heirs and Assigns, forever, at and under the proportionable part of the yearly Quit Rent now due, and hereafter to become due for the same, to the chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof; and the said Henry Foster doth hereby grant for himself and his Heirs, that he and they, the said Tract of Land, Hereditaments and premises hereby granted, with the Appurtenances, Unto the said Congregation, their Heirs and Assigns, against him the said Henry Foster and the said Ann his wife, Heirs, and against all and every other person and Persons, Whomsoever lawfully claiming, or to claim the same, or any part thereof, by, from, or under him, her, or them, shall and will warrant, and forever defend, by these presents.

In Witness, whereof, the said parties to these presents their hands and seals have hereunto interchangeably set, the day and year above written.

HENRY FOSTER, [L. S.]
ANN FOSTER, [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us by the within named Henry Foster.

HENRY FOSTER.

THOS. FFORSTER,
THOS. SIMPSON.

Sealed and delivered by the within named Ann Foster in the presence of us.

ANN FOSTER.

THOS. FFORSTER,
THOS. SIMPSON.

Received the day and year first within written of and from the within named congregation the sum of ten pounds, being the full consideration money within mentioned to be paid to me.

HENRY FOSTER.

Witness:

THOS. FFORSTER,
THOS. SIMPSON.

The 8th day of June, 1754, before me the subscribers, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Lancaster came the within named Henry Foster and Ann, his wife, and acknowledged the within written indenture to be their act and deed and desired that the same shall be recorded as such, the said Ann voluntarily consenting thereto, she being of full age and secretly and apart examined the within, consent being first made known to her. Witness my hand and seal the same day and year above written.

THOS. FFORSTER, [L. S.]

Entered in the office for Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Lancaster in Book C, page 237, on the Eleventh day of June, Anno Dom., 1770. Witness my hand and seal of my office aforesaid.

EDWARD SHIPPEN,

[OFFICE SEAL.] Recorder.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXVII.

A NEGLECTED GRAVEYARD.—The following communication, as an advertisement, appeared in one of our Middletown contemporaries. It shows the fate of Farm Family Graveyards. At another time we shall have something to say of this contemplated vandalism, only reproducing the advertisement in the hope

it may meet the eye of members of the families interested:

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that a grave yard on the property of the undersigned in Londonderry Township, Dauphin Co., Pa., is in a disgraceful condition, overgrown with brushes and weeds, which spread in the field. This grave yard is lying nearly in the centre of a twenty-eight acre field.

No right or deed was given. The undersigned has paid the taxes of this plot of land for the past twenty years and hereby gives notice to all persons having relatives buried on the above named plot of ground, to remove them and their grave stones before the first day of March, 1888, as after that date the same will be cleared and plowed over. No one has been buried on the above named ground for the last thirty years.

This tract is sixty-three feet long and fifty-seven feet wide.

If the headstones are not taken out before the day above mentioned, they will be sunk down below plowing reach.

The following is a description of all the headstones on the ground with the exception of a few that are marked with two letters only:

Samuel Bell, died June 7th, 1849. By Middletown Council, No. 84, O. of U. A. M.

Leander Ruth, born August 15th, 1836, died November 17th, 1841.

Mary Ruth, born March 17th, 1798 died October 6th, 1841.

Catherine Ruth, born March 27th, 1828, died September 18th, 1841.

John Ruth, born June 10th, 1820, died August 13th, 1840.

Jacob Reiff, born March 13th, 1775, died September 5th, 1807.

John Detweiler, born December 8th, 1790, died December 5th, 1833.

Jacob Detweiler, born December 8th, 1798, died December 6th, 1833.

Barbara Detweiler, born March 3d, 1796, died October 14th, 1819.

Elizabeth Detweiler, born April 25th, 1825, died September 17th, 1835.

Mary Detweiler, born March 10th, 1826, died 1826, died 10 hours after.

Elizabeth Sellers, born November 10th, 1800, died December 11th, 1849.

Jeremiah Sellers, born September 24th, 1799, died July 3d, 1858.

J. E. MARTIN.

Hillsdale, December 1, 1887.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

ANDERSON, CAPTAIN PATRICK.

Patrick Anderson was born February 24th, 1719, and was the first child of European parentage born within the limits of the present townships of Charlestown and Schuylkill and the borough of Phoenixville, in Chester county, Pa. His father was James Anderson, a Scotchman, and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jerman, a noted Quaker preacher in the Chester Valley. In his youth he was sent to Philadelphia to be educated, and for a time he taught school, but later obtained his father's farm, of 340 acres, on the Pickering Creek, about two miles from Valley Forge, and there also built a mill. There is a letter extant from William Moore, of Moore Hall, to Chief Justice Allen, of November 5th, 1755, during the French and Indian war, recommending him for a captaincy and asking that he be supplied with powder. He was a man of great resolution and strength of character, and was among the first to suggest resistance to British aggression. He was one of the Chester County Committee of which Anthony Wayne was chairman, appointed in accordance with the recommendations of the Congress of 1774, and in March, 1776, was made Senior Captain of the Pennsylvania Battalion of Musketry, commanded by Col. Samuel J. Atlee. This battalion may be said to have won the only American success at the battle of Long Island, as it captured and held against repeated assaults of the enemy an eminence on the left of the right wing. Here Lieut. Colonel Caleb Parry, the neighbor and confidential friend of Anderson, was killed by his side and he became much enraged. The capture of Atlee by the British, left him in command of the battalion, and a letter from him to Franklin concerning its condition may be found in the Pennsylvania Archives. In the unfortunate affair at Fort Washington nearly all of his

men were taken prisoners. He then applied for a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, but was unsuccessful, and March 12, 1777, he was the ranking Pennsylvania captain in the Continental army. When the British army passed through Chester County in September, 1777, knowing of his absence in the service, they ransacked his house and destroyed property to the value of £808, 3s, 6d. He was elected a member of the Assembly in the years 1778, 1779, 1780 and 1781, and bore an active part in the impeachment of Judge Francis Hopkinson. His influence throughout the country was extensive. In April, 1779, he wrote to the Council of Safety concerning irregularities in the election of militia officers, and the election was nullified. In 1781 he was appointed one of the Board of Commissioners having in charge the navigation of the river Schuylkill. He had three wives, viz: Hannah Martin, Elizabeth Morris, a full cousin of Colonels Edward and Benjamin Bartholomew, and Ann Beaton, sister of Col. John Beaton, and had twelve children. He died in March, 1798. His son Isaac, who was an express rider and militia captain in the Revolutionary war, was a Presidential elector in the Monroe campaign and a member of Congress from 1808 to 1807. In this connection it may be stated that Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay is a great-grandson of the brave Captain Patrick Anderson.

S. W. P.

THE OLDEN TIMES.

IV.—The Early Inns or Taverns of Harrisburg.

Taverns on Second Street (Concluded).

The Union Hotel was on the east corner of Market Square and Blackberry alley and was kept by John Buffington. It was one of the best hotels in the borough, and patronized by the better class of the community. Among the guests were the star actors of the theaters who then played here. On one occasion some of the young men of the town made arrangements to hold a ball, a very usual custom then. Among others were George W. Harris, John Forster, John Roberts and

John M. Forster, who thought proper to invite Mrs. Williams, an actress of celebrity who was boarding there. The result was, the young ladies who had been invited refused to come if Mrs. Williams would be there, a circumstance which was much regretted by the gentlemen. Fortunately Mrs. Judge Todd, of Bedford, concluded to attend, which induced the rest of the invited ladies to go also, and the ball passed off pleasantly. Mrs. Williams, however, did not make her appearance, having probably heard that her presence was objectionable. Col. John Roberts was considered the finest dancer in the town. It was when these young men were students and preparing for other pursuits. Mr. Buffington left this house about 1821 or '22. He only occupied the corner house, the one adjoining being occupied by the Harrisburg Bank, who purchased it. William Graydon, Sen., Esq., resided there after the bank removed, and kept a book store. The next landlord was George Nagle, from Berks county, who kept it until about 1844, when Wells Coverly, of Centre county, succeeded him. Mr. Nagle kept a good house. It was the Democratic headquarters, and most of the members of the Legislature of that party boarded there. President Van Buren remained there during his visit here. Wells Coverly married Mary Calder, sister of the late William Calder. As Mr. C's politics was different, the tavern became the Whig headquarters. General Zachary Taylor when a candidate for the Presidency stopped here and received the congratulations of the citizens. The Hon. William F. Johnston, Speaker of the Senate, boarded here at the time he was Governor for the unexpired term of Francis R. Shunk. After Mr. Coverly retired, the property was purchased by the Kelker Brothers from the Harrisburg bank, which had many years previously bought it. I think these houses were owned and erected by Christian Kunkel. They are well built large three-story brick houses. The lower one is now the property of the estate of Theodore F. Scheffer, used as a printing office and book store, and the corner by the Kelkers as a hardware store. Governor James Pollock also boarded here during

his official term. Neither he or Governor Johnston occupied residences while in office.

The sign of "Cross Keys." This house was built and kept by George Zeigler, on the east corner of Market square and Blackberry alley. The building was constructed especially for a tavern and a place of amusement. It is yet remaining, and is 21 feet front by 90 feet deep, with the gable fronting the street. There was a large room on the second floor which was used for dancing and also for a theatre. The house is brick, three stories. But few are living now when it was kept as a public house. Mr. Zeigler quit keeping a tavern at an early day, and for many years after kept the principal store of the town. The writer, when a boy, was often sent there for articles, and distinctly remembers his appearance. He was a tall, slender man, with a quiet, religious countenance, and had the look of being connected with one of the plain-dressing religious sects. He wore his hair rather long. Had a decided German face. One would not suppose from his manner and appearance that he had at one time kept a tavern at which there was so much amusement allowed. Mr. Zeigler lived to a good old age, and was much respected. His children were Ann Catharine, wife of George Kunkel; Mary, wife of the Rev. John P. Hecht, and Elizabeth wife of Rev. Fred. Rothrock, all deceased. The original building yet remains, and owned by the estate of Jacob Houser.

The "Poplar" Tavern was built and kept by George Hoyer, and was among the first Inns of the town. His sign was a poplar tree, on the west side of Market square, below Market street. It was a log weather-boarded two-story house, with a ten-feet alley on the lower side. All the wood used in its construction was poplar. Mr. Hoyer was one of the successful men of his time. He possessed the adjoining lot above, on which he erected a fine two story brick house, in which he kept a store after retiring from the tavern. He also owned several other properties, on one of which the present freight depot of the Pennsylvania railroad is now, and also the Harrisburg gas works. The old tavern house was partially destroyed by fire, while occupied by George

Felix as a confectionery. It was then purchased by Joseph Wallace, Esq., who built the present three-story brick house for Dr. William McPherson, his son-in-law. It is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Eliza D. Klein. After Mr. Hoyer's retirement the tavern was kept by a Mr. Coover and others. The stabling was on River alley.

The "Washington House," located on the east corner of Second and Market streets, was at one time the most important hotel in Harrisburg. Being centrally located, it commanded a large business, when properly kept. The building was a three story brick double house, fronting on Second street or the square. Its sign was a well-painted picture of General Washington of full size in citizen's dress, holding a scroll of paper in his right hand. It has been stated that Washington stopped here when going to Western Pennsylvania during the Whiskey Insurrection, but the house was then occupied as a store. General William H. Harrison stopped here in 1840, when a candidate for the Presidency. The stables were on Market street, frame and whitewashed, on the ground now occupied by the Dauphin Deposit Bank building adjoining, the pavement being cobbled with stone. This tavern had various landlords, among them were Messrs. Nicholas Schwayer, Hensey, John Smull, William E. Camp, Joslin, E. P. Hughes, Major Sanders and his son, Wm. E. Sanders. The property was afterward purchased by Andrew J. Jones, who removed the old house and erected the present building, since named the Jones House [now the Leland House].

The "Golden Swan" was located on the east side of Market square above Market street. It was a two-story log and weather-boarded white house, the yard and stable being in the rear. It was kept at an early day by David Doebler and was a prominent place for shows and dancing during the annual "fairs" of that time. It was destroyed by fire in June, 1828. A three-story brick house, owned by the heirs of Oliver Bellman at this date, 1878, now occupy the site of this old hostelry. Mr. Doebler afterward removed to Second and Walnut streets. Mr. Wormly

kept it when the fire occurred. Michael Krehl at one time kept it.

A tavern was once kept in the white weather boarded two story house on the west corner of Market square by John Norton, and Mr. A. M. Patterson had a dancing school there. Mr Norton was a carpenter by trade, and when repairing a scow at the river it fell down on him and and broke his leg, and he was taken home in a cart. It was a serious accident in those days, prior to railway and machinery. It would be a trifling accident now, but it was remembered by one of our aged citizens from his boyhood. This house is yet remaining and owned by the Calder estate. The bar room was where the office is now. Here is where William Calder, sr., commenced the livery business in John Norton's old log stable, which grew into the extensive stage, packet boat and passenger car lines. Mr. Calder resided there until his death.

The "Pennsylvania Inn" was owned and kept by John Kelker. It was a two story log and weatherboarded house, painted white, situated on the west side of North Second street, near Walnut, with the stabling on the corner. Mr. Kelker lived to an old age, and occupied it until his death, but discontinued keeping tavern some years prior thereto. He was a brother of Frederick Kelker, and left daughters—Sabina, Rosanna and Louisa. The Kelkers were originally from Lebanon county.

The "King of Prussia" was located on the west corner of Second and Walnut streets. It was a large two story log and weather boarded house, painted yellow. The stable was on Second street, the side being on the street, near Locust, and was built of stone. The pavement from the house to the corner of Locust street as used was made of cobble stone. The property belonged to Conrad Bombaugh. It was kept by various landlords, among the number were Melchior Rahm and David Doeblor. The "King of Prussia" was famous for dances and shows. One of the amusements practiced there by young men was taking "laughing gas." It was considered a harmless way of amusing themselves, some while under its influence making themselves quite lu-

dicrous and creating great merriment. This tavern was torn down by George Heisely, and the present three-story brick erected by him. The remainder was subsequently owned by Jacob Buehler, David and James Fleming, Robert A. Lambert ton, Esq., and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The "Golden Lamb" was owned and kept by George Boyer, on the west corner of Second and Locust streets. It was a large log and weather-boarded house painted white. The stable was large, of brick and was on Locust street, the gable fronting the street. Mr. Boyer did a large business with people from the upper part of the county. He was what was called a portly man, of a goodly size, and was popular as a landlord. It was the general stopping place for circus men, and of course was a favorite place in the estimation of the boys. Circuses in those days were not attached to menageries as at present, but traveled separate. When a circus company was at Boyer's the performers, dressed in their spangled costumes, left the tavern on horseback and rode through the streets, with a bugler in front and a clown in the rear. This was done previous to each performance, and as a consequence Locust street was filled with boys waiting for the troupe to ride out of the stable.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXVIII.

KELLY.—Patrick Kelly, of Derry township, d. in 1769, leaving a wife Rachel and children as follows:

- i. Rachel.
- ii. George.
- iii. Ann; m. — Fitzpatrick.
- iv. Thomas.
- v. James.
- vi. Patrick.
- vii. Mary; m. — Duncan.

He mentioned in his will his grandson, Andrew Kelly. The Rev. John Roan and John Hay were witnesses to the instrument. Patrick Kelly bought 50 acres of land from Captain Thomas Harris, and resided at Conewago.

IROQUOIS INDIAN NAMES.

[A valued correspondent who has given the subject of Indian names his special study and research, sends us the following. The reference to "Standing Stone" (Huntingdon), will interest our readers on the Juniata.]

It is very difficult, at the present time, to get accurate definitions of ancient Iroquois names, for several reasons. One, the uncertainty as to the particular dialect in which the name appears; another reason is, the original signification in many instances has been lost, and Indians of the present generation, depending on the sound find great difficulty in determining the roots and combinations. You are aware, of course, that the Iroquois, like other Indian languages, is built up of compound words, and names are always descriptive and losing the legend or tradition connected with the place they are liable to lose the signification of the name, especially when incorrectly pronounced.

To one familiar with the French language, a copy of Bruyas' *Aquiers Racines* (Mohawk Root Words) will often be of great aid in determining some names. For instance, you will find in Vol. XI old series Penna. archives, on the map the name ONANTANDAGO south of OSWAYO and HONEOYE creeks. I know enough of the Iroquois to see plainly in the first of these ONNONTÉ "hill," and in the termination "place." In reading Abbe Belmont's account of the Deronville expedition against the Senecas in 1687, I find him saying "many of the Senecas fled beyond 'the great mountains of ONNONTAGUE which separate them from Virginia and went to dwell in the country of the ANDASTOEZ and never returned.'"

In remembering these two statements, and placing them together, I make a discovery of a fact, an idea, and conclude the two names to be identical. In taking up the study of La Salle's expeditions, I find in the "Historie" of Margry, i. 378, the following: "Meanwhile M. de la Salle continued his way on a 'river which goes from east to west, and passes by ONONTAGUE, then to six or seven miles below Lake Erie,' &c. With the idea fixed in my mind of an Onnontague near the Owayo and Honeoye creeks, I

have little difficulty in understanding what La Salle means, and yet Parkman, Shea, and all the scholars of the country, mistakenly, assign the Onontague of La Salle, to the well known Onondaga, the great central town of the Onondagas, in Onondaga county; and stigmatizes the writer of the *Memoire* as a blunderer for stating the fact of a river flowing past Onondaga from east to west, &c. In following up this clue, I find little trouble in tracing the route of the great explorer, a matter that has completely baffled all previous investigators. After ascertaining the peculiar characteristics of Owayo and Honeoye streams, I find some intelligent Iroquois to give an *opinion* as to the signification, and sometimes get a significant and correct definition.

Another case I know that an Iroquois tribe was located at present Towanda, Pennsylvania, at an early date, say 1614. I know also that an Iroquois in speaking of another tribe whose language they could understand, would call them ATIWANDARON, or RONE, giving a strong nasal sound to the terminating syllable. I know also that the first part A, is a particle, and the termination, or suffix, signifies scope or those and the root identical with the modern of Towanda. The Attiwandaronk signifying a people who speak so as to be understood. These names must be studied by some one having something of a knowledge of the several dialects and at the same time having a knowledge of the striking characteristics of the places.

I will name one more as an illustration. I find on an early map the name ONOYUTTA HAGA on the west side of the Susquehanna just above your place. On examining Bruyas I find ONNEJA, "stone" (p. 71), GANNIOT (p. 71) "to be stuck up," to be set up on end. In compounding this we take from the first ONNE and from the second IOT or NIOT and we have ONNEIOUT "a stone standing up," or "a stone set up," the national name of the Oneidas. Knowing this and also the fact of a standing stone, at present Huntingdon, I conclude the name ONOYUTTA is the Iroquois name for that place, the HAGA being people in Mohawk, so we have for the

whole word "The Standing Stone People," and probably Juniata is a corruption of this original name.

A BIBLE AND FAMILY RECORD.

[The *Occident*, of San Francisco, for November 16th, 1887, published the following interesting account of "A Presbyterian Bible," and at the suggestion of a correspondent we give place to the entire article.]

It was printed at Edinburgh in the year 1785, and became the property of a Scotch Presbyterian, who feeling the call to go west, emigrated to America during the middle of the last century. It was the solace and guide of his life during the passage of the Atlantic, and while he made his way across the low-lying coastlands of East Jersey to the hills, like those of his native heath on the head waters of the Raritan, where he heard a language that he understood not.

The Dutch Presbyterians of New Jersey had been a full century under British rule, and English was the language of the law courts, but all the while these pious people held fast the speech and customs of their fathers. In this language they had maintained for more than fifty years, the only Presbyterian worship on this continent, and it had acquired for them the character of a sacred language. The Huguenots among them had forgotten their own tongue and used only that of those with whom their fathers had found refuge. Among them was a maiden who bore the name and shared in the blood of the French statesman and ambassador, Jean Bodin, to whom Queen Elizabeth characteristically expressed her displeasure by calling him *Mr. Radin* (simplicton).

This Huguenot Presbyterian woman became the wife of the Scotch Presbyterian man with the blessing of the Dutch Presbyterian pastor upon them both; and the little Scotch Bible became their family Bible, in the days when, as yet, no Bibles had been printed in America and the importation of them was unusual and expensive.

But not long did this little family remain in the region in which it was formed. The same impulse which has driven so many of the people of God

westward, from the days of Abraham until now, carrying with them the piety and faith of their fathers, until the West has almost reached the East, burned in his bones like fire. Taking his wife and child and household gear, he journeyed on until he found a resting place beyond the borders of the heathen and made himself a home beyond the boundaries of civilization. It was just where the Indian trail from the Ancient Council fire at Shamokin rose from the green sward that fringes the Western bank of the Loyalsock to reach the ford, where it crossed the creek as its waters hastened to lose themselves in the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

This pious Scotch pioneer thus pre-empted for Presbyterianism, the soil upon which the flourishing churches of Williamsport and the vicinity now stand.

Missionaries and others journeying westward to Shamokin and Muskingum or up the Sinnemahoning to Fort Pitt, were wont to share the hospitalities of this Christian home. The moist meadow yielded its grasses, and the upland its grains to furnish sustenance for man and beast. The only son, playing one day near the home, found a rare and beautiful red flower (whose seed the birds had doubtless brought) which all the Shamokin region learned afterward to know by the name of "clover." The forests were still full of deer, and the streams of fowl fit for food. The husband tilled his fields and the wife wove in the loom when her other household work was done. On the Sabbath they read from the precious Bible and taught their boy to read it in like manner. It was almost the only book in the wilderness home.

But the life of pious simplicity came suddenly to an end. The Indian tribes unearthed the tomahawk, and the settlers were compelled to escape for their lives. There was time only to mount fleet horses, and flee fifty miles to the nearest fort. Two days later, the husband and father returned with an escort of soldiery, hoping to save at least some part of his worldly goods. His well-filled barn was a mass of smouldering ruins; but the house was apparently unmolested. They entered, to find themselves at once surrounded by In-

dians who opened fire upon them. The owner of the house was killed by the second volley, his powder horn burning by his side. The desolate widow returned with her fatherless child to the place of her nativity, like Naomi, stripped and emptied, carrying with her, as the only memento of their once happy home, the Bible they so much prized. Through manifold hardships, the pious mother struggled to train her boy in accordance with its precepts, until at last she had the satisfaction of seeing him become a magistrate, respected and revered by all who knew him. His hospitable home became, as his fathers had been, the halting place of missionaries and ministers of every name, and his ample hall, the place of their religious assemblies for many a year. When he died his father's Bible became the property of his youngest son, who prized it highly as a relic of the times that tried men's souls.

But when that one of the descendants of the Scotch pioneer who bears the names both of their pious Scottish ancestor and his Huguenot wife, yielded to the never-ceasing inward impulse, and became a Presbyterian pastor on the Bay of San Francisco, the precious heir-loom was bestowed upon him.

This historic volume is still in its original binding. It will be cherished by succeeding generations as a sacred memento of God's faithfulness to his people and to their seed after them. The family record upon one of the blank leaves is in the hand-writing of the original owner—all save the last sad item. A copy of it may fitly conclude this article.

John Thomson is born the 15th day of April, 1780.

Juda Bodine, the wife of John Thomson is born the 17th day of March, 1785.

My son, John, was born the 8d day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1778.

The 9th day of June, 1778, John Thomson departed this life; was killed and scalped by ye Tory and Indians at Shemokem.

THE OLDEN TIMES,

V. The Early Inns or Taverns of Harrisburg.

Taverns on Third street.

A tavern was kept on the north corner

of Third and Chestnut streets many years ago by a Mr. Heckendorn and others. The house was a large two-story log weather boarded one. The stable was on Third street, of frame, with brick pillars supporting the roof, where the open sheds were. As was usual, this house was popular for dancing on "Fair" days. The writer's recollection of this location was when Samuel Bryan, sen., resided there. The house then was considerably above the pavement, say five or six feet, the street being graded at some time. The stable was then used by Mr. George Wolfersberger (brother of Philip) as a livery.

The "Globe Inn" was a large white frame two story tavern on the east corner of Third and Walnut streets. The stable was a large frame building on Third street painted red. It was kept by Charles Gleim at an early day, and had several landlords afterwards, among them being John Chase, whose daughter was the first wife of William Parkhill. The Opera House now stands on this property.

The "Eagle" Inn was built and kept by John Buffington, at the west corner of Third and Walnut streets, about 1831. Mr. Buffington only lived there a short time until he unfortunately became financially involved, and the house was purchased by Jacob M. Halde-man, who built an addition to it on Walnut street. Matthew Wilson, from Chambersburg, succeeded Mr. Buffington in 1838. The latter was considered the prince of landlords, and had a great reputation. This hotel was a stage house for Slaymaker's "Good Intent Line" of coaches, which ran from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, via Carlisle, Lancaster, &c. The stable of the hotel was a brick building on the corner of Locust street, having the gable end on Third street. The stables for the stages were on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. Wilson's hotel was the resort of most of the prominent men of the State. He continued here until 1838, when he moved into the large and spacious hotel on Market and Third streets, erected by him, now the Lochiel. Messrs. George Prince, Henry Omit and William G. Thompson succeeded Mr. Wilson. The new post office is upon the site.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXIX.

GARBER'S MILL.—During the Revolution, 1774 to 1787, John Garber was the owner of the mill at Fort Hunter. In the spring of the latter year he sold his land and improvements to Archibald McAlister, of Londonderry township.

SPONSLEER, or SPINCEYLER.—Is the former the English of the latter? Among the Court Records of 1779, we find that Andrew Sponsler or Spinceyler, late of Clark's creek, left a wife Christina, and children:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Andrew.*
- iii. *George.*
- iv. *Henry.*
- v. *Rachel.*
- vi. *Mary.*

WRIGHT.—James Wright, of Hanover township, died during the Revolution. From a deed of release executed in 1793, we find the following as his children:

- i. *Jemima*; m. William Wharton, residing in Russell county, Va.
- ii. *Margaret*; m. Robert McCoy, residing in Pendleton county, Va.
- iii. *Jane*; m. — Russell, residing in Orange county, N. C.
- iv. [*a dau.*]; m. John Malcolm and had John, jr., residing in Pendleton county, Va.
- v. *Eleanor*; James McMillen, residing in Turkey Foot, Bedford county, Pa.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Contributions to Its Biographical History.

ALEXANDER, JOHN.

John Alexander was born about 1750 in Cumberland county. He was a farmer by occupation. When the war of the Revolution broke out, he became an active participant, and was in service during the Jersey campaigns of 1776 and 1777. He commanded a company in 1778 on the expedition against the Indians on the West Branch, and was a brave and useful officer. After the war closed he was commissioned an officer of the militia,

and rose to the rank of colonel. He died at his farm in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, on the 4th of August, 1804. The *Gazette* thus alludes to his character: "He lived universally beloved, and his loss to society is much lamented for his character in every relation, and throughh the various scenes of life was upright and unexceptionable."

ARMSTRONG JOSEPH.

Joseph Armstrong, son of Joseph and Jennett Armstrong, was born in 1739 in the Cumberland Valley, his parents having been among the first settlers. Next to his relative, Gen. John Armstrong, he was the most prominent man west of the Susquehanna during Provincial times. From 1752 to 1755 he represented his county in the General Assembly, but refused to serve longer on account of the Indian incursions following the defeat of Braddock. He accepted the commission of captain in the service and during the French and Indian war was a brave ranger. He was under Forbes and Bouquet during their expeditions westward, and rendered important aid. As would naturally be expected, when the war of the Revolution began he took an active part in the struggle, and was colonel of the Fifth Battalion, Cumberland County Associators, in 1778. He was at Trenton and Brandywine and Germantown. At the close of the war he retired to his farm in Hamilton township, now Franklin county, where he died on the 29th of August, 1811, and his remains rest within the shadows of Rocky Spring church, of which he was a member and a ruling elder.

FINDLAY, JOHN.

John Findlay, eldest child of Samuel Findlay and Jane Smith his wife, was born near Mercersburg, Cumberland, now Franklin county, March 31, 1766. Although only in his tenth year when the War of the Revolution began, before its close he was, although a mere stripling, in active service on the frontiers. He became quite prominent in public affairs, although he declined office in favor of his brother William, Governor of Pennsylvania, and U. S. Senator, until 1819 when he consented to be nominated for Congress, to which he was elected three terms. He died at his residence in Franklin county November 5, 1838, and is buried at Falling Spring church graveyard.

TOMB STONE RECORDS

Of Shell's Lutheran and Reformed Church.

[In East Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa., to the left of the Jonestown road from this city, on a bluff near Earlysville, or more familiarly to the old citizens, Shells-ville, stands Shell's Church, of the Lutheran and Reformed denomination, a frame structure, painted white, with spire, so that it can be seen from all directions. This church was organized and built in 1821, drawing its membership from Bindnagle's and Wenrich's (Linglestown). The place was first started in 1821 by Major John Shell, a son of Martin Shell, (1737-1774) and Catharine Diffenbach (1739-1817). He was a gunsmith by occupation, having learned his trade with his father, who resided near Shoop's church, in Lower Paxtang township, where he is buried. His father manufactured guns for the Provincial Government prior to his death. We recently visited the vicinity of Shell's church and spent a few hours copying the tombstones, which we deem worthy of preservation in these columns. Some of the dead were buried on farms, but when the church was organized and a graveyard attached were reinterred in this beautiful enclosure.

[E. W. S. P.]

- Albert, John, b. Dec. 23, 1790; d. May 3, 1846.
 Albert, Sophia, wf. of John, Jr., b. Nov. 28, 1815; d. Nov. 15, 1845.
 Brightbill, Christina, wf. of Peter, b. 1756; d. Oct. 12, 1844.
 Backenstow, Christiana, wf. of John, b. Aug. 21, 1780; d. June 15, 1848.
 Brown, Christina, wf. of Adam, b. Jan. 8, 1774; d. Feb. 4, 1845.
 Baker, Barbara, wf. of Peter, b. Feb. 23, 1808; d. July 22, 1887.
 Baker, Mary L., wife of Isaac, b. Sept. 23, 1819; d. Nov. 24, 1851.
 Baker, Jonas, b. Mar. 25, 1811; d. Sept. 26, 1847.
 Cook, Sarah, wf. of Henry, b. Feb. 3, 1766; d. June 5, 1836.
 Deininger, John, s. of Adam and Rosina, b. Jan. 1, 1772; d. July 6, 1843.
 Diewen, George, b. Aug. 29, 1777; d. June 21, 1852.
 Early, Jane [Killinger], wf. of John, b. Aug. 16, 1786; d. Dec. 20, 1874.
 Early, John, s. of Christian, b. Feb. 18, 1783; d. Nov. 23, 1863.

- Early, Margaret [Forney], wf. of John, b. Oct. 10, 1800; d. April 6, 1848.
 Early, Jacob, b. April 15, 1797; d. March 18, 1848.
 Early, Christian, s. of Christian, b. Jan. 1, 1795; d. April 16, 1836.
 Early, John George, s. of Christian, b. March 29, 1787; d. March 7, 1848.
 Early, Catharine [Breitenstein], wf. of J. G., b. Nov. 4, 1797; d. July 6, 1852.
 Early, Margaretta [Backenstow], wf. of C., b. Oct. 21, 1798; d. Jan. 17, 1851.
 Early, Jacob, b. Dec. 31, 1808; d. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Early (Ohrle) Lydia, d. of C. and M., b. Dec. 23, 1817; d. ———.
 Early, Daniel, s. of George and C., b. March 16, 1823; d. Feb. 22, 1822.
 Early, Rebecca, d. of George and C., b. Nov. 3, 1830; d. Aug. 20, 1833.
 Early, Almira, d. of Moses and Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1855; d. March 24, 1860.
 Eckert, Johanna, b. April 7, 1765; d. Feb. 10, 1836.
 Eckert, Mary, b. Aug. 15, 1803; d. Aug. 30, 1885.
 Eckert, Jonas, b. Jan. 26, 1797; d. Jan 21, 1843.
 Ellenberger, Jacob, b. Oct. 29, 1812; d. Sept. 8, 1840.
 Fisher, John George, b. Oct. 5, 1763; d. June 19, 1840.
 Fisher, Elizabeth, w. of Henry, b. Dec. 11, 1772; d. Aug. 22, 1833.
 Fitting, Elizabeth, b. Mar. 21, 1765; d. Dec. 29, 1827.
 Fitting, Harman, b. Oct. 17, 1802; d. July 25, 1827.
 Gerberich, John, b. Aug. 16, 1799; d. Aug. 22, 1875.
 Gerberich, Regina, w. of J., b. Oct. 10, 1801; d. Nov. 11, 1869.
 Geesaman, William, b. Sept. 23, 1816; d. Nov. 23, 1863.
 Goodman, John George, b. May 19, 1796; d. July 24, 1861.
 Goodman, Eliza, w. of J. G., b. Dec. 20, 1794; d. Jan. 13, 1871.
 Gruber, John Adam, b. May 30, 1821; d. Feb. 10, 1873.
 Gruber, Maria, b. Jan. 17, 1819; d. Mar. 29, 1887.
 Hetrich, Margaretta, b. Dec. 25, 1769; d. April 4, 1836.
 Hetrich, Philip, b. Feb. 27, 1765; d. Dec 7, 1846.

Hetrich, Henry, b. Aug. 24, 1799; d. July 26, 1857.
 Hetrich Magdalena, w. of H., b. Sept. 29, 1794; d. May 24, 1856.
 Hetrich, Adam, b. Jan. 1, 1802; d. July 10, 1865.
 Hetrich, Anna M., w. of A., b. Aug. 11, 1798; d. Mar. 21, 1870.
 Hetrich, Peter, b. July 22, 1797; d. Sept. 22, 1873.
 Hetrick, Hanna, w. of William, b. Feb. 1, 1816; d. Jan. 4, 1840.
 Hetrick, David, b. June 10, 1828; d. Oct. 28, 1847.
 Hofstart, Johannes, b. June 2, 1760; d. Feb. 28, 1837.
 Heller, John, b. Oct. 19, 1785; d. Nov. 28, 1865.
 Heller, Eve, wf. of J., b. Sept. 9, 1788; d. Nov. 5, 1859.
 Huffnagle, D. B., b. Dec. 7, 1826; d. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Hast, Maria, wf. of George, b. Sept. 16, 1810; d. June 10, 1843.
 Heckert, Daniel, b. April 6, 1836; d. Nov. 7, 1864; company E, 201st regiment, P. V.
 Hoover, Catharine, w. of Andrew, b. Jan. 16, 1799; d. Dec. 7, 1846.
 Keim, Henry, b. April 12, 1764; d. Oct. 26, 1834.
 Keim, Christina, w. of Henry, b. Sept. 6, 1762; d. March 22, 1850.
 Keim, Jacob, b. April 8, 1788; d. March 29, 1883.
 Keim, Elizabeth, wf. of Jacob, b. Jan. 16, 1790; d. Feb. 7, 1851.
 Keim, Benjamin, b. April 3, 1796; d. March 8, 1861.
 Konig, Elizabeth, b. June 18, 1771; d. Aug. 26, 1831.
 Kramer, Samuel, b. Jan. 19, 1805; d. June 21, 1875.
 Kramer, Catharine [Brannon], w. of Samuel, b. May 29, 1794; d. June 3, 1852.
 Kerner, Jonathan, b. Jan. 11, 1809; d. April 19, 1846.
 Kline, Phillip, b. March 18, 1818; d. Sept. 11, 1876.
 Koons, Pricilla, wf. of Thomas, b. Dec. 3, 1827; d. Mar. 12, 1882.
 Lingle, Paul, b. Dec. 29, 1783; d. Oct. 29, 1832.
 Lingle, Elizabeth, wf. of P., b. Aug. 12, 1785; d. Nov. 25, 1865.
 Lingle, Mary, wf. of William, b. Jan. 18, 1806; d. Sept. 5, 1878.

Lingle, Catharine, wf. of Philip, b. Jan. 13, 1793; d. Nov. 30, 1874.
 Lingle, William, Sr., b. Nov. 27, 1807; d. Aug. 10, 1885.
 Lingle, Benjamin, b. Aug. 23, 1811; d. March 9, 1872.
 Lingle, John, b. Oct. 3, 1817; d. Oct. 4, 1884.
 Lingle, Levina, wf. of Henry, b. Sept. 16, 1824; d. Aug. 20, 1854.
 Lingle, Henry F., a. of J. and M., b. April 27, 1857; d. May 27, 1869.
 Lerch, Daniel, b. March 29, 1799; d. July 13, 1876.
 Lesch, Catharine, wf. of D., b. Jan. 31, 1812; d. March 9, 1872.
 Lerch, Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1825; d. Feb. 6, 1847.
 Lungreen, Casper, b. — 1781; d. June 15, 1866.
 Martz, Daniel, b. Dec. 15, 1777; d. April 25, 1851.
 Martz, Mary, wf. of D., b. Mar. 1, 1788; d. May 1, 1851.
 Miller, Christopher, b. Feb. 25, 1802; d. Jan. 2, 1846.
 Miller, Sarah, wf. of C., b. July 3, 1811; d. Sept. 21, 1844.
 McCormig, James, b. Sept. 2, 1805; d. April 30, 1860.
 Mumma, Israel, b. July 10, 1835; d. July 2, 1872.
 Millt, Regina, b. Mar. 15, 1775; d. Oct. 9, 1834.
 Nye, Catharine, wf. of Conrad; b. Feb. 14, 1814; d. Dec. 28, 1886.
 Purman, John, b. Dec. 9, 1769; d. June 9, 1845.
 Purman, Margaret, wf. of Johannes, b. June 21, 1765; d. Mar. 18, 1837.
 Poorman, John, b. Aug. 1, 1800; d. Aug. 24, 1854.
 Poorman, Maria, wf. of J., b. Nov. 26, 1807; d. Oct. 12, 1871.
 Peffley, Peter, b. Feb. 8, 1796; d. Jan. 16, 1862.
 Peffley, Mary, b. Oct. 26, 1803; d. Sept. 23, 1859.
 Peffley, Jacob, b. Oct. 26, 1766; d. Mar. 5, 1856.
 Peffley, Barbara, wf. of J., b. Nov. 8, 1765; d. Jan. 1, 1840.
 Peter, Peter, b. Nov. 1812; d. July 20, 1854.
 Rambler, John P., b. March 7, 1770; d. Sept. 25, 1850.

- Rambler, Eve [Uhrich] wf. of J. P., b. 1779; d. Aug. 25, 1850.
- Rambler, Leonard. b. Feb. 26, 1795; d. Aug. 17, 1870.
- Rambler, Catharine, wf. of Jacob Zehring, w. of Maj. John Shell, b. Mar. 2, 1800; d. Sept. 17, 1885.
- Rambler, Priscilla [Backenstow], w. of L., b. Aug. 25, 1805; d. Mar. 4, 1885.
- Rambler, Henry B., b. Jan. 26, 1824; d. April 2, 1876.
- Rambler, Leonard, s. of L. & P., b. May 26, 1829; d. April 3, 1863.
- Rambler, Margaret Jane, wf. of Benjamin Gingerich, b. July 9, 1838; d. June 23, 1879.
- Rambler, John, s. of L. & P., b. Oct. 23, 1822; d. Mar. 15, 1874.
- Roth [Rhoads], George, b. Aug. 18, 1777; d. July 25, 1856.
- Roth [Rhoads], [Wolf], w. of G., b. Mar. 30, 1778; d. March 9, 1848.
- Roth [Rhoads], Johannes, b. Feb. 13, 1785; d. Feb. 27, 1869.
- Rhoads [Roth], Daniel, b. Dec. 15, 1804; d. Oct. 19, 1882.
- Rhoads, George, s. of G. and C., b. Oct. 2, 1806; d. Sept. 14, 1882.
- Rauch, John, b. May 27, 1771; d. July 25, 1851.
- Rank, John M., b. July 19, 1807; d. May 12, 1874.
- Rank Sarah, wf. of Jno., b. May 17, 1811; d. Mar. 25, 1834.
- Rauch, Barnhard, b. Dec. 7, 1788; d. June 21, 1863.
- Rauch, Sarah, wf. of Barnhard, Sept. 11, 1789; d. Jan. 10, 1845.
- Rauch, Catharine, b. Feb. 8, 1799; d. Nov. 6, 1830.
- Rauch Peter, s. of John and Susannah, b. Mar. 14, 1776; d. Dec. 27, 1844.
- Rauch, Rebecca, d. of Peter and Catharine, b. Apr. 15, 1819; d. Feb. 22, 1845.
- Rauch, Elizabeth, wf. of James, b. Dec. 9, 1819; d. Feb. 18, 1845.
- Rauch, James, b. August 22, 1815; d. Nov. 15, 1855.
- Shell, Major John, s. of Martin, b. Dec. 20, 1790; d. Mar. 27, 1875.
- Shell, Mary, wf. of J., b. Sept. 20, 1805; d. Feb. 9, 1845.
- Shell, John J., b. April 29, 1825; d. Mar. 10, 1861.
- Shell, Lizzie M., b. May 25, 1851; d. Nov. 8, 1873.
- Shell, Jacob M., b. Aug. 1, 1826; d. May 23, 1875.
- Shellhammer, Sarah, wf. of Abraham, b. July 18, 1810; d. April 13, 1875.
- Shellhammer, Catharine, wf. of Thomas, b. Jan 16, 1822; d. April 6, 1867.
- Shellhammer, Catharine, wf. of Thomas, b. July 14, 1845; d. Feb. 11, 1878.
- Stoudt, Anna, wf. of Henry, d. Jan 22, 1866; aged 57 y, 7 mos, 27 days.
- Stoudt, Daniel, b. Sept. 22, 1813; d. Aug. 16, 1876.
- Stoudt, Judith, wf. of William, b. Aug. 8, 1813; d. Sept. 10, 1872.
- Stoudt, Henry, d. Dec. 27, 1863; aged 57 years, 10 months, 26 days.
- Seltzer, Sabina, b. Dec. 28, 1815; d. Oct. 10, 1842.
- Seltzer, Christian, b. Feb. 24, 1819; d. Sept. 4, 1839.
- Seltzer, Jacob, b. Oct. 4, 1788; d. Jan. 14, 1860.
- Seltzer, Elizabeth, wf. of J., b. Oct 16, 1799; d. Oct. 23, 1863.
- Stauffer, Mary C., wf. of Jacob, b. Nov. 20, 1811; d. April 20, 1839.
- Strouse, Catharine, wf. of Benj., b. Oct. 13, 1799; d. April 27, 1874.
- Sollada, Anna M., b. Sept. 3, 1787; d. Sept. 15, 1842.
- Smith, Catharine, wf. of Samuel, b. May 17, 1793; d. Oct. 11, 1841.
- Stable, Jacob, b. Aug. 13, 1805; d. Feb. 7, 1877.
- Tittel, Jacob, b. Aug. 17, 1797; d. July 19, 1834.
- Umberger, John, b. April 6, 1804; d. May 19, 1863.
- Umberger, Barbara, wf. of J., b. Sept. 23, 1806; d. Aug. 21, 1858.
- Uhrich, John, s. of Daniel and Sarah, b. June 1, 1815; d. March 21, 1848.
- Wolf, John, b. April 15, 1785; d. May 29, 1862.
- Wolf, David, b. Mar. 21, 1808; d. Sept. 28, 1838.
- Wolf, Margaret, wf. of J., b. March 31, 1783; d. Aug. 12, 1841.
- Wagner, Eve Catharine, wf. of John, b. Dec. 31, 1790; d. March 13, 1855.
- Yorty, Jacob R., b. Feb. 6, 1828; d. Feb. 13, 1872.
- Zider, Eliza, b. 1759; d. Feb. 25, 1797.
- Zider, Jacob, b. Aug. 2, 1789, d. June 9, 1845.
- Zider, Catharine, d. of J., b. June 24, 1829; d. Feb. 1, 1854.

Zehring, Jacob, b. June 29, 1795; d. Nov. 16, 1854.

Zearing, John, b. Jan. 29, 1832; d. May 19, 1879.

Zearing, Emaline, d. of J. and E., b. Aug. 17, 1854; d. Aug. 7, 1866.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXX.

YE OLDEN INNS OF HARRISBURG.—The following, relating to "Taverns on Market street," were omitted from the series of articles recently published:

A tavern was kept by Mr. Swartz in a building which was demolished by James McCormick, sen., Esq., when he erected the three-story brick residence, now occupied by Einstein Brothers and is No. 223. This tavern was the principal resort for the printers of that day.

A tavern was kept by Peter Huffnagle on Canal street above Market street, was called Green Bay many years since, was afterwards kept by — Lyne & George Schott, William Bomgardner, deceased, who erected a three-story brick hotel on the site. Peter Huffnagle's tavern did not bear a good reputation, and it was said by the old citizens who lived then that when he was buried, the Rev. John Winebrenner conducted the funeral services, and publicly said that "he had gone to Hell." B.

PROFESSOR ESPY.

Some Incidents in the Life of That Distinguished Savant and Meteorologist.

In the "Reminiscences of B. Perley Poore," lately issued from the press, there appears a strange misstatement in a short sketch of the life of the distinguished meteorologist, Prof James P. Espy, to the effect that his education had been so neglected that at the age of seventeen he could not read!" In justice to his parents, people of education, and to his relatives now long passed away, who at different times in the long ago filled important positions in the then centers of learning, I would correct this error.

Mr. Espy was born in Pennsylvania, but when a mere infant his father removed to Kentucky. After a few years, having purchased a tract of land in the beautiful Miami

Valley, he removed to Ohio. While a resident of Kentucky his eldest daughter married Mr. Joseph Simpson, of Mt. Sterling, brother to the late Judge Simpson of the Court of Appeals of that State, and with this sister James Espy remained, for better advantages of education than could be secured at that time in Ohio, and was "at eighteen," a student at Transylvania University in Lexington.

James Espy did not graduate, at least we have no fact to that effect, but after a few years of close application, joined his family in Ohio and commenced the study of law while teaching school in Xenia. He was then near twenty-three years of age. His love for teaching amounted to enthusiasm, and although he completed his law studies, he finally abandoned the idea of choosing the law as his profession and determined to follow the bent of his inclination and become a conscientious instructor of youth.

When Mr. Espy was about twenty-five years of age he decided to return to his native State, where he felt he could avail himself of more abundant facilities for the acquirement of scientific knowledge, from early youth a strong craving of his nature. He went at once to Bedford, and through the influence of his relatives there, was appointed principal of the Academy at Cumberland, Maryland, which position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the intelligent Board of Trustees.

During the first few years succeeding the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Henry and Prof. Espy were intimately associated as co-regents in its management, and between them there always existed a warm friendship. It is not many years since the writer of this sketch sat by Prof. Henry at a charming dinner on K street, opposite the beautiful Franklin Square, when after some pleasant reminiscences of their old association the genial old Professor remarked: "There is no question in my mind but that Prof. Espy should be regarded as the father of the present Signal Service of the United States, his theory of storms having led the way to its establishment and present success," adding that the charts now used in the service were identical (with some slight modifications) with those the old Storm King constructed for use in the Meteorological Bureau of the War Department when he was at its head. This interview occurred in 1875. General Myers, "Old Probabilities," as he

was called, made a similar statement to the writer.

The mineral springs at Bedford, so fashionable a resort fifty years ago, are a lovely spot about one mile from the village. It was often visited by Prof. Espy during the many years of his residence in Philadelphia, where he taught a classical school while investigating the phenomena of the forces of the atmosphere, which led to his discovery of "The Theory of Storms."

An old friend of the Professor, a fellow-scientist, who visited him often at his house on Chestnut street, described to the writer his method of pursuing his atmospherical calculations, which necessarily must be carried on out of doors. The fence inclosing the small yard was of smooth plank, painted white; the yard was filled with vessels of water and numerous thermometers for determining the "dew point." The white fence, when the narrator saw it, was so covered with figures and calculations that not a spot remained for another sum or column.

In 1839 Mr. Espy visited England for the purpose of presenting his theory of storms before the British Association of Science. Sir John Herschel, with other eminent scientists, were present, and received him with cordial greetings and warm appreciation. He spent several weeks most delightfully in many of the "stately homes" of that country, where he and his wife were agreeably entertained. In the autumn of the same year he visited Paris, where a committee had been appointed by the Academy of Science to receive him, presided over by the illustrious Arago, who was enthusiastic in his reception of the storm theory, as presented to them in several lectures of its discoverer. In his address of welcome, Arago remarked that "England had its Newton, France its Cuvier, and America its Espy." Students of nature are usually of serene and happy temperament, and Mr. Espy was no exception to the rule. He never seemed impatient or concerned at the slow recognition of his discoveries as means of practical use in commerce or other national needs. He would say, "I leave all this to the future, sure that its adaptations to the uses of life must one day be seen and acknowledged." He left no children, and but few are now living of his near relatives, but those few remember with reverence the broad charity and earnest purpose of the "Storm King."

M.

AN OLD MILITARY COMPANY.

There are many yet living who recall to mind incidents of their early lives when mention is made of the "Battalion Days" of years ago, when the *patriotic* turned out to show his soldierly tactics on muster day, and the less fortunate to settle old scores, or the lads and lasses to enjoy ginger bread and small beer. Recently we came across a list of the officers and privates of one of the militia companies of three score and ten years ago, and concluded it would not only be interesting to know that there was such a company and who the officers were, but the names of the citizens who resided in that immediate neighborhood.

We give the orthography as we find it, the number opposite indicating the age of the person at that time. The roll is dated 16th May, 1821. The members of this company resided mostly in the vicinity of Hanover Church, or now what is known as East and West Hanover townships, Dauphin county, and East Hanover township, Lebanon county. It was part of the Sixth Division, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, Thomas Walker, Colonel, Ninety-eighth Regiment, and Company Eighth:

Captain.

Daniel Hatton 42.

First Lieutenant.

F. Corbitt 39.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph Wenrich 40.

Ensign.

Peter Forney 25.

Sergeants.

1st, Wm. McBay 28.

2d, Henry Stoner 27.

Drummer.

Michael Balim —

Fifer.

Conrad Hoover —

Privates.

First Class.

John Shoop 32.

John Roads 35.

Michael Killinger 41.

Joseph Barnett 23.

Henry Forney 23.

William Stout 22.

Benjamin Routzon 37.

Johann Houser 26.

Thomas Finney.....	29
Second Class.	
George Rodes.....	44
John Rough.....	35
John Stoner.....	29
John Bletz.....	29
Samuel Kime.....	38
Daniel Wolf.....	32
John Hampton.....	21
Jonathan Battorf.....	24
Henry Ober.....	23
Henry Battorf.....	19
George Shoop.....	20
David Killinger.....	18
Third Class.	
David Rambler.....	24
Henry Plough.....	25
Jacob Stout.....	75
George Geety.....	32
Samuel Stout.....	22
Andrew Murry.....	37
Benjamin Kirme.....	27
Emanuel Cassel.....	26
Peter Hatrich.....	22
Wentel Bomgerden.....	37
Allen Sturgeon.....	25
Andrew Hoover.....	22
Philip Cerrigner.....	—
Benjamin Bottorf.....	20
William Thone.....	41
John Killinger.....	42
Conrad Hix.....	41
Thomas Stewart.....	36
John Baker.....	26
George Kime.....	28
Jacob Rule.....	23
John Reichart.....	44
Philip Nitenour.....	31
Fifth Class.	
Frederick Duey.....	25
Martin Reese.....	29
Joseph Allen, sen.....	—
John Carver.....	28
William Forney.....	—
Reuben Collins.....	43
Henry Jonce.....	19
Jacob Shaefer.....	19
Adam Hatrick.....	18
Sixth Class.	
Leonard Rambler.....	26
John Early.....	42
Jacob Zehring.....	25
William Cassell.....	36
John Miller.....	19
Joseph Herman.....	—
Henry McCormick.....	—
William Cerdeff.....	22

John Porter.....	19
Samuel Hoover.....	—
Thomas Annis.....	18
Seventh Class.	
Thomas Wenrich.....	34
Joseph Shoop.....	26
Joseph Brown.....	24
John Filling, jr.....	25
David Koonse.....	32
George Koonse.....	24
Henry Lemmon.....	44
Peter Geedy.....	20
John Poorman.....	21
Jacob Fisher.....	19
George Hoover.....	—
Henry Floory.....	18
Eighth Class.	
Benjamin Snodgrass.....	31
James Whitmire.....	27
Samuel Wenrich.....	24
Henry Shelleberger.....	32
James York.....	—
George Crum.....	25
John Cassell.....	32
John Shertzner.....	22
Richard Barnett.....	29
Samuel Glessburn.....	22
John Mullholen.....	19
John Allen.....	18
William Balim.....	18
Peter Siders.....	18
Robert Stewart.....	—
Ninth Class.	
David Glessburn.....	25
John Hetrich.....	28
George Pletz.....	32
Thomas Harper.....	23
Stewart Finney.....	40
Thomas Barnett.....	25
Paul Lingle.....	38
Daniel Hall.....	24
Henry Hatrick.....	21
John Reese.....	20
John Hoofnagel.....	21
Jacob Perkey.....	25
Tenth Class.	
John Denun.....	—
Robert Rodgers.....	39
Daniel Lingel.....	24
William Barnett.....	28
Thomas Ripply.....	25
George Fitting.....	21
Jacob Mertz.....	41
John Ennis.....	19
James Fihney.....	18
John McCriess.....	18

Daniel Rutch. —
 Robert Mackerel. 27
 We have in our possession three rolls of
 1826-8, at which time John Early, Esq., was
 Captain. The list at these periods contain
 many new names. E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXI.

DAVID HENDERSON.—Who was David
 Henderson, of Lancaster, resident there in
 December, 1763, at the time of the massacre
 of the Indians by the "Paxtang Boys." We
 have copies of two letters in our possession
 purporting to have been written by him con-
 cerning the affair. We are inclined to the
 belief that the original letters are forgeries.
 Who can satisfy us on this point.

FOSTER.—David Foster, of Derry town-
 ship, d. in February, 1745, leaving a wife,
 Mary, and children, as follows:

- i. John; m. and removed to Rowan coun-
 ty, North Carolina.
- ii. Robert; m. Esther Renick.
- iii. William.
- iv. James.
- v. David.

WILLIAM FOSTER, of Derry, son of the
 foregoing, d. in 1764, leaving his estate to
 his brothers, James, John, Robert and
 David.

CHAMBERS.—James Chambers, of Derry,
 d. in 1762, and left issue:

- i. James; above 14.
- iii. Elizabeth; above 14.
- ii. Sarah; under 14.

JOHN CHAMBERS, of Paxtang, d. in 1771,
 left a wife Margaret (who subsequently
 married Edward Price), and children:

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Robert.
- iv. Israel.
- v. Esther.
- vi. Mary.

ANNT-REVOLUTIONARY CORRES-
PONDENCE.

Letter from Edward Shippen to His Son
 Joseph.

LANCASTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1758.

DEAR SON: I acknowledged the receipt of

your agreeable favour of the 23 ulto., since
 which I have written to you, & sent you all
 the newspapers. You have now Franklin's
 & Bradford's. On the second page of the
 former you'll find the charming account of ye
 defeat of Monsieur Gallissoniere's Fleet at
 Minorca by Admiral Byng. This news ob-
 tains credit in Phila. So Neddy writes me—
 but I wish it was better confirmed.

You must by this time have heard the
 melancholy act of Fort Granville's being
 destroyed—and 19 out of 22 of ye Garrison
 put to the sword! by 500 French and Indians
 I hope your Fort is finished and that you
 have a good stock of ammunition and provi-
 sions. I have not heard one word of Captain
 Lloyd since he left us, nor of Mr. Benly; it
 seems as if they have no encouragement to
 return to you. I wrote so far last night. It
 is now Sunday p. m. and I am told that the
 Indians sat fire to ye Fort by means of
 throwing pine knots out of a trench either
 natural or made by ye Garrison, and after
 killing ye Lieutenant and 3 men in ye attack
 ye Fort surrendered & ye men were made
 prisoners. War was proclaimed last week in
 Phila. Mr. Crayston by whom this goes is
 driving 40 head of cattle to the camp. I
 wish them safe to y'r hands. I hope not-
 withstanding the colonel's and officers, threats
 to ye Governor (who I imagine is much
 chagrined at it) you will all stand your
 ground while you are fully supplied with am-
 munition & provisions—and you can keep the
 men together. The Assembly meets to-
 morrow & the Governor is ready to see them.
 This week will determine the fate of Fort
 Augusta.

MONDAY MORNING, 3 o'clock.

I am this minute called up (by express
 from John Harris, with Col. Clapham's letter
 to the Governor) to get a fresh horse, and as
 Croyston is to set off presently I cannot add
 but that we are well, & give our kind love to
 you both, & my compliments to ye colonel &
 any officer of my acquaintance. I see by
 Jno. Harris's letter, that the Battoes cannot
 pass. Wherefore you may expect I will
 write to the Governor to send you meal by
 horses and I think as it is likely the Indians
 will endeavor to stop y'r communication by
 water or by land by ye River side, I will
 press the Gov'r to order the horses through
 "Toules" Gap, and indeed I have told Cray-
 ston he ought to go up that way with his
 cattle, which he sent out of town last night.
 Your servant Jones came in last night & tells

me that Wm. Henry's brother is on the road with letters from you.

I am, Dear Jo.

Your Loving Father,

EDW. SHIPPEN,

Captain Joseph Shippen to His Father.

FORT AUGUSTA, 2d January, 1758.

Dear & honored Sir:

I was favored with several of y'r affectionate letters, two nights before the major left us, but I can't just now lay my hands on them.

I am sorry for the unfortunate accident in the Academy between Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen's sons. I hope the consequence of the Quarrel will teach that Gentleman to practice more Philosophy in his Discipline for the future.

I believe Capt. Jameson has lent the small Book on Fortifications, you desired me to borrow for you, to Capt. Mercer. However, I will ask him when he comes up with the Battoes, which I suppose will be in the beginning of next week.

I should have been glad to have had the pleasure of tasting some of Mammy's good Minced Pyes and enjoyed all your Companies with the Major at Christmas, but I must content myself with only having had the Honour of feasting on a few *Huckle Berry Minced Pyes*, made by the famous *quondam* Cook of the brave old General Blakeney, plain wholesome Repast!

I shall send down pr. Mr. Bard—who will set off early in the morning—a Draught of Part of the River Susquehanna—to Mr. John Hughes with a letter to him agreeable to my Promise, when he was here. I desired Mr. Bard to shew it to you as he goes thro' Lancaster—and then rowl it up again in the same manner—that it may not receive any damage in Carrying.

I have only now to wish you, Mammy, Sister, the Major and Every one around the Fire Side a very Happy New Year—and hope I may have it in my Power to do so in a long succession of years to come.

I am, with great Esteem, Dear Sir, Your Very Affectionate and Dutiful Son,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jr.

PIONEER SETTLERS

In Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County.

I.

The settlement along the Eastern Branch of the Conestogoe Creek, extending from the Chester County line, westwardly about ten miles, was the third in point of time, within the limits of Lancaster County, being only three or four years behind the Scotch Irish settlement in Donegal, and nine years behind the Palatines along Beaver, Pequea and Muddy Creeks. The principal road through Caernarvon township follows the backbone of a Ridge which divides the waters of the Conestoga on the south, and Muddy run on the north, the latter emptying into the former near the western line of the township. In traveling along this road a fine view is had of the valleys bordering the two streams named. This old highway was contemporaneous with the Paxtang and Philadelphia Road, and in Provincial times was known as the "Horse Shoe Road." It extended from the old Philadelphia and Lancaster road a mile east of Witmer's Bridge, to Coventry and Reading Iron works on French Creek in Chester county.

In giving a list of the settlers I will start at the Chester county line, and go west along the "Horseshoe Road." The entire settlement was Welsh, who belonged to the Established Church of England, and first located in Radnor township, Chester county. For seventy years they maintained their exclusive character. The Weavers, Martins, Sneeders and Sensnicks being the only Germans who pressed them from the west.

The iron barons, Branson, Lardner, Olds, Jacobs and Jenkins, absorbed much of the and owned by the early settlers, and when they had to let go their grip the Germans swept over the township, and now own the finest and best farms within its limits. This old Welsh settlement was the most exclusive and aristocratic in the county. There are very few of their descendants living in the township, and none of them are occupying the proud position of their ancestors. Many distinguished families now widely scattered over the country, however, are descendants of these old settlers.

CADWALADER ELLIS, on October 15, 1718, took up several hundred acres of land

at the southeast corner of the township. He died in 1729, leaving two sons and several daughters. Some of his descendants are now living in Philadelphia.

THOMAS MORGAN, on October 6, 1718, took up six hundred acres of land, north of Ellis, and several other tracts of land. In the year 1721, he purchased four hundred and twenty-four acres of land from Gabriel Davies, which embraced the whole of the tract of land belonging afterwards to Jenkins and to the Bangor church. He conveyed the four hundred acres to David Jenkins, who gave it to his son John Jenkins, in 1723. Prior to 1730 he conveyed to Bangor church, in trust, about one hundred acres of land for the support of the rector and a school. The trustees divided the land into half and three-quarter acre lots, fronting on both sides of the old "horse shoe" road. The church at regular intervals appointed persons to lease and let these lots, which they did in many cases for a period of ninety-nine years. Dwellings were built upon them, and a village grew up, which for fifty years was called "Bangor Church-Town." The place for a hundred years has been known as "Churchtown." This is the true origin of the name. It did not come from the number of churches, nor from a person named "Church." The annual quit rent on each lot was a few shillings. Thomas Morgan m. Elizabeth ——. He died about the year 1744, leaving a widow, and children, as follows:

i. *John*; m. Ruth ——, and had:

1. *Thomas*.

2. *John*.

ii. *Jacob*; m. Rachel (Jones?). He became a distinguished officer in the Revolution. He ranked as Colonel and was the founder of "Morgantown," Berks county, where he resided. He was one of Berks county's most eminent citizens.

iii. *Francis*; resided at Churchtown.

iv. *William*.

Captain David Morgan, of Earl, in 1777, was a grandson.

HUGH HUGHES, on October 6, 1718, took up five hundred and fifty-six acres, on the west side of the Morgan tract, and one hundred acres adjoining, on the north.

JOHN BOWEN, in 1718 took up four hundred and sixty acres, west of the Hughes

tract. He died in May, 1748, leaving a wife, Elizabeth and children as follows:

i. *Evan*.

ii. *Joseph*.

iii. *John*.

iv. *Levy*.

v. *Edward*.

vi. *Jean*; m. Nicholas Hudson.

vii. *Joan*; m. John Ford.

viii. *Anna*.

GABRIEL DAVIES, on November 6, 1718, took up four hundred and fifty-seven acres of land west of the Bowen tract. This tract extended from the south side of the Conestogoe, north to the "Horse Shoe" road, now Churchtown. In 1720 he conveyed four hundred acres to Thomas Morgan, who sold to David Jenkins, of Chester county, who gave the same to his son John Jenkins. Gabriel Davies, after he sold to Thomas Morgan, owned two hundred and fifty-five acres. In July, 1741, he and his wife, Sarah, sold this tract to William Patton, jr., who, in January, 1742, sold the same to John Jenkins. After 1745, Gabriel Davies, who was the pioneer settler of this name, disappears from the Records, and there is no evidence that he left any children. He had brothers, however, in the township. He was one of the founders of Bangor church, and held office in the township.

JOHN JENKINS, in 1723, received four hundred acres from his father, David Jenkins, which was part of the Gabriel Davies tract. As before stated he became owner of the whole of the land owned by Mr. Davies. In the year 1741 he leased and sold a large portion of his land to William Branson.

WILLIAM BRANSON, in connection with Samuel Nutt, owned a furnace on French Creek in 1728. He resided in Philadelphia, where he had a hardware store, and supplied the blacksmiths throughout the Province with iron. In 1741 he erected "Windsor Forge" on the Jenkins tract. In the year 1744 he divided all his land between his daughters as follows:

i. *Rebecca*; m. Samuel Flowers.

ii. ———; m. Bernard Van Lear.

iii. *Hannah*; m. Richard Hockley.

iv. *Elizabeth*; m. Lynford Lardner.

The forge was conducted by these sons-in-laws, and Lynford Lardner moved to Caernarvon and took the management of the iron works. He and Mr. Hockley were relatives of the Penns, and for many years were

councillors and loan commissioners. Both occupied other high positions.

John Jenkins for some years was a clerk at Windsor Forge, and in 1758, his son, David Jenkins, was a clerk for the company. During the Revolution the latter commanded one of the battalions of militia for Lancaster county, and during that period he gradually purchased from the Branson's heirs the forge, and lands, a large number of slaves, and other personal property, and thus became the owner of several thousand acres of land, and the whole of the Gabriel Davies tract. He became one of the richest and most prosperous manufacturers of iron in the State. He married Martha Armor, who lived at Pequea church. Robert Jenkins, his son, carried on the iron business from 1799 to 1848. For many years he was a member of the State Legislature and a member of Congress from 1807 to 1811. He married Catharine, daughter of the Rev. John Carmichael, of Chester county. A great deal of talent was developed in this family. Mrs. Nevin, of Caernarvon Place, Lancaster, I believe, is the only child living.

GEORGE HUDSON took up several hundred acres adjoining the Jenkins tract in 1720. He was the first constable in the township. He died in 1746, leaving his lands to his three sons:

- i. Charles.
- ii. Nicholas.
- iii. William.

JACOB LLOYD took up several hundred acres along the "old road," (he was also called "Light") in 1720. He left five sons and three daughters.

- i. Jacob.
- ii. John.
- iii. Peter.
- iv. Benjamin.
- v. Christian.
- vi. Elizabeth; m. John Lasha.
- vii. Barbara; m. Ulrich Greensbacker.
- viii. Ann; m. John Stoner.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXII.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.—Although the principal object of these historical notes is for local use and interest, yet owing to the

frequent inquiries made from near and afar off, they have become more general in their character, and frequent demand is made for back numbers or series. If any of our readers desire the full series, they can secure them by communicating with the publisher of the TELEGRAPH. Eight parts comprising volume I, and one part of volume II have been published.

EARLY CHURCH RECORD.—In April, 1821, the pulpit of the Methodist Church, in Harrisburg, was blown up by some miscreant. A reward was offered for the arrest of the scoundrel, but it failed to bring anyone to account. * * * * * The corner stone of the Reformed Church, on Chestnut street, was laid June 15, 1821. * * * * * Rev. Mr. Burgess, pastor of the Roman Catholic congregations of Elizabethtown and Harrisburg, preached regularly in the Court House in 1821. * * * * * The Baptist Church, on Front street, was dedicated August 18, 1831, the sermon being preached by the Rev Mr. Crone, of New York city.

PENSION RECORD OF CAPT. WM. GRAY.

Capt. Wm. Gray having died July 19, 1804, which was before the passage of a law for the service only in the Revolutionary War, therefore there is no statement of his military services other than that by his widow Mary when she made her application for a pension dated in July, 1838. She stated that she was living in Sunbury, Penn'a., & was aged 74 years in April last & was the widow of Wm. Gray who was a Captain in the 4th Penn'a regiment of the Continental line & served to the close of the war, but gives no dates or further details of his service or incidents connected therewith. Her marriage to Wm. Gray was Sept. 10, 1784. Jane Brady testifies in July, 1838, that she was 70 years old & was present at their marriage. His commission (which is on file) is dated June 28, 1778, signed by John Jay, Presdt., of Congress, & authorizes his rank as Captain in the 4th regiment of Penn'a from June 3, 1777. In June, 1848, she was living in Sunbury.

William M. Gray testified, in 1838, that he copied in 1831 from an old original family Bible record made by his father, a list of the births of the children of William and Mary Gray, as follows:

- i. Elizabeth; b. April 23, 1786.
- ii. Mary; b. Sept. 3, 1789.

iii. *William M.*; b. Dec. 3, 1792.

iv. *Jackson*; b. Sep. 30, 1796.

Underneath these names follows a record:

Harriet Jane Seely, b. January 22, 1811.

In an opposite column on same leaf is the following:

John Brady, b. March 18, 1762.

Mary Brady, b. April 22, 1764.

William P. Brady, b. April 1, 1766.

Hugh Brady, b. July 27, 1768.

Jane Brady, b. July 27, 1768 (twin to Hugh.)

Robert Brady, b. Sept. 12, 1770.

Agnes Brady, b. Feb. 14, 1773.

Hannah Brady, b. Dec. 3, 1774.

On the opposite side of the leaf, under the heading of Marriages, as follows; Jackson Gray married to Margaretta Jane Carpenter Sept. 3, 1827.

PIONEER SETTLERS

In Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County.

II.

NATHAN EVANS took up several hundred acres of land on the west side of the Jenkins tract in 1730. He built a grist and saw mill on a small stream which empties into the Conestoga just north of the present village of "Beartown." His sons and daughters were grown up when he came to the township. He gave each of his sons a farm shortly after he settled there; was one of the founders, and most liberal contributors to Bangor church and the school belonging to it. An annual quit rent is still paid to the support of that church by the present owner of part of his land near Beartown. Mr. Evans also owned several farms in Chester county; part of the income of which went to support schools in Chester county. He died in 1761, leaving wife, Susannah, and children as follows:

i. *Nathan*; m. and had issue:

1. *Nathan*.

2. *David*.

3. *John*.

4. [a dau.]; m. ——— Edwards.

ii. *John*.

iii. *James*; m. Elizabeth ———, and had issue:

1. *Hiram*.

2. *Rebecca*.

3. *Nathan*.

4. *William*.

Some of the descendants of Hiram own part of the old homestead lands. There are descendants of James living in Columbia, Penna.

iv. *Ann*; m. Eleazer Evans, and had:

1. *John*.

2. *David*.

v. *Mary*; m. Thomas Nicholas.

WILLIAM DAVIES, EDWARD DAVIES, JOHN DAVIES, PHILIP DAVIES took up large tracts of land along "Muddy" Run in 1719.

HUGH DAVIES, DAVID DAVIES, REES DAVIES, THOMAS DAVIES, ZACCHEUS DAVIES, settled in the same neighborhood. These families were related, and some of them were doubtless related to Gabriel Davies, previously named, as that name was continued in many of these families.

David Davies was a store keeper, and probably resided along the Horse Shoe or Paxtang Road. This was prior to the date of any of the villages in Earl or Caernarvon. Several of the Davies lived at "Big Spring" near the mouth of Muddy Run.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq., and JOHN EDWARDS, in 1719 took up about fifteen hundred acres of land, now in East Earl, at and west of the mouth of "Muddy Run." They occupied the extreme western limits of the Welsh settlement, whose further advance in that direction was completely shut off by the Weavers, Martins and Sneeders, all Palatinates. They not only held their lands then, but now their descendants are still in possession. Thomas Edwards, settled in Earl in 1719. He was then one of the justices for Chester county, and also a member of the General Assembly. When Lancaster county was organized, he was appointed one of the Common Pleas Justices, a position he held for more than twenty years. The records of the Courts show that he was one of the most industrious, and attentive Justices of the Court. His signature and the records and orders made by him in person upon the official records, indicate that he was a person well educated, and of more than ordinary intelligence. He resided about twenty miles from the court house. It is known that he frequently walked that distance barefooted. For many years he was a member of the General Assembly. He was over sixty years of age when he settled in Lancaster county. He was not a thrifty person, and was probably "land poor." When he purchased his

land he gave mortgages to the "Loan Commissioners" payable in small amounts, running many years. He defaulted in these payments. He was probably a favorite with the Penns, and so was allowed to remain on the land without foreclosure. This was not, however, to continue always. I find that on September 26th, 1745, that his friend, John Kinsey, then speaker of the Assembly, and one of the most prominent men in the Province, paid the "Loan Commissioners" the whole of Mr. Edwards' indebtedness; whereupon, on the same day, Thomas Edwards and his wife Elizabeth, conveyed the whole of their estate to Mr. Kinsey, upon condition that they could remain upon the land during their lives. He deeded back to them for life & Mr. Kinsey died intestate leaving sons:

- i. James,
- ii. Philip,
- iii. Thomas,

These sons, on 12th June, 1761, conveyed the whole of the Edwards land to JAMES KEIMER who then lived in "Cumry" township, Berks county, upon the condition that Keimer should pay the several sums which Mr. Edwards owed the commissioners, and upon the same conditions named by Mr. Kinsey in his deed to Edwards. Mr. Keimer moved upon the Edwards land and remained there until after the Revolutionary war. His deed was a Trust deed. He complied with its provisions, and became owner in fee. His neighbors were Henry and John Carpenter and Evan Edwards. It is probable that Mrs. Keimer was in some way connected with the Edwards'. James Keimer was a very prominent person. He was an active member of Bangor Church, and was chosen one of the Trustees to lease the Glebe lands belonging to the church, a position he held for many years, and as late as 1777. James Keimer's wife's name was ELIZABETH. They did not reside in "Cumry" township prior to 1758, nor in "Caernarvon." When Mr. Keimer took the Edwards Trust, in 1761, he borrowed one thousand pounds from William Humphries, of Philadelphia.

REES DAVIES died in 1751, leaving children:

- i. Gabriel.
- ii. Zaccheus.
- iii Sarah; m. ——— Darlington.
- iv. David.

Zaccheus Davies, sr., married a sister of Rees Davies.

GABRIEL DAVIES, son of Rees Davies, died in 1804, leaving children:

- i. Jean.
- ii. Margaret.
- iii. Archibald.
- iv. George.
- v. John.

Gabriel Davies married Jane Douglass, daughter of Archibald Douglass, of Salisbury township, who was a member of St. John's church ("compass.") Mr. Davies is buried at that church. (See Hamilton articles.) This is the Gabriel Davies asked for in "Notes and Queries."

JENKIN DAVIES and Mary, his wife, were the parents of Zaccheus Davies and John Davies. They conveyed to Zaccheus Davies, in 1747, three hundred and seventy-five acres, being the eastern part of a much larger tract. He owned a grist and fulling mill.

ZACCHEUS DAVIS was one of the Justices of Common Pleas, and was a very active patriot during the Revolution. He died in 1787, and left children:

- i. Zaccheus.
- ii. Jenkin, who had three sons.
- iii. Dinah; m. first, Thos. Kennedy; secondly, ——— Percel; her children were:

- 1. Hannah.
- 2. Zaccheus.
- 3. Sarah; m. ——— Kyle.
- 4. Mary; m. ——— Scott.

iv. Sarah; m. first, ——— Felmer, by whom she had one son, Thomas Davies; m. secondly, ——— Ferree, by whom she had:

- 1. James.
- 2. Elizabeth.
- v. Ann; m. Willis Davies; and had:
- 1. Zaccheus.
- 2. Sarah; m. ——— Byne.

vi. Elizabeth; m. Thomas Carter.

viii. Mary; m. ——— Park; and had:

- 1. Ollah.
- ix. Hannah; m. John Gordon.

JOHN EDWARDS died in 1790, leaving a wife Sarah (who was a sister of Rees Davies) and children:

i. Dinah; m. William Smith, Esq., who in connection with his brother Thomas, built Martie Furnace and Forge in 1755; he was sheriff in 1757; removed to New Holland and was a justice until his decease in 1806; he left children:

- i. William.
- ii. Mary.

- iii. Sarah.
- iv. Lydia.
- v. Edward.
- vi. Margaret.
- vii. Rebecca.

This family were intermarried with Zachaeus Davies' family, and Gabriel Davies, who married Miss Douglass.

EDWARD DAVIES died intestate about 1760, and left one daughter, *Mary*, who also married a Davis; she left:

- i. James.
- ii. Davis.
- iii. Ann.
- iv. Sarah.

v. Jane; m. Robt. Good and had:

- 1. Jean, m. Jonathan Jones; removed to Kenhawa county, Va.

The late John Zell, Esq., of Churchtown, married the widow of James Davies, who was the father of the late Edward Davies, member of Congress, and the grandfather of Hon. H. G. Strong's wife.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXIII.

FOSTER (*N. and Q. clxxx*).—It was not Robert Foster, son of David Foster, of Derry, who married Esther Renick, but Robert Foster, son of John Foster, of Hanover. This surname is variously written—although properly Forster.

JUDGE ADDISON, of Western Pennsylvania, was regarded by one of the ablest and purest minded jurists of the State. During high party feeling he was impeached and removed from the Bench, one of the most infamous legislative crimes in our history. He died in 1807, and our local newspapers mention that he was a native of Ireland, of Scotch parentage. The Washington (Pa.) *Observer* of the 9th instant through a communication states that he was born in Scotland. This may be true, but in the absence of the family record we are inclined to take the contemporary account.

THE GRAHAM FAMILY.

The following memoranda are taken from our note books. They are simply excerpts and we print them merely for reference here-

after. The Grahams settled principally in Hanover although there was a family in Paxtang, and also one in Derry. In the old records the name is variously written, Grimes, and Grames. It is an old Scotch Family and representatives were among the earliest in the planting of Ulster, and of the first emigration from Ireland to Pennsylvania. The families in Virginia and the Carolinas come from this stock. Although they have long since passed out from this section to the South and West, they have been a representative people.

Among the first warrantees of land in Paxtang township, were John Graham in 1733, James Graham in 1737 and Michael Graham in 1746. In Derry township we have Sarah Graham, widow of John, in 1737; while in Hanover township we have John Graham in 1737 and James Graham in 1740,

1. JOHN GRAHAM, of Hanover, d. in January, 1743-4, leaving a wife and children:

- i. William.
- ii. John; m. Eleanor ———.

James Dixon and Rev. Richard Sankey were witnesses to the will, of which Rev. Sankey and Brice Innis were the executors.

2. JAMES GRAHAM, d. in November 1745, leaving a wife, and children among others:

- i. James.
- ii. Mary.

3. JOHN GRAHAM, d. in 1753, leaving his estate to his sons:

- i. William, m. Jean ———.
- ii. John, m. Jean ———.

It is probable this was the son of the first John mentioned.

4. JOHN GRAHAM, whose parentage is not known, d. in December 1763, leaving his estate to his wife Margaret and brothers and sisters as follows:

- i. George.
- ii. Robert.

iii. ——— m. Nicholas Brotherton and had Jennett.

- iv. James.
- v. William.

5. JOHN GRAHAM, of whose death we have no record. His wife, Jean, d. Jan. 2, 1810, aged 51 years. Their children were:

- i. Martha.
- ii. Eleanor; m. Andrew Forster.
- iii. Esther

iv. Henry; m. Elizabeth Ferguson, and had John, Jean and Moses.

6. JAMES GRAHAM, b. in 1730; d. March

22, 1786; and is buried in Hanover church graveyard. He left a wife, Agnes, and brothers and sisters as follows:

i. *John*; dec'd., leaving William, James and John, dec'd., who left James.

ii. *Martha*; m. ——— Graham (?) and had Ann, William and James. She may have been only a sister-in-law, for further on in his will, he speaks of his sister Martha Graham and her children: *Mary*, m. ——— Young; *Jenny*, m. ——— Irwin; *William*, *Martha*, m. ——— Black; *John*, *Ann* and *Samuel*.

iii. *Elizabeth*; m. ——— Innis, and had *Elizabeth*, deceased; *Ann*, m. ——— Irwin; *Rachel*, m. ——— Sterrett, and *Mary*, m. ——— Green.

iv. *Ann*, m. ——— Henderson, and had *Mary* m. ——— Smith, *Samuel* and *John*.

v. *Alexander*; m. and had *Ann* m. Thomas Bell.

vi. *Margaret*; m. and had *Jenny* Bell and *Ann* Crawford.

This family was intermarried with many of the prominent Scotch Irish families in Hanover.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Extracts Taken from the Life of John Kean, of Harrisburg.

I.

[A daughter of Judge Kean, some time before her death, placed the following in my hands, desiring that a copy of it, after arrangement, should be preserved in the library of the Dauphin County Historical Society. I was informed that the extracts were made at random, and without regard to order of time, from a much more extended and elaborate MSS. which it was intended should be destroyed. This appears to have been done, as no trace of the original could be found after her death. In preparing this interesting paper for printing and publication, a complete copy of the transcript handed to me is preserved for the use of local or general historians.

A. BOYD HAMILTON.]

Not from hope or wish to live in the registry of posterity; not from any desire to tell the world who or what I am or have been, but merely that my family and descendants, if any survive me, may be enabled to have a wish gratified, which has often obtruded itself on my mind, namely, a desire

to know what kind of man my father was. No preface or apology is necessary, because I do not intend this shall ever be read by any other than my own near relations, who, with the mantle of friendship, will cover the errors from the public eye, and who will not find its recitations of sufficient value for the world to notice. A plain, unvarnished narrative of facts is all I shall attempt.

My father and mother were both natives of Ireland. They both at a very early age came to Pennsylvania and settled near Philadelphia. My mother's maiden name was Mary Duulap. I was born in the city of Philadelphia on the third day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, in a house a few doors south of Christ church, on Second street. I was sent to an English and mathematical school at Germantown, six miles from the city. I was consigned to the care of this teacher for the first rudiments of education. (1)

My father carried on business in the city of Philadelphia upon an extensive scale, engaged in shipping shoes and leather to Spanish ports and elsewhere. He was successful for a time, but when the storm of war commenced in 1774, he found a change, closed his accounts, paid his debts, and he and several others removed their families to Middletown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in order to have them out of danger, while they returned and served as militia men when they were needed. He was a *captain* and almost always in active service, except when he had camp fever.

When in service, part of his time was occupied as guard to keep the British out of Philadelphia. As there was no money for expenses incurred by the soldiers, he advanced as much as he could spare, to assist in paying the men of his company. He was never repaid this loan, I do not suppose he expected to be. Instead he was given papers entitling him to wild land in Virginia. This land was not supposed to be worth looking after and its title lapsed for want of attention. He thought he had done his duty, and was willing to be poor for the cause of Liberty, and the safety of his adopted country.

Middletown was then, in 1774, a small village at the junction of the Susquehanna river and Swatara creek, in what is now Dauphin, but then was Lancaster county.

He sold his house and lot in Middletown in 1777, and also a farm he owned in Shearman's Valley, Cumberland county. He pur-

chased a farm at the "Round Top," [near Middletown] living there several years. Sold that and bought a house and lot, in [what was afterwards] "Wormleysburg," in Cumberland county, lived there some time and then bought a lot and house on the corner of Walnut street and River alley, Harrisburg. He died there in 1801.

In 1779 being then 18 years of age, the time young men were enrolled in the militia, I was put on the roll for duty. In ten days thereafter I was called to serve my country. My recollection is perfect, of the joy with which the tidings were received by me. We were soon fitted for the expedition, and our company, commanded by Capt. Robert McKee (2), marched to rendezvous. My joys were, however, embittered in seeing what a struggle it cost my parents to part with an only son, perhaps never to see him more. They, however, bid me go, telling me that it was the cause of God and my country, and that they trusted His all-protecting providence would restore me again to them in safety.

Soon after Gen. Washington was attacking Lord Cornwallis in Virginia, and had ordered a large detachment of the militia, to awe the British army in New York, to prevent them supporting Cornwallis in Virginia. This order did not reach our company for a long time, but as we went on we met parts of the detachment returning. We proceeded to the Delaware river, when we were ordered to take a number of prisoners from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and guard them there during our full tour of duty, which we did, but were therefore prevented from signaling ourselves on the field of glory.

My parents were of the strictest order of the Covenanters. I was brought up in a pious and religious manner. I was astonished beyond measure at the wickedness and profanity of the world, but neither those with whom I was associated or the impetuosity of youth could make me entirely forget the sage maxims and prudent counsel received from my parents.

Notes.

1. CAPTAIN JOHN KEAN, born in the province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1728; emigrated in 1742, when 14 years of age, with some relatives of his family; established his business at Philadelphia about 1760; died at Harrisburg in 1801 at the age of 73. Captain Kean married in 1760 Mary Dunlap, born in

1721; came to Philadelphia 1735; died at Harrisburg in 1819, aged 98 years. Their only descendant was General John Kean, author of these reminiscences. Mr. Kean, the elder, was a tanner by trade; and many persons are yet living who were acquainted with his very aged widow, who died in the house now numbered 306, on Market, near Third street, Harrisburg.

2. ROBERT MCKEE, of Derry, was an officer in the Pennsylvania militia from 1777 to 1781. He was born in what is at present Conewago township, Dauphin county, near Conewago creek, and died on a beautiful farm he owned there. He was known as "Col. McKee," as there was a cousin Robert in the same township, who was known as "Captain McKee." The first named d. in 1794; his wife Isabella Sample prior to 1816, and their children were:

i. James; d. s. p.

ii. John; d. s. p.

iii. Robert; d. s. p.

iv. Henry; d. s. p.

v. Sample; m. and removed to Western Pennsylvania.

vi. Isabella; m. David Dempsey, of Venango.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXIV.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Extracts Taken from the Life of John Kean of Harrisburg.

II.

My father placed me with a Mr. Clunie (3) in Hummelstown, Dauphin County, a storekeeper, with whom I continued to reside for two years. My salary was one hundred dollars per year and a suit of clothes, with my boarding. My employment was that of book keeper and store assistant. Being master of the German language was also of very great service to me. Mr. C. carried on an extensive business in which I found constant employment. Having by reading and industry acquired some knowledge of conveyancing, a knowledge much wanted in that part of the country, I determined to make my acquirements serviceable to the community and profitable to myself, by writing deeds, wills,

mortgages, etc., which was done at night after the business of the day was over and very frequently employed me until midnight. By this kind of industry my salary was more than doubled in clear cash.

In 1785, my old friend, Mr. Clunie, having been appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, excise officer for the county, at his request I undertook the duties as his Deputy at the county town. I removed to Harrisburg the 22d of April, 1785, where from the vast numbers of people crowding to this new place and no houses being yet erected, I was compelled to take lodgings with a Dr. Sterling a mile above town. In the beginning of June, 1785, I entered into partnership with Mr. Clunie in storekeeping at Harrisburg. We erected a house and in August opened shop—our sales quite equalled our expectation.

On the first of May, 1786, I married Mary Whitehill, daughter of the Honorable Robert Whitehill, of Cumberland county. Before our honeymoon was ended, my fellow townsmen set about framing a system of police for the rising town and elected me a justice of the peace, an office altogether unthought of, not looked for, nor solicited by me; indeed, I knew nothing of the design until the evening of the election, on the 20th of June, 1786. I was, however, commissioned and entered upon the duties of the office. From this period I may date any troubles I have had in life, having been selected to office in preference to many others. As I could no longer attend the store, Mr. Clunie and myself dissolved partnership in the September following.

In December, 1786, having taken a house at the corner of Market and Second streets, I commenced a small store. Finding rents extravagantly high, we concluded to purchase. This purchase was a lot and small frame house on the corner of Walnut and Second streets, for one hundred and seventy-five pounds. To this we removed in April, 1787. In the fall of this year I was elected County Commissioner, in which office, by endeavoring to reform some abuses in the handling of public moneys, I raised a hornets' nest, which to this day has done me every mischief. I, however, persevered in the system which appeared best calculated for the interests of those who had appointed me, regardless of either praise or censure.

The adoption of the Federal Constitution

about this time engaged the attention of every one who in any degree regarded the interests of his country. An acquaintance with Mr. ———, a gentleman in office, gave me frequent opportunities of hearing his opinion on political subjects. I revered his talents and eagerly attended to his arguments, all of which went to prove that the members of the Convention aimed only to make a form of Government which should tend to aggrandize themselves. Of course when the new Constitution appeared I was prepared to view it with a scrutinizing eye. On first reading, the dreadful features predicted did not appear to be in it, but I saw parts ill calculated for the meridian of Pennsylvania. These I at once considered as international blemishes, never considering that to give and to take must alone be principles on which a Government could be formed to suit so wide extended a country as the United States, the inhabitants of which differed from each other widely in laws, manner, and religion. My political ideas of that time did not extend beyond the circle of Pennsylvania, and I absurdly thought that a Government suited to that State would be the form best suited to the whole Union. (5.) Experience has since taught me better, and although the Constitution of the United States has some defects, as no human work is without them, I now believe it to be the best form of Government upon earth, and better calculated to insure an equal participation of equal rights than any other form. My former sentiments of distrust of those who made it are changed into admiration of their wisdom and virtues.

In 1787 I lost my wife, and the course of my life was changed. I quit business and became deeply interested in the progress of schools, churches, fire companies, a library, improvement of streets and other needful improvements. (6) I sold my house for £482 and purchased between Chestnut street and Market Square, fronting on Second, for £510, one-half of which I conveyed a few days afterwards to Alexander Beryhill, Esq., (7) for £360 thus I had as good a lot as any. On the 10th of December, 1789, I was again married, to Jane Hamilton, daughter of Captain John Hamilton, one of the largest merchants in this part of Pennsylvania. This union has always been a great blessing to me, and I am sincerely thankful that it has been an unalloyed happiness to myself and my family.

I began to build in 1793, and in 1795 we removed into the new house. In 1792, without solicitation on my part, Governor Mifflin sent me a commission as associate judge. I never knew who to thank for this act of friendship; the Governor did not know me, and some person must have recommended me to him. My legal qualifications were very inadequate to the proper discharge of the duties of my new station, but considering that a good exterior might be serviceable, I purchased a black suit and sixty dollars worth of law books. Nature had furnished me with a frowning look, which, with a black suit on, was construed into a wise one, and I did my duty as well as my associates.

In 1793 Harrisburg was visited with an epidemic disease much resembling yellow fever, which carried off great numbers. My worthy and good friend Mr. Hamilton was among the first to fall. I felt it most severely from a sincere affection for the man, I was his partner and son-in-law, and I say he was a first rate citizen, a perfectly upright and honest merchant, under a due sense of the responsibility of this opinion (8).

Notes.

3. JAMES CLUNIE, son of James and Elizabeth Clunie, was a native of Scotland, born in 1761. He was brought up as a merchant, and towards the close of the Revolution established himself in business with his father at Hummelstown. It is more than probable that he saw service in the war for Independence. Sometime after the death of his father he removed to Harrisburg. He was appointed October 3, 1785, collector of Excise for Dauphin county, at the same time holding the office of Agent for Forfeited Estates. He was elected sheriff, commissioned 20th October, 1788, and upon the resignation of David Harris appointed by Governor Mifflin February 23, 1792, one of the Associate Judges of the county. He died suddenly at Harrisburg September 14, 1793. Judge Clunie was an intelligent, high minded gentleman, and very popular among the people. His appointment to the Bench was warmly pressed by them against the bitter opposition of the leading politicians. The Governor, however, did not hesitate in commissioning Mr. Clunie. He resided at the corner of Front and Walnut streets at his death. This property is now the residence of James McCormick, Esq.

This lot was numbered 49, and extended

from Front street to River alley. The following is a copy of the settlement made with the executors of Harris:

"James Clunie, to Lott No. 49, April 14, 1785, Dr.	£100.0.0
To interest thereon to the present time, being 7 years.	42.0.0
	£142.0.0

Credit Mr. Clunie with the balance on account, this day exhibited, against the estate of John Harris, deceased.	8.2.6
	£133.18.0

June 27, 1792.

[Signed in a fine open hand.]

JAMES CLUNIE."

The original cost of the lot was \$266 67. Gen. Hanna, William Maclay, Alexander Graydon, Adam Boyd, Andrew Gregg all spelled lot with a double "t," and balance with double "l."

4. ROBERT WHITEHILL, b. July 24, 1735, in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Penna; d. April 8, 1813, in Pennshoro' township, Cumberland county, son of James and Rachel (Cresswell) Whitehill. He was a pupil of the Rev. Robert Smith, who was called to preach at Pequea church in the year 1750, purchased a farm adjoining the Whitehills and established a classical school. Robert was also a pupil of Rev. Francis Alison's school at New London Cross Roads. About the year 1772 he removed to Cumberland county two miles west of Harrisburg, the site of the present orphans' school, where he resided until his death. He married in 1757, Eleanor Reed, daughter of Adam Reed, Esq., of Hanover; they had eight children, of whom *Mnry* m. Judge Kean, *Rachel* m. Alexander MacBeth, and *Elizabeth* m. Richard M. Crain. Mr. Whitehill in 1779 represented his county in the Supreme Executive Council, and in 1784 chosen to the General Assembly. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, of which instrument he was one of the most formidable opponents, and one of the leaders in the Harrisburg conference of 1788. He was a fluent speaker, logical and forcible, and it is to be regretted that his remarks during the debates were not reported by Lloyd, who seems only to have taken down the remarks of those favorable to the Constitution. Mr. Whitehill served in the Council of Cen-

sors and as a delegate to the first and second Constitutional conventions of the State. Under that of 1790 he was elected member of the House of Representatives from 1797 to 1801, of the Senate from 1801 to 1804, of which latter body he was speaker. In 1805 he was elected to Congress, and continued to be a member thereof until his death. His remains are interred in Silvers Spring Presbyterian graveyard.

5. Mr. Kean was a member of "the Harrisburg Conference" in September, 1788, which suggested many amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Most of them were adopted in a few years, and gave the Constitution the popularity which it has since enjoyed. This conference was composed of experienced and educated gentlemen from most of the counties of the State. Amongst its members were Findley of Westmoreland, Whitehill of Cumberland, Smilie of Washington, Gallatin of Fayette, Hanna and Kean of Dauphin, and Bryan and McClenachan of Philadelphia, all gentlemen of acknowledged ability.

6. Mr. Kean was the second treasurer of the Presbyterian congregation, president of the first fire company, an original manager of the Library company, and after the death of John Harris and John Hamilton a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy with Adam Boyd and Dr. John Lither.

(7.) ALEXANDER BERRYHILL, son of Andrew Berryhill, was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, in 1738. He secured a good education, served in the war of the Revolution, and was prominent and influential in the organization of the new county of Dauphin. He became one of the first residents of Harrisburg on its being laid out in 1785, and after its incorporation as a borough he was appointed one of its justices of the peace by Gov. Mifflin. He was one of the burgesses of the town in 1794, and signed the address to President Washington on his way westward to quell the so-called Whiskey Insurrection. He died at Harrisburg September 7, 1798 at the age of sixty years. Mr. Berryhill was an excellent penman and many of his papers still extant are models of chirography.

8. JOHN HAMILTON, the only child of John Hamilton and Jane Allen, daughter of Robert Allen, was born in Chester county in 1749; married Margaret, daughter of Hon. Hugh Alexander, born 1754, married 1772.

Mr. Hamilton was one of the earliest purchasers from Harris. Erected a store house on the line of what is now known as Mulberry street, between Second and Third streets, as early as 1770; was the first who, on a well organized system, "packed over the mountains" to Pittsburg; a captain of horse in the Revolution; farmer, merchant, miller, in everything enthusiastic, energetic, intelligent. His education was good, his judgment clear; in person erect, quite six feet in height; a florid, handsome man. His residence was on Front street, corner of Blackberry alley, having paid the high price of £120 for his lot March 3, 1786. Three days after his opposite neighbor, Henry Fulton, paid a like amount for his. Harris notes these transactions as unusual, as both fee and ground rent were extinguished in a single payment. His estate is rated on the Mill Purchase £53 14. He died and is buried at Harrisburg. This marriage of Mr. Kean, made him brother-in-law to John and Hugh Hamilton, Moses Maclean, James Alricks, Jacob Spangler, all prominent and respectable gentlemen.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXV.

DEAD TOWNS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We are preparing sketches of the following "Dead Towns" in this State and would be glad to secure such information as may throw additional light upon the subject: Buelah, in Cambria county, Tuetonia, in McKean county, Asylum, in Bradford county, and that mushroom of a day, Pit Hole City.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—From our note books we cull the following record of deaths of soldiers of the Revolution:

Samuel Cochran, d. in Middle Paxtang township, Dauphin county, April 8, 1816, aged 84 years, a soldier of Quebec.

James Dixon, d. in Hanover township, Dauphin county, January, 1824.

Captain Patrick Hayes, of the Revolution, d. at Pine creek, Lycoming county, Pa., April 16, 1813.

Col. Samuel Hogdon, an officer of the Revolution, d. at Philadelphia. June 9, 1824.

William Hall, of the First City Troop of

Philadelphia, d. December 10, 1831, aged 80 years.

William Kersey, d. June 30, 1821, in Chester county, in his 76th year.

Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia, d. July 6, 1825, in his 80th year.

Joseph McClelland, d. at Mifflintown, February 24, 1813, at an advanced age.

Gen. David Mead, d. at Meadville, August 23, 1816, aged 64 years.

Dr. Samuel McCroskey, d. at Carlisle, September 4, 1818, aged 67 years.

Andrew Osman, a soldier of the Revolution, d. at Millersburg, September 2, 1826, in his 67th year.

Gen. William Reed, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, d. June 15, 1813, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county.

George Shiley, d. at Harrisburg, April 11, 1824, aged 83 years.

Capt. John Stoner, d. at Harrisburg, Thursday morning, March 24, 1825, aged 78 years.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Extracts Taken from the Life of John Kean, of Harrisburg.

III.

In 1796, I entered into partnership with Mr. John Elder, in the purchase of a New Market Forge and lands, at the price of £22,000, four thousand to be paid in hand and one thousand pounds the first day of May following, the remainder in heavy payments in the spring of 1797. We took possession in 1797. I removed my family to the Forge. We were as industrious and attentive as men could be, but had clouds and difficulties to struggle with. I was still in the Senate. *

I determined never to run but willing to serve my constituents; and was re-elected in 1798 by a majority of 3,651 votes. I had still one year to serve of the period for which I was last elected, but was fully determined at the end of that period to retire and never again to be found in the walk of Legislative life. While under the influence of this determination, about the first of October, 1805, the Governor, Mr. McKean, sent for me and offered me the station of Registrar General of the accounts of the Commonwealth which after a few days hesitation I accepted, and on the 15th day of October, 1805, was commissioned and sworn into office in which ca-

capacity I yet serve, with no intention of remaining longer than the present Governor's term which expires in 1808. Having accepted the office of Registrar General, I began to do precisely what ought to have done make a calculation on the cost, I argued to take it. The salary was \$1,666 67. I could not remove the family to Lancaster, and live upon that salary—so fixed them at Palmyra, and betook myself to Lancaster, where I was very lonely, but was politely and hospitably welcomed.

In the year 1791 the Assembly appointed me, in conjunction with Robert Harris (10) and Michael Kapp (11), commissioners to build a court house and public offices at Harrisburg. This we undertook and completed. By the act of Assembly, which authorized the erection of the building, three thousand pounds were appropriated for that purpose, and our compensation for constructing and superintending was 6 per cent. on the moneys expended. About this time strong hopes were entertained that the seat of government would be removed to Harrisburg, and by the advice of almost everybody in the county we laid our plans so large as to accommodate the Legislature in case they should choose to remove to that place, and in consequence of this enlargement the building cost £5,327.49. My enemies immediately laid hold on this, and although [here are some names erased] had advised it, with many others, said I had squandered upwards of £2,000 of the public money. They carefully left out the name of Robert Harris, who went hand in hand with me in all this business. Mr. Kapp, the other, stood aloof and wished success to the prosecutors, for I had offended him by preventing him from being coroner when he ran for it.

This charge was handed to the court, who appointed auditors. The commissioners and grand jury had settled and approved the accounts, and from their knowledge of the troubles we had, allowed us two per cent. more on the monies expended over the £3,000 than had been allowed by the act on that sum. We had, in the course of the business, paid out considerable sums for which we had no vouchers; but had our accounts, and thus satisfied the commissioners that they had been really and necessarily expended, for which they allowed under the denomination of clerk hire 83 dollars. Both of these items the auditors struck off and ordered them to be refunded. I refused and the

business was left to the court and a jury specially called for the purpose, who ordered us to repay two per cent. on the monies spent over £3,000 and the 83 Dollars which had been allowed for contingent expenses, *which we did.*

In the summer of 1794 we were proceeding with building the Court House, when the inhabitants of the western part of the State exhibited symptoms of extreme dissatisfaction with the operations of the law of Congress for raising and collecting an internal excise. In Europe, from whence perhaps one-half of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania had emigrated, excise laws were extremely odious. They had been there engines of oppression in the hands of the Government, and the moneys raised by them had been seen and known to be principally wasted in the collection, and thus the mere tools and minions of arbitrary Governments were fattening on the spoils of the laboring and industrious. In addition to this, an attempt of the British ministry to lay an excise on the American Colonies had been the cause of the war, which terminated so gloriously in the independence of the United States. A knowledge of these things induced the people of Pennsylvania to hate the very name of Excise. They did not reflect on the difference between having indirect taxes of this description forced on them by an arbitrary master and of laying them on themselves through the medium of their own Representatives. I saw the rising dissatisfaction and viewed the probable event with horror in a Government framed by the people themselves. To oppose the operation of any law by force was folly in the extreme, and suggested to my mind fears that a Republican Government could not in any nation long exist. The coal of discord was blown by two descriptions of persons very different in their views and intentions. * * * * *

In addition to those two parties sounding the trumpet of discord, the sober but honest class of citizens had been alarmed at the official insolence displayed by the collectors, and by seeing men thrust into those employments whose honesty was doubted and whose poverty was conspicuous, but who now revelled in wealth which every body knew could not be their own. I at once perceived the propriety and necessity of supporting the Government, though I did not approve of the law, yet was determined to support it until we could have it regularly

repealed by law. In this disposition, and with the most patriotic views, was I endeavoring to reason this folly down, when news arrived that the Western people were in arms, and opposed and maltreated some collectors. Nothing was now heard but drums and warlike preparations, drafts were ordered from the militia, and a formidable army was forming to march against our deluded brethren of the west.

Notes.

9. JOHN ELDER was the second son of the Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, b. August 3, 1757, d. April 27, 1811, and is buried in Paxtang church graveyard. He served in the Revolution as an ensign in Col. Burd's battalion; was deputy surveyor in 1780, and sheriff of Dauphin county from 1794 to 1797. He was an enterprising man, erecting the first steel plant in this State at Middletown, but like the forge it did not prove a successful business. His wife was Elizabeth Awl, daughter of Jacob Awl, of Paxtang.

10. ROBERT HARRIS, son of John Harris the founder of Harrisburg, was born at Harris' Ferry, Sept. 5, 1768, and d. there Sept. 3, 1851. He filled various positions of honor, apart from the commission referred to by Mr. Kean. During the war of 1812-14, he was paymaster of the Pennsylvania troops, and upon the removal of the State government from Lancaster was one of the commissioners for fixing the location of the Capitol buildings at Harrisburg. He served in Congress two terms from 1823 to 1827. He was one of the most active and energetic men of his day, was possessed of great public spirit and aided in the establishment of various enterprises, including the bridge over the Susquehanna, the Harrisburg Bank, and several turnpike companies.

12. MICHAEL KAPP was an early lot holder. He resided on Market square, where Mr. Zollinger's hat store is at present, and there died. He must not be confounded with a gentleman of similar name, a nail maker, on the corner of the square and Strawberry alley.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXVI.

OGLE.—In reply to an inquiry from Kansas City, for information concerning the Ogle

family of Cumberland and Dauphin counties, we have the following information:

A family of the name settled in Cumberland now Perry county on or near Shearman Creek prior to the Revolution, but we have nothing definite. Thomas Ogle located on a tract of 350 acres of land in Derry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, prior to 1770. He served in Capt. Robert McKee's company of militia in the war for Independence. He died in February, 1797, leaving a wife, and children as follows:

- i. *William.*
- ii. *Margaret.*
- iii. *Sarah.*
- iv. *Robert.*
- v. *Alexander.*
- vi. *Jane,*
- vii. *Mary.*
- viii. *Agnes.*

It is probable that after the death of the father, the family removed to the westward.

CONTINENTAL MONEY.

[The following statement of the emissions of bills of credit by the Continental Congress during the Revolution is worthy preservation in *Notes and Queries*. It is proper to say, that it shows only the amount issued of what was afterwards called the "Old Emissions," which was known then and ever since as "Continental Money." No issue of the "New Emission" is included in it.]

<i>When Ordered.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1775. June 22.....	\$2,000,000
July 25.....	1,000,000
Nov. 29.....	3,000,000
1776. Jan. 5.....	10,000
Feb. 17.....	4,000,000
May 9.....	5,000,000
July 22.....	5,000,000
Nov. 2.....	500,000
Dec. 28.....	5,090,000
1777. Feb. 26.....	5,000,000
May 20.....	5,000,000
Aug. 15.....	1,000,000
Nov. 7.....	1,000,000
Dec. 3.....	1,000,000
1778. Jan. 8.....	1,000,000
Jan. 22.....	2,000,000
Feb. 16.....	2,000,000
March 5.....	2,000,000
April 4.....	1,000,000
April 11.....	5,000,000
April 18.....	
May 22.....	5,000,900
June 20.....	5,000,000

July 31.....	5,000,000
Sept. 5.....	5,000,000
Sept. 26.....	10,000,000
Nov. 4.....	10,000,000
Dec. 14.....	10,000,000
1779. Jan. 14.....	50,000,400
Feb. 3.....	5,000,160
Feb. 19.....	5,000,160
April 1.....	5,000,160
May 5.....	10,000,000
June 4.....	10,000,000
July 17.....	5,000,180
July 17.....	10,000,100
Sept. 17.....	5,000,080
Sept. 17.....	10,000,180
Oct. 14.....	5,000,180
Nov. 17.....	5,000,040
Nov. 17.....	5,050,500
Nov. 28.....	10,000,140

\$242,062,780

Deduct.

1776.		
Feb. 17, not printed,	\$62,780	
Nov. 2, do.	500,000	
1777.		
Apr. 11	} withdrawn, 41,500,000	
1778.		
May 20		
		42,062,780
		\$200,000,000

[It thus appears that the total amount of Continental paper issued by order of Congress was two hundred millions of dollars ("old emission"), but owing to the great depreciation of this paper currency, it cannot now be ascertained what the whole amount issued was actually worth to the United States, when paid by the agents of the Government for services or supplies. The following from an original voucher will give our readers a clearer and more satisfactory view, as it exhibits the real difference in business transactions between Continental Paper and Specie in 1781:]

"The U. S. to Robert Boggs, Dr.

1781. Sept. 9. To my pay as Wagon Master, 47 days at 4 shillings per day..... £9.8.0

" Sept. 26. By cash rec'd £3,950 currency, exchange at 600 per 1..... 6.11.8

" By ditto, £2,216.13.4 curr. exchange 1000 for 1..... 2.16.4

£9.8.0

[When it took one thousand Continental dollars to pay for an article worth but one dollar, the paper currency had become almost worthless—but although then almost worthless, it had aided most materially in sustaining and accomplishing the American Revolution.]

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Extracts Taken from the Life of John Kean of Harrisburg.

IV.

There were many in Dauphin county who approved the proceedings of the western people. . . . Some persons inadvertently called a town meeting through the newspaper. I feared the result would be in favor of the insurgents, and therefore instantly drew up a set of resolutions approbatory of the measures of Government and breathing subordination to and promising support of the laws. With this I ran to almost all the inhabitants of the town who were called Democrats, requesting them to come to the meeting and showing them the necessity and propriety of adopting the resolutions I had in my hand. I at that time was captain of a volunteer artillery company consisting of about seventy men. They all assured me of their support, as did most of the others I had spoken with. I felt then satisfied, and waited for the time of meeting in full confidence of adding the declaration of Harrisburg in favor of law and good order. When the hour of meeting arrived and the people began to assemble, we found two firebrands with their party guarding the door and declaring the people should not meet. This was too much, and required some trouble to destroy the effects of such proceedings. Some moderate men prevented the parties from coming to blows, but no meeting was held.

I have been thus particular in this business because I was afterwards represented as a leader in the work of disorganization and opposition to the Government, than which nothing was further from my thought or intention. I considered that the political salvation of the country and its republican institutions depended upon an implicit and unqualified submission to the laws. If they were improper or injudicious, they must be submitted to until regularly repealed in the mode pointed out by the Constitution. To

oppose the execution of them by force was anarchy, from which the transition was natural and easy to despotism. Here is a circumstance (I would not relate this, only to show the character of some persons we have to deal with in this world.) * * *

I heard my name mentioned, and heard the stranger say, "if it was not for that fellow we could rule the county, but his * * * popularity destroys our cause." "Yes," said —, "I wish he was out of the way. It would be doing God service. * * * 'I hope somebody will do it, for he is the idol of the people, and is still preaching Equality of Rights, which the mob were never made to enjoy. Let us either kill him or destroy his popularity by some means, or we shall never rise. After this pious conclusion, they went out of my hearing. At this time I was bail for — for upwards of 3,000 dollars. Such is this world's gratitude. 'Hide me from the secret counsel of the wicked, from the insurrection of the workers of iniquity,' said Luther, I could be proud upon it that I have a bad name among wicked men.

The militia were now marching in from all quarters on their route westward to quell the whisky insurrection. The court house building was progressing, and scaffold poles erected, on one of which the bricklayers, as is customary, hung a white flag or cloth. In the western counties the erection of flags had been a symptom of insurrection. This our bricklayers, I believe, had either never heard, or if they had did not think of. At all events it had no political reference. However my opponents no sooner saw it than they attacked me in the newspapers as the author and abettor of this monstrous symbol of sedition; but here they were wrong. I was not in the county when it was erected and to the best of my recollection the first notice I had of such a thing being in existence was by the newspaper in which a correspondent poured forth a torrent of abuse, and a newspaper war commenced in which I was so lucky as to make my opponents appear both wicked and ridiculous. The flag in question had been taken down and another substituted, which bore the inscription "Liberty and Equality." (12)

My antagonists, defeated in this attempt, had recourse to another and what they thought a sure expedient to effect my ruin. They waited upon General Proctor (13) and Col. Gurney (14), who were then in town

with troops, and represented me as an enemy to the Government and supporter of this flag; that I had a number of men marshalled to oppose the army, and that an insurrection was as ripe in Harrisburg, under my direction, as it could be in the western counties. These officers heard the dreadful tale and ordered the flag immediately to be cut down and that I should be arrested; both of which were done, and I appeared before them as a prisoner. When I entered the room the officers appeared violently enraged, and in a very harsh manner demanded what I had to say for myself; that they were creditably informed I was a notorious offender and insurgent. To be tried by a military tribunal; the thought was dreadful. I summoned resolution enough to tell my story—a plain, unvarnished narrative of facts. They listened with surprise, and when I had finished told me if I could substantiate what I had said they would dismiss me. I referred to the newspapers and a copy of the resolutions intended to have been offered at the meeting. These were produced by some respectable neighbors; which were no sooner read than I was discharged, after drinking some wine with the officers.

Notes.

12. Mr. Graydon speaks of this occurrence in his "Memoirs," as follows:

"The Western Expedition, as it was called, gave me an opportunity of seeing a number of my old friends from Philadelphia; and it afforded also a momentary triumph to the poor handful of Harrisburg federalists, who were stated by their opponents to amount to only five.

"A French flag, which had been flying at the Court House, then building, had been the cause of some squabbling in the newspapers; and this flag was peremptorily ordered to be taken down by the troops from the city. Had I been disposed for revenge, I might, upon this occasion, have been fully gratified, as I was repeatedly asked who had caused it to be put up, and impliedly censured for giving evasive answers to the questions, which, from their manner, evinced a disposition to treat the authors much more roughly than would have been agreeable to me.

"Conspicuous among the crowd that rolled on to the eastward was Gov. Mifflin. On the day of his arrival he convened the people at the market house and gave them an animated harangue, in which there was nothing excep-

tionable, save a monstrous suggestion that the British had stirred up the discontents to the westward, and been the cause of the present opposition to the Government.

"A few days after the Governor, Gen. Washington, accompanied by Col. Hamilton, came on. After waiting on them, I prevailed upon the Burgesses to present an address to the President, which I sketched out, and which, from the cordiality of the answer, appeared to have been well received."

13. THOMAS PROCTOR, eldest son of Francis Proctor was a native of Ireland b. in 1739. His father emigrated to America about 1750, locating in Philadelphia, where the son pursued the occupation of a carpenter, in which business he was actively engaged when the war for independence began. He at once espoused the patriot cause and in 1775 commanded an artillery company, subsequently promoted to major and to colonel of the Fourth regiment of artillery, Penn'a Line. His services during the Revolution were eminently patriotic and valuable. During the Whiskey Insurrection he was placed in command of the First Brigade of the Penn'a forces. In 1796 he was commissioned a Major General of the militia. He also served as sheriff of Philadelphia from 1783 to 1785, and in 1790 City Lieutenant. In 1791 he was commissioned by the Secretary of War to undertake a mission to the Six Nations in New York. General Proctor died at Philadelphia March 16th, 1807, aged 67 years.

14. FRANCIS GURNEY was a native of Bucks county, Penna., where he was born in 1738. He entered mercantile life, and became a successful merchant in Philadelphia. When the Revolution opened, having served as a volunteer in the French and Indian war, he was commissioned a captain, and afterwards promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Eleventh regiment of the Penn'a Line. He served with honor and distinction throughout the war. On the restoration of peace, in 1783, he resumed his mercantile pursuits, which he continued until within a year or two of his death. He also served in various civil offices, Warden of the Port, Alderman of the city, member of the Assembly, etc. He was commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment of the Philadelphia Brigade in 1786, and acting as such was in service during the Whiskey Insurrection. He died on the 25th of May, 1815.

THE DAVIES FAMILY.

[Squire Evans' articles have had numerous readers who became much interested in the valuable facts therein set forth. The following letter from Hon. Edward McPherson to Samuel Evans, Esq., is of especial value, and is well worthy perusal in this connection.]

GETTYSBURG, Feb. 13, 1888.

DEAR SIR: In your article on the Davies family, of Caernarvon (*N. & Q. dazzi*), you mention Hugh Davies among the settlers. I have for years been trying to get trace of "Hugh Davies."

Robert and Jenet McPherson, the original settlers on Marsh Creek, of our name, had three children: *Robert*, afterwards Captain and Colonel; *Frances*, who married Hugh Davies (the other daughter, Jean, married John Boyd).

Hugh Davies went to Virginia. In 1769 he executed a bond which I have, in which he describes himself as "of Augusta county, in the Colony of Virginia." Previous to that he had sold to John Craig 110 acres and a half of land, part of "his dwelling plantation in Cumberland township, York county." In 1782, he executed a power of attorney to Hugh Davies, Jr., to come to York county to collect some legacies from the executors of the aforesaid Jenet McPherson. He died in 1786, and his will was proved October 4, 1786. His wife was living, and their children were *Hugh, James, Janet*, who married David Doak, *Rosannah*, who married William Thompson, *Mary* Rowan; *Nancy, John, Nathaniel, Josiah* and *Robert*. This will was proved at Lexington, Rockbridge county. If Rockbridge was created out of Augusta between these dates, we could infer that he died in 1786 where he lived in 1782, which I presume to be the fact.

Hugh Davies, jr., died in the same year. His will was dated April 11, 1786, and proved Oct. 4, 1786. By this will it appears that Robert was not 21 in March, 1786, and that John, Nathaniel and Josiah were then unmarried. Robert got the farm of 230 acres on which the father died. John got 500 acres on the waters of the Ohio, a branch of Salt Lick creek adjoining Captain Samuel Atlee, James Smith, Major De Haas, Gunning Bedford, and surveyed for John Davis January 20, 1783. The name

was by this time come to be frequently written Davis.

Nov. 9, 1793, Robert Davies deeded to John O. Campbell 231 acres, adjoining William Lyle (top of the Pine Hill), and Robert McClure. I suppose this was the home farm.

What became of the Robert Doak's land I do not know; probably the family went that way, on or about 1830. One Davies writes to my grandfather William McPherson from Eastern Kentucky, calling himself our cousin.

There is a will of Evan Davies and of Thomas Davies of the will records at Lexington, Va. Those names are not of the children of Hugh and Frances.

The David Doak family lived and died in Augusta county, Va. I have a copy of his will. Most of that name are in the Southwest.

I do not trace the William Thompson branch, nor any of the others named.

Should you have anything of the original Hugh, I will be glad to know it. The Atlee and the Bedford cases I suppose are locatable. Yours,

ED. MCPHERSON.

TO SAMUEL EVANS, ESQ., *Columbia*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXVII.

THE WOMEN OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.
—From the *Philadelphia Packet*, of 16th of September, 1776, we learn that owing to the fact that the able bodied men of Lancaster and Cumberland counties had departed on the service of their country, "the patriotic young women to prevent the evil that would follow the neglect of putting in the fall crop in season, have joined the ploughs and are preparing the fallows for the seed, and should their fathers, brothers and lovers be detained abroad in defence of the liberties of these States, they are determined to put in the crops themselves—a very laudable example, and highly worthy of imitation."

MANASSAH COYLE, of Cumberland county, was a volunteer in Captain Samuel Patton's company, in the year 1777, and subsequently in Capt. William Huston's company. He afterwards removed to Westmoreland county, Penn'a, where he was an

Iadian scout in Capt. William Perry's company. In the spring of 1782 he was in Capt. Robert Orr's company upon the ill-fated Lochry expedition, captured and taken prisoner to Canada, from which he escaped, reaching home in December, 1782. This information comes from Sharon, Penn'a, with the inquiry, what is further known of his Revolutionary services.

WENRICH CHURCH.

Tombstone Inscriptions in Graveyard of Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church.

[The following inscriptions were gathered a few years since. They are simply those of the most prominent people therein buried.]
Buck, John, b. Sep. 12, 1780; d. Jan. 10, 1835.

Buck, Eve, wf. of J., b. Feb. 9, 1779; d. Feb. 7, 1841.

Bucher, Casper, b. 1733; d. June 11, 1789.

Bucher, Catharine, b. Feb. 16, 1742; d. Jan. 31, 1821.

Culp, Maria S., b. Dec. 13, 1791; d. Jan. 23, 1845.

Eisenhower, John, b. Feb. 5, 1774; d. June 21, 1861.

Fritchey, Godfrey, b. 1756; d. 1821.

Fritchey, Dorothy, wf. of G., b. Nov. 1, 1770; d. Dec. 23, 1853.

Fritchey, George, s. of G., b. 1790; d. Aug. 18, 1814.

Fritchey, Augustus, b. 1811; d. 1822.

Fackler, Elizabeth, wf. of G., and d. John and Margaret Umberger, b. July 2, 1793; d. July 18, 1831.

Heckert, Johannes, b. Jan. 19, 1782; d. Aug. 30, 1803.

Heckert, Philip, b. Oct. 15, 1744; d. Sept. 18, 1803.

Heckert, Casper, b. May 25, 1777; d. Dec. 12, 1846.

Heckert, Peter, b. Aug. 24, 1775; d. March 1, 1839.

Heckert, Elizabeth, wf. of P., b. Feb. 1, 1777. d. Oct. 2, 1867.

Heckert, Elizabeth, d. of P., b. Jan. 26, 1802; d. Aug. 16, 1824.

Heckert, Philp, s. of P., b. April 4, 1817; d. Sep. 14, 1835.

Lingle, Jacob, b. Sept. 11, 1786; d. July 21, 1847.

Lingle, Elizabeth, wf. of J., b. March 12, 1788; d. May 10, 1855.

Lingle, Benjamin, b. Aug. 29, 1812; d. May 5, 1881.

Lingle, Mary, wf. of B., b. Sept. 6, 1820; d. April 6, 1868.

Lingle, Jacob, b. Dec. 22, 1777; d. July 19, 1836.

Lingle, Catherine, wf. of J. and dau. of Martin Koch, b. March 12, 1781; d. June 3, 1839.

McElhenny, Samuel, b. Dec. 22, 1839; d. March 16, 1833.

McElhenny, Samuel, b. March 31, 1787; d. July 30, 1864.

McElhenny, Hannah, wf. of S., b. Jan. 24, 1806; d. Sept. 22, 1864.

Reed, Robert, b. Dec. 17, 1799; d. April 29, 1876.

Reed, Harriet, wf. of R., b. June 9, 1809; d. Sept. 6, 1870.

Rihm, Daniel, b. Sept. 28, 1745; d. Feb. 27, 1822.

Rihm, Maria Elizabeth, wf. of D., b. Aug. 7, 1756; d. June 18, 1823.

Seig, Polly, wf. of Samuel and dau. of John and Catharine Eisenhower. b. Nov. 6, 1801; died March 27, 1837.

Seerer, Christopher, b. Dec. 1, 1762; d. April 5, 1827.

Sheafer, Anna Maria, wf. of Jacob and dau. of Peter Heckert, b. Dec. 7, 1799; d. Oct. 21, 1838.

Umberger, Michael, b. Dec. 12, 1777; d. Sept. 17, 1857.

Umberger, Mary, wf. of M., b. Dec. 4, 1790; d. June 17, 1821.

Umberger, Harriet, wf. of Wm. and dau. of Jacob and Ruth Smith, b. Sept. 7, 1810; d. Jan. 6, 1857.

Umberger, Margaret Elizabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1775; d. April 28, 1829.

Umberger, Benjamin, b. Dec. 13, 1804; d. Feb. 10, 1844.

Umberger, Dr. David, b. Dec. 26, 1796; d. July 30, 1874.

Umberger, Juliet Roberts, wf. of D., b. 1804; d. Dec. 7, 1862.

Umberger, Mary, dau. of D., b. May 13, 1834; d. Aug. 17, 1865.

Weeber, Philip, b. June 6, 1800, in France; d. March 8, 1872, in Mifflin.

Weeber, Mary Catharine, wf. of P., b. Aug. 15, 1803; d. Nov. 8, 1849.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Extracts Taken from the Life of John Kean, of Harrisburg.

V.

Thus another attempt, aimed even at my life, was baffled. I say aimed at my life, for sedition was by the law treason, and treason death. Previous to this my friends had often requested me to suffer my name to be run for the Legislature. I had always refused. After this usage, however, I became ambitious and wished to eclipse those who had thus troubled me, as well as to vindicate my character as an upright citizen. Thus it happened that in October, 1794, I was elected a Senator to represent the Berks and Dauphin district in the State Legislature.

In 1793 and 1794, I had been appointed executor of several estates. The weight of the accounts lying still on my hands unsettled, required my continued attendance at Harrisburg much to the injury of my other business. This caused us to remove to Harrisburg, which we did in the spring of 1802. My business there was the settling of accounts of the estate of Capt. Hamilton and superintending of the property taken at the appraisement in the summer, and attending my legislative duties in the winter, for I was this fall elected for the third time to the Senate. In the course of this political contest my opponent, —, aided by a band of office hunters, instigated one Benjamin Mayer (14), a German printer, to abuse me in his paper, which he did in a most unwarrantable manner, and for which I sued him. He was found guilty and fined. I also recovered 300 dollars damages from him, which I would not use, but when I removed to Palmyra I built a stone schoolhouse with it as far as it went, and finished it with my own money. [We had all the expenses of the school house, but I used them to kindle the fire—J. D. K.] This, although taking vengeance on my enemies, was by no means satisfactory to me. I had spent the prime of my life in Harrisburg, and had upon all occasions done every thing in my power for the benefit of that place.

In the summer of 1803 we sold some part of the property which had belonged to my father-in-law's estate and purchased a house and nine acres of land in Palmyra, about three miles from the Forge, to which we re-

moved in April, 1804, and here we again opened a store. In the winter following, I attended my duties as a Senator in perhaps as trying times as ever existed. Duane (15), an Irish emigrant, by means of his paper, the *Aurora*, had rendered the people of Pennsylvania dissatisfied with their form of government and stirred up a desire to change the Constitution. In all the evils and bickerings of party, I had never apprehended equal mischiefs to this. The former disputes between those in and those out of office I had received with indifference to what I did. Duane and his party, in order to obtain power, endeavored to unhinge every social tie and give the reign to anarchy. This daring attempt I exposed in a letter to my constituents which went the round of all the newspapers and brought out the whole fury of anarchy upon me; but I had the consolation that my letter stood the test, and instead of confuting my arguments they only answered me with personal abuse and torrents of scurrillity.

In 1805, Gov. McKean tendered me the position of Registrar General to succeed Mr. Duffield. I hesitated, but at length accepted. Then I began to calculate the cost of living at Lancaster. This should have been a preparatory step, but it was too late to refuse, and I found the expense would swallow up the whole salary, \$1,333 per year. We determined that the family should remain at Palmyra, in Dauphin county, and that my public life should end with the present Governor's time. Having in public life seen a little of the world, I can now with certainty pronounce that the post of honor is a private station; and now I can with calm attention resurvey my transactions; and am in this retrospect, so happy as to have the full approbation of my own conscience. Having had to mix with politicians of all sides and descriptions, my political course has been the same, and I have steadily pursued the principles which gave Freedom to America, but have often found my course crossed by those changelings who were one day on one side and the next day something else. * * *

I am now looking with anxiety for next December, which will again restore me to the arms of my family, and from which no expectation of emolument shall again tear me, for with them I am and can be happy.

POSTSCRIPT BY MISS KEAN.—I expect Father intended to furnish his recollections, of which I send you some extracts.

The year he was called away, he had been all summer every leisure moment, looking over papers, and those that were of no account he burned. Others tied in packages and labeled. In 1810 the family removed to Philadelphia and commenced a wholesale grocery. Father indorsed for an old friend a shipping merchant, the ships were lost, and Father's and as much of my mother's estate as could be, were taken to pay the indorsement. Then they returned to Harrisburg in the spring of 1813, rented opposite the court house where Dock's house now stands, lived there two years then moved to the house which stands between the house lately Mr. Hamilton Alricks and the house of Mr. Wm. Brady, the jeweler. Father wrote deeds and other conveyances and held the office of Justice of the Peace. His office was a frame building fronting on the court house pavement where Brant's hall now stands. One evening the last of November, 1818, as he was coming home, it had been a rainy day and the stones on the crossing at Third and Market streets, were large and round, full of ice and slippery as glass. he fell. By this accident he fractured one of his ancles. His death from this accident was from lockjaw December 9, 1818.

Harrisburg, June, 1874.

Notes.

14. BENJAMIN MAYER issued the *Harrisburg Zeitung* in March, 1794, a German paper which soon became a prime factor in the social and political life of the town. Mayer was a vigorous politician, wielding considerable personal influence, although he never held office. His office was at the southeast corner of Chestnut street and Dewberry alley. He was the son of Isaac and Catharine Mayer, and died at Harrisburg May 18, 1824, in his 62d year.

15. WILLIAM DUANE was a native of the State of New York where he was born in 1760 and died in Philadelphia in 1835. A man of vigorous mind, bold and facile pen, of fine culture and high social position. He was editor of the *Aurora*, at Philadelphia, the mouth piece of President Jefferson, and the leading political journal of the country—certainly of this State, at the moment of which Kean writes.

FAMILY RECORD.—In connection with the foregoing autobiography, it is proper to give the following, derived principally from a Bible belonging to John Kean, Jr.:

John Kean, Sen'r., was born at Ballymony, in the Kingdom of Ireland, the 5th day of July, 1728, and came into Pennsylvania about 14 years of age. Died at Harrisburg 28th May, 1801, aged 73 years.

Mary Dunlap, his wife, was born in Ireland, near Cloiher, in the year 1723, and came into Pennsylvania at about 22 years of age. Died July 9th, 1819, aged 98 years.

John Kean was born in the city of Philadelphia, October 3d, A. D. 1762. Died at Harrisburg December 9th, A. D. 1818, aged 56 years, two months and 6 days.

Mary, the daughter of Robert and Eleanor Whitehill, of Cumberland County, in Pennsylvania, was born Feb'y. 7, 1762; on 1st May, 1786, was married to John Kean; and died Sept. 11th, 1787, leaving one daughter named Eleanor.

Eleanor Kean was born at Harrisburg, in Penn'a, Feb'y 1st, 1787, and died May 30th, 1865, at Hummelstown, aged 78 years, 3 months, and 30 days.

Jane Hamilton, the second wife of John Kean, was a daughter of Capt. John Hamilton, was born in Cumberland, now Juniata, County, Penn'a, June 1st, 1774; and died at Harrisburg, March 20th, 1847, aged 72 years, 9 months, and 20 days.

John Hamilton Kean was born at Harrisburg, the 21st day of January, 1795, and died of the smallpox 14th of July, 1795.

Mary Kean was born at Harrisburg, February 21st, 1797, and died 21st April, 1803, aged 6 years and 2 months.

Louisa Kean was born at New Market Forge, in Dauphin county, Penna., July 30th, 1799.

Margaret Matilda Kean was born at Palmstown, in the county of Dauphin, February 17th, 1806; joined the Presbyterian church in Harrisburg on the 7th or 14th of July, 1850, and died at Harrisburg on the 11th of October, 1855.

Jane Kean was born at Palmyra, Dauphin county, January 3d, 1809; was baptized in infancy by the Rev. James Sharon, of Derry; a Presbyterian in the church in Harrisburg, under the care of Rev. W. R. DeWitt, November, 1833: and was baptized in the Susquehanna river by the Rev. William McFadden, August 13th, 1847, and gave in her name, Jane Duffield Kean.

To the foregoing, the following information is added:

Eleanor Whitehill Kean married Dr. Wil-

liam Patton, of Derry township, Dauphin county and had issue:

Mary Patton married James Clarke, of Hummelstown; died without issue.

Eleanor married, secondly, Christian Spayd, of Hummelstown; had descendants. All died without issue except Mary Eleanor Spayd, who married John Metz, a merchant of Chambersburg.

Louisa Kean married Gen. Samuel Power, of Beaver county; had a daughter, who died young.

No descendants of Jane Hamilton and John Kean survive.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXVIII.

RHOADS, SAMUEL.—An inquiry comes to us concerning Samuel Rhoads, who was a member of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania. He was a merchant of Philadelphia, member of the Provincial Assembly, mayor of his native city, and died 14th December, 1784. A full biography of him deserves to be written.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

READ, JAMES.

James Read, b. January 29, 1718, in Philadelphia; d. October 17, 1793, of yellow fever, in Philadelphia; son of Charles Read, merchant; studied law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1742. He was deputy prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the Province and also a justice of the peace. He served in the General Assembly in 1777 and in the Supreme Executive Council from June, 1778 to October, 1781. From 1781 to 1783 he was register of the Admiralty. During the Revolution he became a resident of Berks county and in 1783 represented it in the Council of Censors, a body provided for by the Constitution of 1776, to propose amendments to the Constitution once in seven years. From 1787 to 1790 he was again a member of the Supreme Executive Council, although during 1787 and 1788 he had been chosen to and was a member of the Continental Congress. It was during his term in that body that the State of Pennsylvania acquired the Triangle

on the northwest, giving it a harbor and coast line on Lake Erie, which was ceded by resolution of Congress, September 4, 1788. Shortly after he removed to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. He was a man of prominence and scholarly attainments. His correspondence now in existence, is that of a country gentleman who could turn from his gardening and his observation of nature and give his views on education and politics, and criticise current French and English literature.

READ, COLLINSON.

Collinson Read, son of the foregoing, born 1751, in Philadelphia; died March 1, 1815, at Reading; studied law at the Temple, London, and admitted to the Berks county Bar Aug. 13, 1772; was appointed deputy register of wills for Berks county, and afterwards practiced law in Philadelphia. He was the compiler of the "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania," published in 1801; was a Presidential Elector when Washington was first chosen President of the United States.

IN PROVINCIAL TIMES.

[The following interesting letter is from the original in possession of Rev. J. A. Murray, D. D., of Carlisle. It was written by Secretary Peters to Conrad Weiser, and is of unusual historic value.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1753.

SIR:—I am favored with your letters and am sorry to hear of the return of your sons without seeing the Shich-Calamys.

I herewith send you one of the late treaties of Carlisle, and could have wished to have had your inspection of it before it had been printed, but the Speaker had it all the while I was at New Castle and did nothing to the Draught, and when the Governor returned from Lancaster all was in a hurry, and the ships going to London and Expresses in town from Virginia, and, therefore, to save the charges of copying we were obliged to print it without your perusal, which I am sorry for. Pray tell me your sentiments about it as I was obliged, through the indolence of my fellow-commissioners, to be the sole draughtsman.

I have desired Mr. Patten to show you a copy of his Majesties Secretary of States letter to the Governors of North America, wrote I suppose on the representations of the Governor of Virginia, and when wrote no more thought of. Likewise a copy of a

most cavalier Message from Scarrooyady, the Half King, and Canyanguilloquo, and others convened in council the day after they arrived from Carlisle, at Shanoppin, full of drink and under the direction of the lowest and meanest of the Indian Traders. And you may take copias if you please.

However, I think plot against plot is fair. Hear, therefore, my notion of this matter. The Six Nations at Ohio desired the commissioners to send an account of their proceedings to Onondago. This last message is but part of their proceedings. What, then, if you should go to Onondago and tell of with a deplorable account of the miserable circumstances of these Indians and that they cannot defend their possessions against the French, and if therefore desired, the Proprietors of Penn'a to buy their land and defend it for them and then desire the sentiments of the council at Onondago on this proposal and urge the reasonableness and necessity of this motion and pray their confirmation of it, or rather approbation of it, that is of a general release of all the land between the Susquehannah and the Ohio, within the limits of this Province, for a sum of money to be paid at one time, or in annual payments for 7 years to come, or less time as they should please. I think, from the circumstances of the Six Nations and of these poor Ohio drunken Indians, the thing may be brought about. But pray consider it well in all its branches, and after taking due time, say whether it be practicable or no. The more I think of it the more I like it, for they must sell, and will do it now better than any other time.

I send you two letters from Mr. Clause and one for yourself. Pray, can he be doing any good at Col. Johnson's, and if not is it not better to send for him to come here and employ him in these Ohio affairs.

Two of the Shawanese were sent by Gov. Glenn and are put under the care of Mr. John Patten, who was taken prisoner at Fort Miamis by the French, and sent to Rochel, and was at Paris and London; is a sensible man and in his journey by your house to Carlisle, where he will meet the Indians and go along with them to Ohio. He calls on you, and the Governor has ordered him to show you all his papers. He is conversable and you may say what you please to him. The Governor desires you will be pleased to give him good counsel and full information.

Whereabouts does the land lye that Clause says Col. Johnson is going to survey, about 40,000 from the Sackundaga mountain.

I send you the copy of the Indian deed executed in Lancaster to the Virginia Government obtained from Governor Dinwiddie at your request.

I am, Sir, your affectionate humble servant,
RICHARD PETERS.

COL. JAMES THOMPSON OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Thompson family, and some branches of other families in Lancaster county, grafted into it, were quite remarkable. Near the village of Smyrna, in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, the farm now owned by John W. Thompson, Col. James Thompson owned and resided. He was born in February, 1745. In the year 1771 or 1773 he married Lydia Bailey (1750-1806) daughter of Robert Bailey, who owned a farm and resided near the Thompsons.

The Thompson brothers, of whom there were several, and the sons, and sons-in-law of Robert Bailey, Esq., the father of Mrs. Thompson, took an active and prominent part in the Revolutionary war, several of them were wounded in battle and maimed for life,—all rose to the position of a line or field officer. Col. James Thompson moved to the south eastern corner of York county at the commencement of the war. On the 9th day of August, 1777, he appeared before his brother, Andrew Thompson, Esq., who was one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for York county, and took the oath of "allegiance and fidelity," as directed by the act of General Assembly, passed June 13, 1777.

On the 15th day of September, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council commissioned James Thompson Colonel of 1st Battalion of the York county militia. It was signed by President Wharton and Timothy Matlock, secretary. Colonel Thompson had been in the service prior to this date as a line officer, and his promotion to a colonelcy was for gallant service. The following certificate throws some light upon his military career:

"These are to certify that on the 16th day of September, 1777, Colonel James Thompson, then in the service under my command, received a bad wound in an action with the enemy near the White Horse, that I had him carried

from the field on my own horse, but thinking delay dangerous, gave him orders to impress horses to carry him to some place of safety."

"JAMES POTTER,

"Brigadier General of Militia.

"PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1786."

Col. Thompson was permanently disabled from the effects of the wound he received at the White Horse, when Washington was advancing with his army from the Brandywine to Germantown. For this disability he received a pension. He returned to his home in York county where he rendered valuable aid in the civil service, on various committees and in purchasing supplies for the army.

After a very bitter and violent political contest he was returned as councillor for York county in the beginning of February, 1779. On the 11th day of February, 1779, John Orr, Esq., and others filed a protest to council against the return of Col. Thompson. General Ewing, who was then a member of council and was a candidate at this election, withdrew from his seat in the council while the case was being considered. George Eichelberger, Benjamin Paden, Esq., and a number of other witnesses were heard in the matter. Col. Thompson was seated. The council censured the sheriff and some of the participants at the election for their misconduct. Col. Thompson returned but fifty-five (55) miles as the distance traveled from his house to Philadelphia. This would locate his residence in the extreme southeastern corner of York county. His route of travel must have been in nearly a straight line. Whether he traveled any greater distance or not, he probably only charged for the shortest route.

At the close of the Revolution he returned to Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, and in connection with his brother-in-law, Col. John Steele, purchased large tracts of land upon both sides of Octoraro creek, in Sadsbury township and West Fallowfield township, Chester county, where the village of Steelville (named after Colonel Steele) is now located. They built a grist mill and a paper mill. Both took up their residence on the Chester county side of the creek.

In 1796 Col. Thompson purchased 246 acres of land in Sadsbury from David Loughhead, who was then living in Kentucky. In 1797 he sold 133 acres, being part of the farm, to James Rea, who was a silversmith

(specimens of whose handy work is now in possession of the writer), and is now owned by William F. Rea, one of his descendants. Col. Thompson, although always suffering from the wound he received at the White Horse, was a very active business man, and a large landholder, and he gave much of his leisure time to agricultural pursuits. His losses in the paper and milling business were heavy, and at the time of his death, on October 3d, 1807, his estate was very much embarrassed. His wife, Lydia, died December 1st, 1806. Both were buried at Middle Octoraro church (Presbyterian), in Bart township, which is located near one of the branches of the Octoraro, a little west of the Green Tree Tavern. I am not certain whether Col. Thompson and his wife died upon his farm at Steelville or the one now owned by the Maxwells or Reas in Sadsbury, being part of the Loughhead farm. Col. Thompson left several children, one of whom was Andrew, who was commissioned captain in First company of 97th regiment, First brigade, Third division of militia, of Chester and Delaware counties, by Gov. McKean in 1803, and in the year 1809 he was promoted to Major of the First Battalion of the 97th Regiment by Gov. Snyder.

Andrew Thompson, a grandson of Cre James, was a member of the Legislature from Lancaster county in 1843.

Col. James Thompson left issue:

1. Elizabeth, 1774; m. Capt. James Paxton, who had one daughter who died in 1850.
2. William, 1776—1783.
3. Robert, 1778—1810.
4. Andrew, 1781—1850, Major in 97th Regiment, Chester county militia 1809.
5. Francis, 1783—1820; m. Mary Black and had 3 children.
6. James, 1785—1785.
7. James, 1788—1809.
8. William, 1790—1793.
9. Jacob B., 1792—1855, m. Mary Clayton and had 7 children.

Frank Thompson, who now resides upon some of Col. Thompson's land in Sadsbury, is a grandson of Col. James T.

Col. Thompson deserves a much more extended notice at my hands. His military and civil career have never been fully told, and he deserved honorable mention in history. Andrew Thompson, Esq., a brother of Col. James, also removed to York county prior to the Revolution. On June 10th, 1777, he was

appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, before whom a large number of persons took the oath of "allegiance and fidelity" to Penna. His brother Col. James took the oath before him on the 19th day of August, 1777, and is the second person who took the oath before him.

On September 8th. 1784, he was again commissioned one of the Justices, and in November, 1784, was commissioned one of the Common Pleas Judges for York county. Among the descendants of Col. James Thompson they seem to have been under the impression that Andrew and James both lived in that part of York county now embraced within the limits of Adams county. This evidently is an error so far as James is concerned, and probably as to Andrew also. On page 304, Vol. XII of Colonial Records, Col. Thompson filed his account as Councillor, and he gives the distance direct—traveled from Philadelphia to his residence—as 55 miles, and in the fall of 1779 when he was ordered to make large purchases of flour, he either purchased or stored the flour at Peach Bottom, which is about sixty miles from Philadelphia. Being directed by the Supreme Executive Council to make these purchases, it is presumed that he made them in his own neighborhood.

COL. ROBERT THOMPSON,

(brother of Col. James) whose wife's name was Mary, about the year 1764, purchased several acres of land from Thomas and William Smith, who built "Martiek" furnace, and laid out a town along the great valley road, which leads from Chester Valley to McCall's Ferry, on the Susquehanna river, at a point where the West Middle branch of the Octoraro crosses this road, and now known as the "Green Tree Tavern," in Bart township. This branch has its rise at the copper mines. Thompson established a common country store where the Green Tree Tavern is, and in a year or two he erected the tavern which he also kept in connection with his store. It became the most important tavern and business place in that section of the country, a prestige it maintained for a hundred years. The entire settlement around it was composed of covenanters and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Tavern keepers at this period were very important personages and exerted great influence in the community. Then

there were no banks of discount and deposit in every town of considerable size as there are now. These old-time tavern keepers loaned out money and acted as bankers for the neighborhood, and their taverns were the only public places of resort where the people assembled to discuss political matters. When these landlords were patriotic like the Thompsons their political influence was very great. He was one of the first and most influential persons in the southeastern section of Lancaster county to embrace the cause of the patriots. He was lieutenant colonel of the Third Battalion of Militia in 1776, and was appointed sub. lieutenant of the county, and when on active duty died in 1779, leaving a widow and seven children, to wit:

1. James.

2. Jane, married to William Ramsey (who was 1st lieutenant in Captain John Paxton's company, in the 2d Battalion of Lancaster county militia 1777, commanded by Col. James Watson and was in the battle of Brandywine September 11, 1777. This entire Battalion was made up from Bart, Sadsbury, Colerain, Little Britain and Drumore townships. Ramsey was a store keeper when commissioned and probably was interested in his father-in-law's store).

3. Eleanor who was also married at the time of her father's death the name of whose husband I do not know, but presume it was Patterson Bell, Esq.

4. Robert.

5. William.

6. Lilly.

7. Nathan.

James, Robert, Lilly, and William were under age and unmarried at the time of their father's death.

Nathan was over 14 years of age, but younger than any of the others.

Patterson Bell, Esq., was appointed guardian over Nathan and from this circumstance I infer that he married Eleanor Thompson (No. 3.) He was the father of Hon. John Bell of Tennessee, and was a graduate of college. He was a Justice for many years, and deputy surveyor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and resided a few miles from the Thompsons. At the time of Robert T.'s death he owned three hundred and fifty acres, at and adjoining the "Green Tree" property. Upon one of the farms containing 203 acres, there was a grist mill. The tavern placed contained 132 acres.

Nathan Thompson (No. 7) received from his father's estate the "Green Tree" tavern property, which he kept for many years.

NATHAN THOMPSON, a brother of Col. James, resided in Sadsbury township. In 1785 he purchased the farm of Col. James Mercer, who resided in Strasburg township, along Pequea creek. He died in Sadsbury township, near where his brother James resided, leaving a widow Jane and the following issue:

1. Nathan.
2. Miller.
3. Rachel.
4. Ellen.

He directed his friends Nathan Thompson and William Ramsey to divide his land between his sons Miller and Nathan Thompson.

SAMUEL EVANS.

COOKMAN, THE ELOQUENT.

Some Memories of a Gifted Methodist Clergyman.

Among the many ministers who have occupied the Methodist pulpit in Harrisburg during the years gone by, none made for himself so large a place in the esteem and affection of the community as the lamented Cookman. Nor was the regard in which he was held confined to his own denomination. He had not long been a resident of Harrisburg until he had won his way to the hearts of the young men of that day, whether in his own church or in connection with other communions. His genial manners and pleasant smile and cordial handshake were a passport everywhere, and made him a favorite among all classes of the people. A peculiar interest attached to him, too, as the son of another eminent minister of his Church, who perished on the ill fated "President."

He came to the old Locust Street church in 1853, in the full vigor of his early manhood, and the building was crowded whenever he preached. His voice was rich and deep, and full of the emotional element; and without lacking logical power, he was a born orator, and swayed the multitude by his eloquent presentation of the Gospel. Who that heard him can forget that striking sermon upon the "Cloud of Witnesses," in which he portrayed the Patriarchs, and Prophets and Apostles, and the rest of the sainted dead, bending down with eager gaze from the bat-

tlements of Heaven to watch the career of the Christian pilgrim as he ran his course upon the earth, contending for an imperishable crown! One of his peculiarities, which I now recall, was his pronunciation of the word "Christian," which he divided into three syllables, and called *Chris-ti-an*.

In the days of which I write, our Methodist brethren were more simple in their tastes than they have been in later times. The plain old meeting house on Locust street, in which Mr. Cookman preached, has given place to the imposing structure on West State street, so very different, both internally and externally, from the one in which the fathers worshipped and listened to the truth. I am not complaining of these changes, but only marking contrasts. At that time, too, the old Methodist custom was still in vogue of separating the sexes, and allotting certain blocks to women and others to men. I must confess I was never able to see the propriety or utility of that practice, now happily abolished, nor why a man must be separated from his wife, either actual or intended, in the house of God. But this by way of episode.

I became acquainted with Mr. Cookman soon after he came to Harrisburg, and the acquaintance thus commenced soon ripened into a cordial friendship. Both were young men then, and I recall many a season of pleasant intercourse during the two years in which he was the pastor of Locust Street church. Although a member of another denomination, I often went to hear him preach. Solemn and earnest as he was in the pulpit, outside of it he could unbend and delight in the society of his friends.

I remember an incident which occurred whilst he was preaching here, which was singular because of an undesigned coincidence. In the year 1854 the Legislature submitted to a vote of the people the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, with the view of ascertaining the popular sentiment upon the subject. The ballots were labeled "For" and "Against," and a vigorous campaign was entered upon by the advocates and opponents of the proposition. The Methodist Church then, as now, was pronounced upon the subject of temperance, and Mr. Cookman took an active part in the contest. On a certain Saturday evening, toward the close of the campaign, he and the writer were commissioned to address a prohibition meeting in the village of Dauphin.

The meeting was held in the Methodist church, and Mr. Cookman insisted upon my going with him into the pulpit and making the introductory address. This I was nothing loath to do, as I of course preferred *preceding* to following him. In closing the few remarks which I made, without thinking of the incongruity of the thing at a temperance meeting, I referred to the miracle at Cana, and promised them the best wine in the shape of the speech which was to follow. When Mr. C. arose he alluded pleasantly to what I had said about the wine, but added "My friend was mistaken. I have no wine to offer you to-night, nothing but pure simple water."

Years afterwards, on reading the life of the celebrated young preacher, Summerfield, I noticed that an incident precisely similar had occurred in his history, and that on being introduced to an assembly in somewhat the same way he had replied in almost the very language used by Mr. C. on this occasion. Whether my friend had ever seen the incident I do not know. Probably with him the neat turn was entirely original. At all events it neutralized my blunder.

It was on this evening, and during our ride to and from Dauphin, for we drove up and down, that I learned something of Mr. Cookman's method of preparing to preach. On the next evening he was to deliver a sermon on prohibition in his own pulpit, the following Tuesday being the day of the election. During our drive he seemed to be meditating on the subject, and would frequently ask me questions bearing more particularly upon the legal aspects of the pending proposition. His address at Dauphin was evidently thought out during our ride, and he spoke for over an hour. On the following evening I went to hear his discourse in the Locust Street church, which was densely crowded. After a short introduction, which was as new to me as it was to the audience, he entered upon the line of argument pursued on Saturday evening, and the remainder of his sermon was mainly a repetition of the Dauphin address. This was perfectly allowable, as I was the only individual present who had heard him before, and having made his preparation, he had the right to use it again in the presence of a new audience. In fact this was almost unavoidable. He closed, however, with an eloquent peroration, which was as new to me as the exordium.

After Mr. Cookman left Harrisburg I saw him but seldom. Once or twice he visited here, and I met him occasionally in Philadelphia, where he was afterwards stationed. Among those who knew him intimately, none mourned his early departure more sincerely than the writer. Fitted as he was to move the hearts of men by his preaching, it seemed a mystery that he was called from his earthly labors whilst yet in the prime of his manhood. But in the view of the Master, whom he loved and served so faithfully, his work in this world was done. Doubtless there was nobler service awaiting him in the upper sanctuary. "I'm sweeping through the gates," was one of his last utterances, as the angels bore him into the presence of his Lord; and there he waits the coming of those to whom he loved to preach in the days of his flesh. After the lapse of more than thirty years, since he stood in the pulpit here, it is a mournful pleasure to pen these lines in memory of a man whom I shall always be glad to call my friend. G.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CLXXXIX.

"THE HISTORICAL JOURNAL," edited by John F. Meginness, of Williamport, has closed its first year, and the publication ceases, much to the regret of its subscribers, who are interested in the work of such a pains-taking and accurate historian as the editor has proved himself to be. However, we are pleased with the announcement that Mr. Meginness will publish a new and revised edition of his *History of the West Branch Valley*, which will appear in monthly parts, at the subscription price of \$3. As a limited number will be printed, those desiring copies should not fail to subscribe at once.

THE JOHN K. GRUBB FARM in Conewago township, which was recently sold to Jacob E. Shenk, recalls some interesting historical facts. In 1781 his grandfather bought 260 acres, of which the present Grubb estate of 128 acres formed a part. It was surveyed to one Wallower by virtue of a warrant, who afterwards sold it to Christopher Bishop, who sold it to Grubb. Squire Cook, who lived where George Hoffer now resides, made

the deed. In Wallower's time Indians lived in huts around the springs. Among the neighbors and new settlers in Bishop's and Grubb's time were Michael Shenk, Adam Shellar, Stophel Soop, Leonard Wallower, David Johnson, Rev. John Roan, Robert Carothers and John Buck. C. G. S.

ALEXANDER OGLE.

In *Notes and Queries* (No. clxxxvi) you give a list of the children of Thomas Ogle, of Derry, who died in 1797. Number five is Alexander. Could this one have been the General Alexander Ogle, who for so many years represented Somerset county in our State Legislature, and who, by the way, was a very noted man, certainly, on the streets of Harrisburg sixty or seventy years ago.

In my small-boy days, as far back as the spring of 1825 at least, my father brought me to town one day to be fitted with one of John Fager's new hats. We went into the Washington Hotel and sat down on a bluish painted pine bench, next the west wall of the bar room. Taking in the room and its contents, I soon turned to the window behind me and had a view of the square, the market houses and Market street beyond. At that moment a man of remarkable appearance was crossing. Tall, massive and straight, he walked as one who was monarch of all he surveyed. His red velvet vest, partly confined his ruffs and a great red bandana was thrust into his bosom. His blue claw hammer coat, was covered with bright brass buttons, and his snuff colored breeches was met at his knees, by his freshly blacked fair top boots. He carried a pilgrim staff about four feet long, of the Franklin pattern, rarely seen on the streets in those days, and now probably obsolete. This support was evidently ornamental. He grasped it below the head and placing it to his right front, he he swung his straightened arm back every two steps. On he came like a stage king and stepping into the room my father in his greeting called him General Ogle.

In the conversation which followed, the General always delivered himself in most positive terms on any or all points, or "pints," as he pronounced the word. "How's the Legislature doing this year, General?" "Doing nothing, sir; worse than nothing. They ought to go home, as I tell them, but they won't take my advice." "How about the canal bills?" "Well, they have got

some of them through, but without my help. I fought 'em all I could. You see, canals ain't like turnpikes; you can't run them over the mountains. If anybody wants canals, let 'em dig 'em at their own expense, but I say let the State keep hands off. Why they have passed a bill to borrow two millions and that ain't quarter what they'll need. I tell you this folly will bankrupt the State, we never can pay it, and the bonds won't be worth as much as Continental money—that's my pint, precisely!" Here he pulled out his great bandana, and burying his face in its ample folds, he blew a blast that might have come from the horn of Roland. Although a man of sixty or more, he appeared to be in perfect physical condition, and during the fifteen or twenty minutes he stayed he never sat down, neither did his tongue cease from work. Passing to personal matters, he observed with sublime assurance, that his horses and game chickens were the best in America—that he had the best dog and the finest Spanish ram in America, and passing to family matters, that his two sons were the smartest young men in America; adding that at college they were first in their classes, one was already admitted to the bar and the other would in due time. Alluding to his own acquirements he mentioned several, which I do not now recall, as being equal to any thing in America; and wound up by asserting that he could talk as good Dutch as any man in America. Whereupon addressing a country farmer sitting by, he poured forth a stream of gutterals, observing as he closed—"Sel is gut Dietch." Remarking that he wished to see 'Tommy Wallace' at the next hotel, he passed out in the same distinguished manner as he had entered the house.

The rules of social ethics as laid down by Chesterfield and others, most emphatically condemn egotism and self assertion. But to that law—strong as gravity—Gen. Ogle was an exception; a son of nature, a monarch of bombast who 'could do no wrong.' Like his friend Judge Burnside, who had the prerogative of ugliness, he was without a peer or a parallel. At Harrisburg his moral character was cloudy, he was not admitted into good society, and people marveled that Somerset county should persist in returning so objectionable a man. Doubtless it was his usefulness, and more perhaps his intense personality. But when the time did come in his old age, when his constituents

did necessarily lay him aside, he broke down under the blow, took to his bottle and drank himself to death.

In 1853 the late Dr. Elder published in "Putnam's Magazine" an able article entitled "General Ogle; a character." Dr. Elder was a native of Somerset county and knew his subject well. Many people in Harrisburg at that time, thought the Doctor spread too much varnish over his picturesque reminiscences. The General had then long been dead, and the Doctor very properly described the leading erratic and egotistic features of his character. Of that remarkable sketch I can refer to but few particulars, and those few from memory alone. The Doctor transports his readers to a road-side spring in Somerset, embowered by great hemlocks, under which he locates a Fourth of July celebration in the olden times, a time ante-dating my own recollections of the General by perhaps ten years. The Doctor states that he was one of the kid portion of the audience who greeted the General as he took his position in front of a great tree to address his fellow-citizens. He recalls the speaker's striking personality, including his scarlet vest and ruffs, much the same as I have already described him. Then he reconstructs that long forgotten address, of which a few items only can be transferred to this paper. It may be stated further that the General, although an illy educated man, was a ready speaker, never seemed to know what embarrassment was, and even had a ready answer on his tongue's end, under the most trying circumstances.

Taking a pinch of snuff and throwing outwards the folds of his great bandana, he proceeded: "Fellow citizens." He dwelt but briefly upon the historical associations of the day, but like many another man before and since his time, he loved to dwell upon moral and statute law, as a rule for the old

and a boon for the young bearers before him. Without citing his own questionable examples, he gave them sound and solid advice; what to do and how to do; cribbing large sections from Paley's Philosophy as he went along. Turning next to the adjoining highway he observed, there is statute law. That broken stone pike is the creature of law. Men in this country once followed deer paths, and like their Indian predecessors were content. When I voted in the Legislature to locate and build that road, your very respectable daddies were all tore up about it. They told me I had ruined them, and had ruined the pack-horse business. Jess so; it did ruin the pack-horse business. They couldn't see any better than owls in daylight, but they got over it all the same, when they saw a Conestoga carrying a load for fifty pack-horses, and got double prices for their wheat and rye. Well, it takes education to make men and build up a country. I had a poor education myself, but such as it was it beat none badly. I intend that my children shall have in full what my father could not give me. But I don't stop there. I want the poor as well as the rich to have an education. We know not what a day may bring forth; he who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow, but an education is not subject to the storms of fortune, it will stay with you when money and lands have left you. I am in favor of free schools and a freeschool law. Some of you shake your heads, just as your good old daddies did about that turnpike road over there, but you will find out better. Time makes all things even. Solomon says is not a man better than a beast? Is not his life better than that of a bear coiled up sucking his paws all his days, or shall his death be that of a hog, knowing nothing? I have done."

Oakland, Ill.

H. R.

Vol. II.

No. 3.

NOTES AND QUERIES
HISTORICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

1888.

No. 3.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXC.

JORDAN.—Some time ago inquiry was made concerning the family of Jordan of the Cumberland Valley. On referring to our notes we have the following:

SAMUEL JORDAN, d. prior to 1763, his children being minors, *John, James, Samuel, David, and Martha*. James Jordan, a brother, probably, was administrator.

JAMES JORDAN, of Letterkenny township, d. in May 1776 leaving a wife Mary and children — *Thomas, Jean, Francis, Mary, Margaret, and Isabel*.

ROBERT JORDAN, of Peters township, d. prior to May 1770; his wife d. prior to 1777. Their children were *John, Thomas, David, Sarah, Jean, Elizabeth, and Agnes*.

ABOUT A BUTTONWOOD TREE.—This paragraph was printed in one of the Harrisburg newspapers some time ago, and attracted a good deal of talk among the lovers of old things, being generally accepted as true. The accuracy of the assertions respecting it may be judged by the comments upon it. "The old buttonwood tree that stands in the park opposite the residence of J. Brisbin Boyd, and estimated to be 150 years old, was to-day, under the direction of Mr. Boyd placed in condition to preserve it from destruction by the elements. A large opening was filled up with stones then cemented with mortar. The tree was planted by Balser Sees, who resided on the lot now owned by W. O. Hickok. Sees built the first fire engine, and had a town clock on the top of his house. Sees is dead, but the tree still lives." Balthaser Sees came to Harrisburg, or Louisburg, after 1789, as his name is not found on any assessment roll previously to that date. He was about 23 years of age

when he made this town his home. This particular tree was a large one before Sees was born. If he, however, planted it, is not 150 years old. H.

THE LAST OF THE OLD SCHOOL MASTERS OF PAXTANG CHURCH.

On Friday, March 23, 1888, at the good old age of ninety, died Thomas Hutchinson, of Cedarville, Stephenson county, Illinois. Mr. Hutchinson was the son of Samuel Hutchinson and Jane Rutherford, and was born in 1797 in Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on his father's farm, below Steelton, now the Bombagh property, but spent most of his youth and early manhood in Union county, where he learned the fulling business, which he afterwards carried on at Millersburg, Dauphin county. In 1840 he removed with his family to Stephenson county, Illinois, then a wild western prairie. Here he turned his attention to agriculture, which he successfully followed during the remainder of his life, ending his days upon the same section on which he originally settled. His wife, whose maiden name was Wallace, died several years before him and was a grand-daughter of Capt. William Gray, of Buffalo Valley. Before entering upon his business career, Mr. Hutchinson spent some time as a school teacher and was master of the school at Paxtang Church in the year 1820. He was a mild-mannered, genial man, and his scholars (a few of whom are still living, the youngest more than three score and ten) look back upon his administration as a sort of oasis or resting place for the memory amid the dreary and appalling recollections of the old-time school room. So far as we can ascertain, Mr. Hutchinson was the last representative of the long line of masters at Paxtang, which extended from the early part of the last century down to 1839.

W. F. R.

SCOTT FAMILY, OF DONEGAL.

I.

[The following article, which supplemented that in a former number of *Notes and Queries* (clvi), was accidentally mislaid. We give it now, with every apology to our correspondent.]

Having disposed of the Hempfield and Rapho families of this name, it is fitting that some mention should be made of those who settled in Donegal and became residents of Mt. Joy, when that township was erected out of it, and who were equally prominent in every walk of life.

HUGH SCOTT was the pioneer settler of the name in Donegal. His name appears upon the assessment of that township for the year 1726. He located and resided in that part of the township, which fell in Mount Joy township when it was erected. His high character and standing in the community may be inferred from the fact that he was a Ruling Elder in O'd Donegal Church for the year 1733, and, perhaps, for several years subsequent thereto. He was a large landholder. The records seem to indicate that he died about the year 1740. I find the name of "Hugh" running through some of the branches of the families embraced in this sketch, and infer that he whose name heads this sketch was the pioneer settler of the whole of them. I regret to state that there is no stone in the grave-yard at Donegal Church to mark his resting place and tell the story of his birth or death.

WILLIAM SCOTT, whom I suppose to have been a son of Hugh Scott, settled upon land in Mount Joy township near Elizabethtown, and along the old road leading to Paxtang Church, commonly called the Hummelstown road. He took out a patent for two hundred and seventy-five acres of land June 5th, 1761 (*vide* Patent-Book, A. A., vol. I, page 312, Phila.). He must have been a resident of Donegal for twenty or more years prior to this date. I find his name to a petition to the Court in Lancaster in 1745, remonstrating against the erection or construction of a road along the river bottom extending from Harris' Ferry to "Pine Ford" (Middletown). From the patriotic character of his family, it is presumed that he took an active part in moulding public sentiment, in

opposition to British tyranny. He died in March, 1775, before actual hostilities commenced between England and her Colonies. He left surviving his wife, *Mary*, and the following children, whose names he mentioned in his will:

i. *Susanna*; m. Colonel Samuel Hunter, of Fort Augusta, who became a very conspicuous and prominent officer of the Revolutionary war.

ii. *Elizabeth*; m. John Harris (1).

These daughters were first mentioned in his will, and were probably recorded according to their respective ages.

iii. *Abraham*.

ABRAHAM SCOTT, the brother of William Scott, just mentioned, was also a prominent and patriotic citizen. He lived to see the beginning of the Revolutionary conflict, and died in October, 1775, leaving his wife, *Mary*, and the following children:

i. *Margaret*; m. William Kelley, who purchased fifty acres of land in Donegal from Captain Thomas Harris, near Elizabethtown.

ii. *Mary*, married James Cook, of Donegal, who removed to and was living in Penn'a. Valley, Mifflin county, in and before the year 1794 (3.)

iii. *Hugh*, d. unm.

iv. *William*, d. unm.

v. *Abraham*.

vi. *David*.

His son William, and his nephew Captain Abraham Scott were his executors. The witnesses to his will were David Richard, Sarah Scott (wife of Captain Abe. Scott) and Abraham Holmes (4), who then kept the "Bear Tavern" at Elizabethtown. The mansion farm was divided between his two sons, William and Abraham. The widow (*Mary*) conveyed her life estate August 17, 1783, to her two sons for eighty-four pounds. The witnesses to this release were Jacob Cook and William Kelley (5).

Notes.

1. There were several other families of Scott residing in Leacock and Little Britain townships, who were prominent. April 27, 1764, Thomas Scott and his wife of Little Britain township, conveyed an acre of ground to the Trustees of the Presbyterian church of that township, upon which the erection of the church had just commenced, and for the use of a grave yard.

The Trustees of the congregation were John Allison, Patrick Ewing and James Bradley. The first pastor was Rev. James Hunt.

2. John Harris resided in Derry township. His farm adjoined Captain Thomas Harris, and the McQueens, at Conewago. He was probably a near relative of Captain Thomas Harris, and was no doubt the Harris who laid out Mifflin on the Juniata. The founder of that town was related to Thomas Harris, the Thompsons and Pattersons.

3. James Cook was born near Canoy creek, near the road leading from Maytown to Logan's ferry, now Bainbridge. On July 29, 1791, James Cook and Mary conveyed two hundred and forty-two acres of land, being part of his father's, James Cook's, mansion farm to James Willson. It is likely that he removed to Penn's valley in 1791.

4. Abraham Holmes, kept the "Bear Tavern" at Elizabethtown, from the year 1771 to 1779 when he died. He was a member of Donegal church.

In Mr. McFarquhar's roll his family is given thus:

"Mr. Holmes,
Mrs. Holmes,
Libby Holmes,
Elizabeth Holmes, (a child).

Holmes seems to have dealt largely in "Redemptioners," who were constantly running away. Two escaped at one time and were advertised in the Philadelphia papers.

5. Among the earliest settlers in Donegal was John Kelley (1730), who located the farm adjoining Colonel Alexander Lowrey's on the west. He left a son, William Kelley, who was sheriff of Lancaster county in 1777 and 1778. He was a justice of the peace. He married a daughter of James Anderson, son of Rev. James A. I have no doubt but the William Kelley, who married Miss Scott, belonged to this family, and also the Kelleys of Derry township.

THE LARUE FAMILY.

I. JOHAN GEORGE LARUE, a native of Switzerland, emigrated to America about 1740, and located in Lancaster county, Penn'a. He left among other children:

2. i. *Jonas*, b. August 4, 1709, m. Barbara ———.

ii. *George*; d. January, 1770, and left *Isaac*, *Barbara*, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*.

iii. *Isaac*; d. prior to 1770, leaving a son *Henry*.

iv. *Henry*.

v. *Peter*; d. prior to 1762; his wife *Elizabeth* subsequently married John Shertz. They had *John*, *George* and *Catharina*, who were under fourteen in 1768.

II. JONAS LARUE (John-George) b. August 4, 1709, in Switzerland; d. January 1, 1760, in Paxtang township, Lancaster now Dauphin county; his wife, BARBARA ———, d. Nov. 4, 1785. They had issue:

i. *Henry*; b. Sept. 24, 1739; d. February 15, 1778.

ii. *Catharina*; b. December 31, 1740; m. John Busart; removed to Hamilton township, Franklin county, Penn'a.

iii. *Francis*; b. March 2, 1744; d. February 18, 1795; unm.

3. iv. *Anna Maria*; [Mary] b. Jan. 10, 1747; m. John Metzger.

4. v. *George*; b. December 15, 1748; m. Anna Maria Forshner.

vi. *Elizabeth*; b. Feb. 19, 1754; m. Rev. Frederick Illing, of Caernaervon township, Lancaster county, Pa.

5. vii. *Margaretta*; b. October 13, 1757; m. Henry Boal, of Northumberland county, Penn'a.

III. ANNA MARIA [Mary] LARUE (Jonas, Johan-George), b. January 10, 1747; d. Nov. 20, 1826, at Middletown, Penn'a.; m. JOHN METZGAR, b. June 24, 1740; d. April 24, 1826, at Middletown, and with his wife buried in the Lutheran church grave-yard. They had issue (surname Metzgar):

i. *John*, b. September 13, 1766; d. May 10, 1820.

ii. *Elizabeth*, b. October 14, 1767.

iii. *Anna Maria*, b. September 20, 1768; d. June 11, 1769.

iv. *John-George*, b. October 8, 1769.

v. *Daniel*, b. October 30, 1770; d. August 28, 1807.

vi. *Ludwig*, b. March 21, 1772; d. August 3, 1773.

vii. *Anna Maria*, b. November 19, 1773; d. April 19, 1850; m. Dr. Charles Fisher, b. September 8, 1766; d. May 8, 1808.

viii. *Jonas*, b. September 29, 1775.

ix. *Catharina*, b. May 22, 1777; d. December 4, 1849; m. Jacob Shertz, b. February 20, 1772; d. May 27, 1831.

x. *Jacob*, b. March 20, 1779; d. Oct. 31, 1817.

xi. *Rebecca*, b. Dec. 25, 1781.

xii. *Charlotta*, b. June 18, 1784.

xiii. *Lydia*, b. June 16, 1786.

xiv. *Joseph*, b. Dec. 23, 1789; d. in Harris-

burg in 1854; the father of Larue Metzgar, Esq., of this city.

IV. GEORGE LARUE (Jonas, Johan-George), b. December 15, 1748; d. April 11, 1806; m. March 27, 1778, ANNA MARIA FORSHNER, b. May 16, 1757, in Switzerland; arrived at Philadelphia October 17, 1772; d. September 5, 1789. They had issue:

i. *Anna*; b. September 11, 1779; m., 1st, George F. Varnick; 2dly, John Lemer.

ii. *Barbara-Elizabeth*; b. April 23, 1782; m. Robert M. Dickey.

iii. *Anna Maria*; b. June 29, 1784.

iv. *Anna Catharine*; b. July 5, 1789; d. October 27, 1806, near Harrisburg.

V. MARGARETTA LARUE (Jonas, Johan-George) b. October 13, 1757; d. ———; m. HENRY BOAL; b. ———, d. 1792 in Lower Paxtang township. They had issue:

i. *Michael*; m. Anna ———.

ii. *Catharine*; m. Daniel Warrior.

iii. *Margaret*; m. Michael Wolf, b. 1765; d. November 25, 1847.

iv. *John*; d. 1819; m. Elizabeth ———; removed to Chillisquaque, Northumberland county, Penn'a, where they died. They had *Elizabeth*, m. Matthew Laird; *Mary*, m. John Reznor; *Sophia*, m. Samuel Woods; *Margaret*; and *Nancy* m. J. Foster Wilson, of Hartleton.

v. *Henry*; m. Rebecca ———; removed to West Buffalo, Northumberland county, Penn'a.

vi. *Madaline* [Mary]; m. Michael Gross, of Middletown.

vii. *Anna*; m. Daniel Snyder; removed to Botetourt county, Virginia.

viii. *Elizabeth*; m. Peter Snyder, of Washington county, Tennessee.

ix. *Veronica* [Frany]; m. Michael Kissinger.

x. *John*.

xi. *Christiana*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXCI.

NEVILLE-O'BANNON (*N. and Q. cxli*).—After months of unceasing labor I am enabled to inform you that I have found and placed the Nancy Neville who married Capt. William O'Bannon. She was the daughter of Gen. Joseph Neville, who was a brother of Gen. John Neville, and son of Richard Neville and Anne Burroughs. I obtained

this from the grandson of Nancy Neville and William O'Bannon, who is living to-day, Mr. Bryant O'Bannon Utterbach, The Plains, Fauquier county, Virginia, who says there were three sons of Richard and Anne, viz: John, Joseph and Presley. P. C.

Louisville, Ky.

NAVIGATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—

On the 22d of April, 1791, by Proclamation, Gov. Mifflin, was empowered to contract for the "Improving the navigation of the river Susquehanna from Wright's Ferry to the Swatara, from the Swatara to the Juniata, from the Juniata to the West Branch, and thence to Starucca at the Great Bend. On the 5th of May following, Timothy Matlack, John Adlum and James Brindley, esquires, were authorized by the Governor to make a full and accurate survey of the Susquehanna from Wright's Ferry to the Swatara inclusive, and the same with proper maps and remarks to return to the Governor as soon as may be. On the day following, 6th May, Samuel Maclay was commissioned one of the Commissioners for exploring the western waters of the State, under an appointment from the late Supreme Executive Council. Subsequently, Timothy Matlack and John Adlum were appointed his colleagues. A very interesting diary of this commission was recently published by Mr. Meginess in his "Historical Journal."

INTERESTING NOTES

From the Records of the Land Department.

I.

[*W.*, for warrant; *a.*, acres; *co.*, county; *twp.*, township; *int.*, interest; *q. r.*, quit rent; *d.*, died; *m.*, married.]

James Aston, w. for 250 a. in Armstrong Valley, in Upper Paxtang twp., Sept. 29, 1773. On the 24th Nov., 1773, w. for 300 a. "on the south side of Peter's mountain, including both sides of Clark's creek."

Henry Hoffman, d. intestate, leaving children as follows:

i. *Yost*.

ii. *Adam*.

iii. *George*.

iv. *Anna-Mary*.

v. *Elizabeth*; m. Henry Strock.

vi. *Catharine*; m. Melchior Laudermitch. The date of their w. in right of their father was March 16, 1772.

John Ayers, w. for 50 a. "at the foot of Peter's mountain on the south side" in Upper Paxtang township, August 24, 1784.

John Lowrey, Feb. 7, 1737, took up 200 a. of land "in Paxtang, sold to his son-in-law James Pollock, but dyed before he executed any assignment." Elizabeth Lowrey, widow, by deed poll, Feb. 25, 1746-7. James Pollock by deed poll, May 20, 1757.

Simon Girty, "land on the south side of Muddy run." This was the Indian trader—date 1737.

Thomas Doyle, w. for "400 a. lying on the Tuskerora Path," Nov. 29, 1737.

Joseph Dixon, w. for "400 a. of land situate on a Branch of Marsh creek, on the road leading from Paxtang to Monocasy." January 13, 1737.

Henry Bull, w. for 300 a. "at head springs of Stoney (als. Clerk's creek) about 15 or 20 miles from the River in & near the Third Mt. from the head spring afo'd, including the main stream." [1784.]

Robert Buchanan, w. for 300 a. "situate near the Pidgeon Hills on Cartlidge's Path, on the west side of Sasquahanna River," May 31, 1746.

Peter Chartier, "upon an agreement now made," w. for 600 a. "of land including his Plantation within our Manor of Paxtang on the west side of Sasquahanna river," May 5, 1739.

Robert Chambers, w. for 250 a. "on one of the head branches of Cone-logwenet creek," Feb. 15, 1737.

Benjamin Chambers, w. for 500 a. "at falling spring on both sides Conegochege," Feb. 15, 1737.

John Blair, w. for 200 a. "on the south side of Swahatawro creek, and adjoining to Samuel Reed, John Hogens & Thomas Clark," Nov. 16, 1736.

Tristram Riddle, w. for 200 a. in Hanover twp., Lancaster Co., May 9, 1747. He d. intestate, unmarried. His father, James Riddle, deeded same to Joseph Allen, who married his daughter Jane Riddle.

Robert Armstrong, w. for 100 a. in Paxtang, Lancaster co., adjoining "the plantation of Simon Girtes," where his brother, Alexander, resided, August 13, 1757. In 1755, his improvements were destroyed by the Indians. The Provincial authorities "erected a fort on the said tract, called Fort Hali'ax."

Robert Armstrong, w. for 150 a. "on the east side of New England Run, in Upper Paxtang twp., Lancaster co.," June 30, 1773.

SCOTT FAMILY OF DONEGAL.

II.

MAJOR ABRAHAM SCOTT, son of William Scott first named, was one of the most ardent patriots in the Revolutionary war. He was an active member of Donegal church, and took a prominent part in political and civil affairs. In 1777 he was Captain in Colonel Alexander Lowrey's Battalion, and participated in the battle of Brandywine, September, 1777. He was also at the battle of Germantown, and in the "Jersey" campaign. He held the same rank until the year 1783, when he was promoted to Major in Colonel Jacob Cook's Battalion. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1781 to 1785. On the 5th day of May, 1786, he and his wife Sarah sold their farm in Mount Joy township to Michael Reitter, of Cocalico township, for two thousand pounds, Pennsylvania currency. As his name does not appear upon any of the records in Lancaster county after the date of the sale of his farm, it is presumed in that year he removed to the West Branch, where he purchased an island from Mungo Reed, and where he died in the year 1798.

In Rev. Colin McFarquhar's "Catechising Roll of ye members of the congregation of Donegal," taken down in November 1776 and continued to the date of his removal, Major Scott's family consisted of Captain Abraham Scott (communicant), Mrs. Scott, jr. (communicant), wife of Abraham. Mrs. Scott, sr. (who died the year before her son, Major Scott, sold his farm. In her advanced years she made her home with this son).

1. (*Mary (Polly) Scott*, who married General William Wilson, of Chillisquaque Mills. Fithian in his journal, when visiting the family of Colonel Samuel Hunter, at Fort Augusta, in 1775, speaks of Polly Scott as the beautiful niece of Mrs. Hunter. She was on a visit to Colonel Hunter's, where General Wilson first met her, and whom he afterwards married. She was the grandmother of Mrs. John B. Linn (6), of Bellefonte, Pa. Captain Wilson was promoted from captain in First Pennsylvania to lieutenant colonel of the Northumberland County Battalion, succeeding Colonel Samuel Hunter. He was appointed brigadier general of militia, selected by General Washington, Commander-in Chief of the

Provisional Army. He died while occupying the position of Associate Judge of Northumberland county in 1813. One of his daughters married General James Potter, of Penn's Valley. Hon. John Blair Linn delivered an address on the 4th day of July, 1887, one of the most pleasing features of that occasion being the production by him of the Flag of the Royal Grenadiers, captured at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., by Captain Wilson.

2. *Samuel Scott* was the only son of Major Abraham Scott. He married his first cousin, Mary Hunter, daughter of Colonel Samuel Hunter, and their children were:

i. *Samuel Hunter*.

ii. *Sarah*.

iii. *Susanna*.

He resided on his father's farm on the West Branch, now known as the Cake farm. He was accidentally drowned.

3. *Susanna Scott*, a child. She subsequently m. Mr. Rose, whose daughter Isabella married Hon. Robert C. Grier, late Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

4. *Sarah Scott*, (an infant.)

Mr. McFarquhar (8) in the earlier parts for his records invariably spelled Scott with one "t." He finally wrote the name of all the Scotts as we now have them. His Roll in a historical point of view, is a very interesting subject, being an accurate record of events which came under his personal supervision.

Major Abraham Scott married Sarah McQueen, daughter of Captain John McQueen, who commanded a company of volunteers in 1748, and who resided in Derry township at Donewago creek, adjoining lands of Captain Thomas Harris, and John Harris, near the Hummelstown roads. He married Miss Candour, daughter of Josiah and Rose Condour, who also resided in Derry township.

Notes.

6. John B. Linn, Esq., is one of the most prominent historical writers in the State. His "Annals of Buffalo Valley" is a very valuable contribution in that field. Every Pennsylvanian who loves and cherishes the memory of the Pioneer settlers of the State, should procure this hand book and keep it for reference. The reader of *Notes and Queries* may have recognized from time to time his handy pen.

7. Within a radius of a few miles from the residence of Major Abraham Scott a

large number of his relatives and Scotch-Irish friends became officers of more or less prominence in the Revolutionary war.

The following names appear upon the roll of the Second Battalion of militia, commanded by Colonel Alexander Lowrey, who was the senior officer and had command of the militia at the battle of Brandywine:

Colonel, Alexander Lowrey.

Lt. Colonel, Jacob Cook.

This officer resided in Derry township, along the road leading from Thomas Harris' mill on Conewago, to "Pine ford." He owned several large tracts of land in Donegal, and along the Conewago creek, in Mount Joy and Derry townships. He died November 12, 1789.

Quartermaster, John Jamison, who resided near Elizabethtown, and owned land adjoining Mt. Vernon Furnace.

Major, John Robinson, of Derry.

Quartermaster Sergeant, David Jamison, of Elizabethtown.

Captains—Robert McKee, Thomas Robinson, Derry. David McQueen, at Canewago, married a granddaughter of Rev. James Anderson. Robert Craig, resided along Conoy creek, a few miles below Elizabethtown. He married a Miss Whitehill, of Salisbury. This family moved west after the Revolutionary war. Andrew Boggs resided on farm adjoining the present town of Bainbridge on the west. Abraham Scott, Mt. Joy. Hugh Pedan, resided at Big Chickies, where the old Paxtang road crossed.

First Lieutenants.—James Scott, Robert Robinson, William Wilson, Robert McQueen, John Cook, George Redsecker, kept "Black Horse" Tavern in Elizabethtown; Michael Peters, Patrick Hay.

Second Lieutenants.—Hugh Hall, James Miller, James Cook, Matthew Hay, Zackariah Moore, resided at Donegal church; his land is owned by Graybill; Robert Jamison, John Bishop, Benjamin Mills.

Ensigns.—James Caruthers, Robert Boal, James Wilson, James Hay, Walter Bell (Maytown); William Myers, Abraham Scott, Jr.; Arthur Hay.

Lieut. Colonel, Jacob Cook, commanding the 4th Battalion, 1783.

Adjutant Michael Peters.

Quarter Master, Timothy Conner.

Captains.—James Anderson, Jr., John Bishop, George Gantz, David McQueen, Robert McKee, James Cook, Patrick Hay, Thomas Robinson.

Lieutenants—John Emmitt, William Scott, Philip Arnold, Matthew Hay, James Laird, John Mercer, Benjamin Mills, Andrew Shell.

Ensigns—Jacob Shire, Conrad Shire, John Gerhart, Thomas Logan, Josiah Candour, Joseph Galbraith, James Sterrett, James Miller.

It will be seen that many of the officers in Colonel Cook's Battalion were transferred from Colonel Lowrey's Battalion. Colonel Bartram Galbraith raised a Battalion of militia in 1776, composed of persons in Donegal and Derry townships. I have not a copy of his roll and must omit his list. (*See Penn'a Archives, 2d ser, XIII.*)

8. Rev. Colin McFarquhar's Catechising Roll is a very interesting one, and is well worth preserving. It embraces several hundred persons who belonged to heads of families who were members of Donegal church. I published the list in a local paper some years ago, but that was not the best medium to preserve the record. This roll was made fifty years after the organization of Donegal and at a time after many of the old members had travelled over the "Wilderness Road," through the valleys of Virginia and across the mountains, to establish new settlements, and yet the roll contained the names of several hundred persons. Samuel Lyle, of Donegal, the writer, and perhaps one other family are the only descendants of the old members who are now living in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXCII.

THE ADAMS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY are going to work in earnest. And why should they not—with such men as McPherson, Demarest, McConaughy, Stahle, Sheely and others, who have done yeoman service in other fields of literary labor. The Society should have been organized twenty years ago, but it is not too late to glean the harvest fields of history in that locality. Apart from its location of the decisive battle-field of the great civil conflict, Adams county has a history rich in material, which has never been developed, and they who are looking to this end are de-

serving of all praise. A hundred years hence those who come after them will bless their memory.

INTERESTING NOTES

From the Records of the Land Department.

II.

George Basehair, w. for 150 a. "adjoining: Christopher Stump, in Swetawra twp.," Lancaster co., August 30, 1738.

Benjamin Brightbeel, w. for 100 a. "adjoining land of Richard Hart, on Swahawro," June 25, 1741.

John Penn, by w. dated Feb. 22, 1765, granted the use of 20 acres of land in the twp. of Lebanon, co. of Lancaster, to Philip Boyer, Matthias Steyer and Daniel Engst, "in trust for erecting thereon a School and Master's House for the public use of the Inhabitants of the said Township."

Andrew Berryhill settled in Paxtang in 1756, built a house and other improvements.

William Brown in 1765 took out a w. for a tract of land "including the improvement he bought of his brother Matthew Brown."

Thomas Harris took up a tract of land "at foot of Peter's Mountain" in 1765.

Alexander Kennedy and John Kennedy, brothers, took up adjoining tracts of land. "at foot of Peter's Mountain," in 1765.

Barefoot Brunson resided in 1765, on the north side of Peter's Mountain.

Abraham Deene, w. for 200 a. of land "situate on a north branch of Marsh creek, next the "Indian Town," October 6, 1738.

Hans Peter Enders, w. for 300 a. in Earle township, Lancaster county, Feb 21, 1737.

John Eyster, w. for 50 a. "adjoining: Martin Miller, on a Branch of Codorus, over Sasquahanna River," May 12, 1748.

Hugh Hall, of Derry twp., Lancaster co., d. prior to February 1748-9, leaving a son William.

David Foster, "on Connewaga creek," left a son John Foster.

"Goshen Hill in Heidelberg twp."

"Old Town in Wickanisko Valley."

"Indian Path in Paxtang twp., Lancaster Co."

John Henry Geiger settled in Earle twp., Lancaster co., prior to 1737.

George Gordon took up 140 a. in Antrim twp., "on the Branches of Antietam on the

West side of Sasquahanna River," Feb. 28, 1743-4.

Joseph Heald of Chester co. took up 400 a. of land on the west side of Sasquahanna, "at an annual q. r. of 2 shillings" Nov. 1, 1735. By will he devised 200 a. to his daughters;

i. *Elizabeth.*

ii. *Phoebe.*

iii. *Martha.*

iv. *Mary.*

and 200 a. to his son *John*. John Heald by deed Oct. 8, 1740, 200 a. to James Frazier. James Frazier, 10th June, 1741, to Francis Fincher. Francis Fincher, 21st Sept., 1742, to William Craig. William Craig, 14th Nov. 1754, to John Rankin. John Rankin d. intestate; his widow, Ann, intermarried with Abram Noblet, who sold to James Todd.

"On Deer Lick Run, to include a Deer Lick & three streams of water emptying into Powell's creek about 4 miles from Sasquahanna," June 23, 1774.

Andrew Scott, of Paxtang, w. for land in Paxtang Jan. 6, 1737. His brother Joseph willed to John Scott, son of Andrew, prior to 1758.

Jacob Grove, Benjamin Boyd, and others, "on the Cranberry Swamp" in Londonderry twp., Lancaster co., in 1776.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1828-9.

The Famous Anne Royall's Description.

[Early in January, 1829, the notorious Anne Royall again stopped at Harrisburg on her return trip from Western Pennsylvania. Her account recalls to mind many of the men who were at one time prominent and influential in the State and we are sure the readers of *Notes and Queries* will be entertained by this once dreaded woman's description.]

I stopped at Mr. Buehler's, and was waited on that evening by a number of the members—also by my old friend Gen. Swift. This being Saturday, I was invited to go to church the next day; a carriage and escort was at my service, after the arrangements, to which I consented, and the gentlemen withdrew.

Next morning Gen. Ogle, the old 76, attended with a barouch and five or six outriders, and thus honored, I was led to the front pew, which had been reserved for the purpose. Next day I was escorted to the Senate, where I found matter enough for my pen.

The first thing I did, was to select those members who voted for chartering the *Sunday School Union*. These were pointed out to me by a friend; and I candidly believe they sincerely repent of the infamous transaction. The Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Sturgeon, one of the voters, is a stout young looking man, with rather coarse features; his face is round and complexion dark, but his countenance is open and artless; his manners are plain and displays great independence and self possession; though a farmer-like man, was perfectly unembarrassed; spoke audibly, and never appeared to miss his duties.

They go on very rapidly with business in both houses, sit after dinner, and even until bed time, in committees. But go with the blue-skins.

Hon. Brown, is the hardest cut of the whole, he *drinks* — *water*. Oh! the sinner. He is of good size, neither old nor young, with a broad, red face—he turns all his hair upon the top of his head in narrow braids to hide his bald pate, has a gander eye and sly countenance.

Hon. (this distinction is only due to Senators) King I have mentioned in my 1st vol. He has a very heavy brow and a piercing blue eye; he voted for the charter.

Hon. Duncan, same corps. is not a bad looking man, and a good speaker. The Presbyterian hardness was there. He and the Hon. Sullivan resemble very much, and the flint does not look harder. They have triangular red faces, high cheek bones and blue eyes. They are cold blooded men.

Hon. Fullerton, same, is an elderly stout man, a little gray, with a large pale face, and the finest eye in mortal head; large, full, soft and black—his countenance is mild and benevolent, and his actions accord therewith. He supports a fair reputation, and nothing but the most besotted bigotry could have led him into the snare of Dr. Ely.

Hon. Hay, is mentioned in 1st Vol. under the head of Philadelphia. He has a keen intelligent face, and could swing off an hundred heretics to the hour.

Hon Logan (Sunday school too) is keen for uniting church and state; he openly avows it, and is a warm friend of Dr. Ely's. May both their HEADS be severed from their shoulders, before we see the day. The others do not deserve a place in the history of their country.

The liberal men form a great contrast to

these—there was the towering Gen. Ogle, grown gray in the Senate; reminded one of the Roman Senators. He is a very bold animated speaker—the tear watered his benevolent cheek as he spoke in favor of the revolutionary soldiers.

Hon. Hare Powell, is also a very independent, manly speaker, and a fine orator. The United States and the world at large, owe much to this patriot. Had it not been for him and Dr. Burden, most probably American blood would now be running in our streets. Pennsylvania has rendered her name immortal, in being the first to oppose those ferocious banditti.

Hon. E. S. Kelly, was rather of a blueish cast, but is a very amiable, worthy man. He is an attorney, of good height and figure, rather light, and young looking, with an oval thin face, dark complexion, and dark hair and eyes—his countenance is keen, at once expressive of shrewdness and good sense. He is affable in his manners, and is said to be one of the most efficient members of the Senate.

Hon. John Ryan, is one of my favorite Germans. He is a gentleman of young appearance, middling height, and well made—his face is round, full and fair, with handsome regular features, fair hair, and soft blue eyes. his countenance open and manly, and his manners candid and generous.

Hon. J. Miller, (of Perry,) is also a young man, tall, slender and finely shaped, with an oval, fair, smooth face, and mild, dark eye, and his countenance mild and placid; his manners are peculiarly dignified and engaging.

Hon. Jackson was a poor apology.

Hon. Matthias Morris is a Yankee from N. H. He represents Bucks—is a tall, fine looking man, keen and actively made, with a good face, dark complexion, and piercing black eye. He is an attorney.

Hon. Krebs, is a middle aged man, rather intelligent and genteel in his appearance.

Hon. Kerling, of Delaware, is also of middle age, and middling height, oval face, with deep blue eyes, and genteel appearance.

Hon. McClure, of Lycoming, is a handsome light figure, middle aged, reddish hair and eyebrows, pleasing countenance, and easy manners.

Hon. Ringland, of Washington, is a keen, fine figure, with fair face and very engaging appearance.

Hon. Seltzer, one of my Germans, and a

good sound man; is middle aged, and respectable appearance.

Hon. John Ray, one of the best men in Pennsylvania, German descent. He and Mr. Ryan, were sitting together; I liked their honest generous faces, and drew my chair, and leaned over the bar, against which they sat, and chatted with them some time. Mr. Ray is of middle age, dark visage, black hair, and a keen sensible black eye—I was much pleased with his generous countenance and frank manners.

J. Hunt, Esq., another Senator, is from Chester county, the land of promise—he is a good honest farmer, of middle age, and genteel manly figure, with honesty and independence depicted in his countenance—his complexion is middling, his face round, with good features, and a soft gray eye; his manners familiar and friendly.

Hons. Dr. Burden, of Philadelphia county, and Wise, of Westmoreland, were absent at Philadelphia.

Hon. Leech, of Mercer county, is also of middle age; a tall man; round, fair, small face, sharp nose, and very pleasing countenance.

Of Hon. Houston, I find nothing in my notes but *chin* and *spectacles*.

Hon. Frederick Hambright is another of my favorites, as generous as a prince, he is from Lancaster. No more may be said of him. Mr. Houston is also from Lancaster, but he did not happen to strike me.

Hons. Drummheller, Reif, Bertolet, Scott, Hawkins, and Herbert, are all that remain of the Senate.

As it is the first time, the body has attracted the pen of the historian, it would have given me pleasure to have described them particularly. But from what cause I know not, they have been overlooked in my haste, or the notes lost. Must wait till next time. It is painful to close the description of this noble body of freemen, with the much lamented J. De Pui, Esq. the life, soul and pride, as well as clerk of the Senate. He is no more! Cruel death always culls the fairest flowers. Mr. De Pui was of Greene county, and the handsomest man in the chamber; a fine towering figure, noble mein, and the Chesterfield of the Senate. Peace to his shade.

When I last saw him, he received from my hand, a set of my works, a present for the State. I shall never forget his modest bow, as he took the book from my hand, and the

sweet smile which accompanied his thanks.

Col. W. S. Franklin, assistant clerk, was also an interesting young man, nor must I forget the door-keeper, who is also sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Robert Dickey, a most worthy and kind man, and a perfect gentleman. I never look at the exterior of a man, I always attend to his actions.

For the honor of this great State; all possible honor was paid to me by the Senate, from the speaker down. They know how to appreciate strangers, and by paying proper respect to their own rights, they know how to respect the rights of others.

If I was honored in the Senate, I was much more so in the House. These noble warm hearted people received me as though I were a dear parent. It was quite a moving scene. Pennsylvania had heard of me—I was for some time cherished in her bosom, when a child. They had heard it—they had heard I was a brave man's widow—they had heard of my adverse fortune—they had heard of my independence — and the respect paid to me every where.

I was escorted to the house, and met at the door by two representatives; these led me up the front aisle—when the speaker descended from his chair and received me with great condescension and kindness. He led me to a seat near the fire and seated himself by my side. The speaker, Mr. Middleswaith, is not a handsome man, but his politeness made him shine like diamonds—I shall ever remember him with gratitude and esteem—he is a middle aged man, and middling height, heavily made, with a round full face, dark complexion, and open benevolent countenance; he is a plain and friendly man.

Mr. J. A. Caldwell, of Lancaster county, was every thing to me—he is of middle age and stoutly built, of fine appearance, and warm easy manners.

Robert Miller, of Chester county, is likewise a middle aged sound German, of good size, round face, fair complexion and mild gray eyes, his countenance steady and unassuming, and a modest independence marks his unsophisticated manners.

I was no less pleased with Mr. Peter Shindel, a good, staunch, firm German. I wish all our citizens were as honest and sound as Mr. Shindel. He is low and square built, and seeing the other members subscribing, he "did not care about reading or buying a book, but he vood kif a widow somdings," and pulled out fifty cents; more

than I would have received from a missionary in an hundred years, unless it was in the price of a halter.

H. Petrikin, Esq., is a fine merry soul; he despises the blues, tracts and priestcraft. Had seen and read my Black Book, and was delighted to hear I had dispersed the black-coats, and put the colleges to a stand—he was one of the school committee; he and two or three more soon made arrangements to introduce a new and liberal mode of teaching, which we in the goodness of our hearts, and wisdom of our heads, declared and decreed, should be general in Pennsylvania, and should not contain a single priest or missionary. We were to pull down all the colleges and erect them anew. I showed them the obscene letters I received from these godly people, with the rules of the colleges. The liberal members are for a general school system.

Mr. P. is a young small man, with a keen eye, and no small share of intelligence: he is an independent and spirited speaker, and guards against innovations with the eye of an eagle.

N. P. Fetterman, Esq., is mentioned in the 1st Vol. He is from Bedford, and is also awake and on guard. Both he and Mr. P. are attorneys. Mr. F. is a man of more mildness, but eminent in virtue.

Mr. Roberts, is a young spare man, with rather a clownish look—he speaks well; I do not know what county he is from; as a missionary stole (I wish this was all they stole) the paper with the names of the counties.

Mr. A. D. Kerr, of Washington county, is a large middle aged man, with an intelligent countenance, fair complexion, and wears spectacles—he is a close attentive member.

Gen. Krepps is a stout, portly young man, with a round, full, ruddy face—good natured open countenance, very jovial and friendly.

Peter Lobach, Esq., of Cumberland, is middle aged, and a fine noble figure, fair full face, and open manly countenance, and the pure cream of human kindness—he is quite a plain farmer looking man, little touched with the blues.

Rev. John Driesbach, a Methodist priest, I think, is a slender thin visaged man, sallow complexion, and soft blue eyes; his countenance is mild, staid, and has much sweetness—his manners are easy and amiable. He is from East Buffalo, Union county.

Wm. Alexander, one of the stars, is from

Newville. He is a middling sized man, of very fine appearance; his figure light, and his features of the best Grecian model; his countenance is mildness and intelligence itself, and his manners are equally winning.

Gen. Frick, is quite a rustic, with a stout figure, round face and wan countenance; he effects great singularity, and is full of horse play and horse laugh. I should think his heart or his head is unsound.

Mr. B. Champneys, is from Lancaster; he is an attorney, of middling height, and rather light make, with a handsome person; his features are regular and striking, and visage round and fair; his countenance is prepossessing, and he speaks with much fluency and grace; he is quite young, and very promising; his manners are truly engaging.

Dr. Lehman, is from Philadelphia, also a very engaging man; he is tall and keenly made, with a small lynx eye; his face is oval, thin and handsome, and his countenance cool, staid, and contemplative; he is a sensible, shrewd, business-going man, and a very handsome speaker—he is a perfect gentleman in his manners and does honor to those who elected him.

B. S. Bonsall, Esq., is from Philadelphia; he is a tall fine figure, and handsomely featured, with a soft full black eye, ruddy complexion, benevolent countenance, and very genteel interesting manners. He was one of our committee to fix the school plan.

Mr. Fisher, from York, is also a genteel good looking man.

J. R. Shannon is from Beaver all the way; he is one of the finest men on the floor—one of your right down warm hearted men—gets acquainted in a moment, and uses no ceremony. This is, however, peculiar to Pennsylvania, excepting Philadelphia; you cannot find a fop in the State. Mr. S. is quite a young man, stoutly made, with a round, full, handsome face, and ruddy complexion. His countenance is humanity itself, and his manners fascinating, in the highest degree, and is the idol of all who know him.

Mr. Blodget is a young looking man, of good appearance, blue eyes and easy manners.

Mr. Rehrer is likewise a fine looking young man, good figure, handsome features and open benevolent countenance.

Mr. Bastress, is a portly, elderly man, with a coarse visage, rather blueish, but appears of good sound sense.

Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia, is a good-looking man, and fine appearance.

Mr. John Galbraith, of Franklin, is a tall fine figure, with a thin oval fair face, and mild engaging countenance, and pleasant manners, and a young looking man.

Mr. D. Lawson, is a rough farmer looking man, of middling age and good person; his face is rather dark, with a fine keen intelligent eye, and benevolent countenance. I was much surprised to find him a man of reading, and general knowledge, and one of the most active members of the house.

Mr. Geo. Farrell, is an amiable man, of very pleasant manners and feeling heart, middle-aged, and very intelligent. I cannot say whether Mr. F. is a member or not. But this I can say, he is a most valuable man to society. Alas! there is no society. But I mean virtue, innocence, and liberty. It is astonishing that the very few friends of virtue and humanity, do not unite for the common safety. Masonry, the last prop of society, is attacked by these savages—never was a better bait to take the unwary, and were it not that what little learning, honesty and common sense is left from the ravages of these Tartar hordes, is found amongst the Masons, the curtain of liberty would soon drop forever.

I received a complimentary note from Mr. Farrell, in approbation of the favorable opinions I expressed of Masonry in my writing. The note does honor to the Union; that if all the people in the world were Masons, no such thing as war and blood shed or cruelty, would disgrace the human race. But this is impossible while ignorance and slavery abounds.

Gen. J. Ash, of York, is also amongst the respectable members. Likewise, Messrs. Isaac Trimble, of Chester county, Arthur McGill, of Pittsburg, Ezra Cope, of West Chester, John Cox, of Shippensburg, and Samuel White of Petersburg, Adams county—these are all very amiable and independent men.

Messrs. Livingston and Boyd, deserve the rag end of the house: both hot blue-skins of the first water, and are from Philadelphia; very little to its credit to send men to make laws, who bored their tongues and hung them—I could take a piece of maple and make better men if I had a Yankee carpenter. I heard Livingston say, “we have beggars enough.” Very true: but if his tract-ship, applied the epitaph to me, I throw

it back in his face. Boyd had an old maid with him trying to trade her off.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, is a very fine man, but a little touched with the blues.

These are the principal members, a firm generous independent body of men as America can boast.

It would seem the taste of the assembly entered in the person of its clerk. The clerk of the house is the pride of the Susquehanna, and beyond question, the most perfect model of manliness in the State, or perhaps in America. He is about six feet, five or six inches high, with clear made limbs, perfect symmetry, young, pleasing in his manners, handsomely featured, and his gate easy and graceful; his name is F. R. Shunk, Esq.

The officers of the state government, are also worthy respectable men—of them, the principal are Gabriel Hiester, Esq., surveyor-general, and A. Mahon, Esq., treasurer, and the auditor-general, Gen. Hiester, is a relation of ex-Governor Hiester, and a stout, young looking man, with a large, round fair face, dark full eyes, and very easy plain manners. His countenance is very interesting.

Mr. Samuel Brezizer, his chief clerk, is one of the finest looking men in the state—he is a tall elegant figure, (these Susquehanna people are giants,) quite a young man, with one of the handsomest faces in the world—his complexion is fair, his eyes full and blue, and the graces revel in his countenance.

Mr. I. D. Rupp, in the secretary's office, is rather a small man, but finely shaped, with a round fair face, and mild blue eyes—he very politely waited on me through the building, and showed me some interesting relics of antiquity, viz: the signature of James the 2d, King of England—this was written in a plain hand, while he was duke of York; signed James, to a deed to Penn. Also the original charter of Charles 2d, to Penn. The colors taken from the Hessians at Princeton—several deeds from the Indians to Penn. The first of these charters was dated in 1692, the other in 1732. I did not see the secretary of State, but found a great bear sitting in his chair.

The auditor-general, David Mann, is a very tall middle-aged man, of pleasing manners.

David Mahon, the treasurer, is a stout

man, middle aged, full face, with a fine blue eye, and gentlemanly manners. Every thing was in place in his office, and the business appeared to be well conducted.

Gen. David Mann, was, however, the flower of the flock.

Amongst the relics of old time, I met with a number of chairs used by the old congress at Philadelphia, from 35 to 40 years ago. They were very large, and newly covered with red morocco.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXCIII.

“THE HISTORY OF THE WEST BRANCH VALLEY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,” No. 1, has made its appearance. This is a revised edition of the author's (John F. Meginness, of Williamsport) *Ottinachon*, published in 1857, and which has become so rare, that the demand was for a fresh revision of that very interesting work. The pains-taking author has done a good thing, and the limited edition of this volume should be secured at once by all lovers of Pennsylvania history.

A CURIOUS TAX RECEIPT.—“John Sargent 1 and 3 in full for Andrew Stuart House for the 1804, 1 cent for himself.

OBED FAHNESTOCK,
Collector,

The above exact copy of a receipt for taxes is written upon a small slip of strong, old-fashioned paper, and was given to Sergeant, sexton of the Presbyterian congregation, which had no church then, meeting in the court house. He occupied a frame house on the north side of Walnut, midway between Front street and River alley. Stewart lived in Beaver county. “1 and 3” stands for about 17 cents, that being the borough tax in the good old days of our fathers. H.

MILLER.—Matthew Miller, of Middleton township, Cumberland county, Penn'a, made his will September 11, 1784, which was probated at Carlisle March 29, 1797. He bequeaths his estate to his children as follows:

i. *Mary*; m. Samuel Irwin, and had Matthew.

ii. *Sarah*; m. Samuel Williamson, and had Matthew.

iii. *John*; m. and had Ann and Elizabeth.

iv. *Jenny*; m. James Gillespie, and had Matthew Miller.

v. *Elizabeth*.

vi. *Ruth*.

vii. *Catharine*.

viii. *Matthew*; "a tract of land in Westmoreland county."

Information is desired concerning this family. MILLER.

STEPHEN HILLS,

The Architect of the State Capitol of Pennsylvania.

[For the material for this sketch, we are indebted to Thomas Hills, Esq., of Boston, son of Joseph Hills, a brother of the architect.]

Stephen Hills was the fifth child of John and Sarah [Lewis] Hills, who were married in December, 1755, and had a family of seven sons and a daughter. Stephen, the fourth son, was born at Ashford, Kent county, England, August 10th, 1771. According to the custom of the times, he was "bound out for seven years" as apprentice to a local housewright, living in his "master's" family until his twenty-first birth-day. In 1794 he married Margaret Ashby, of Pluckley, a parish village about five miles from Ashford. He was the first of five brothers who came to America, arriving at Boston in either 1796 or 1797. His brothers Richard and William joined him in 1801, and subsequent to his departure for this city about 1802, his brothers George and Joseph, and their widowed mother, came to the United States and settled in the capital of New England.

While a resident of Boston he was actively engaged in business and built several houses. The building erected for his own home in 1799, in what was then the outskirts of the town, still stands in what is now a very thickly settled part of Boston. The city's geographical center has passed it, and is now nearly a mile beyond its location. At how early a date he became a resident of Harrisburg is not known to his New England relatives, but it is believed that he built many of the houses of that city which were erected in the earlier part of the present century. His plans for the Capitol of Pennsylvania were adopted, and he was the builder as well as the architect of that edifice, the

corner stone of which was laid May 31st, 1819.

While on a visit to England his wife, Margaret Hills, died at Harrisburg, on Sunday, August 4, 1822, in the 51st year of her age, leaving four children. Sarah, who married November 20, 1821, Samuel White, and subsequently removed to Indianapolis, where she was living in 1845, and three sons, John, Stephen and Thomas. Before returning to America Mr. Hills again married, and was for a short time once more a resident of Harrisburg. About 1825 he went to England for the last time and remained there about eleven years, and in the winter of 1836-7 returned to the United States. He is described by those who knew him at this time as a man of large frame, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds. In the spring of 1837 he went to Jefferson City to build the capitol for the State of Missouri. The plans made for the Pennsylvania structure were accepted for this edifice, and so closely followed that the building was practically a duplicate of his earlier work. Immediately following the completion of the capitol, he commenced the erection of the university at Columbia, in that State, and finished his contract in the spring of 1843. He then retired from his profession and went to his farm in the western part of Illinois [about twelve miles from St. Louis]. Here he died, October 17th, 1844, leaving a widow and her children, two daughters and a son; and a son, daughter and six grandchildren as descendants of himself and Margaret Ashby, his first wife.

INTERESTING NOTES.

From the Records of the Land Department.

III.

FRANCIS HUGHES, w. for 200 a. "upon Hay creek in Robinson township" whereon he was settled before August, 1732," now Berks county.

ABRAHAM HARR of the co. of Lancaster, January 4, 1737, w. for 300 a. "twenty miles over Susquehannah river to the north of Paxtang, situate on Juniata creek.

SAMUEL HARRIS, w. for 250 a. Feb. 10, 1737, "upon Conegochege."

JAMES HARRIS and ROBERT HARRIS, brothers of the foregoing, w. for 250 a. Feb. 10, 1737, in Hanover twp., Lancaster, co.

CHARLES HARRIS, brother of the foregoing, w. for 250 a. Feb. 10, 1737, "on Conecochege."

SAMUEL HENDRICKS, w. for 150 a. June 6, 1738, "adjoining James Mitchell, opposite the Connoi Town, on the West side of Sasquahannah."

JOSEPH HARRIS and JEREMIAH HARRIS, sons of John Harris, of Lancaster county, took up 400 a. of land "at Conecochege," Sept. 4, 1738.

"Monday Township, in Lancaster co.," in 1737.

"Indian Town creek," near the foot of the mountain.

CHRISTIAN HALDEMAN, w. for 150 a. in Donegal township, May 22, 1745, originally warranted to Ludwig Metz, April 20, 1743.

HENRY HARRIS, w. for 100 a. "on Bermudian creek west side of Sasquahanna River. March 18, 1746."

ROBERT HARRIS, w. for 100 a. "in Rathmullin twp.," in 1737.

James and Thomas Harris in Donegal twp. Lancaster county, in 1737.

Lieut. Adam Hoopes, settled on a tract of 200 a. of land in Hopewell twp., Cumberland co., in 1749.

On 4th March, 1754, the Proprietaries granted 20 a. to Nicholas Kurtz and Conrad Weiser in trust for the Lutheran congregation to build a church on, adjoining land of Christian Brentzer, in Bethel twp, Lancaster co.

Francis Beatty, took up 200 a. of land on Conoy Creek Feb. 4, 1737, but subsequently sold his right.

"Between Pine creek and the Gnadenberg" Lancaster co.

JONAS LARUE took up, Oct. 2, 1734, 350 a. of land in Leacock twp., Lancaster co.

"Castle's Mill, on Swatara," in Derry twp., Lancaster co., 1737.

"On the east side of Conogochege, in a place commonly called The Castle," 300 acres to William Maxwell, Dec. 18, 1737.

"On a spring that sinks and rises again runs into Conogochege." Where is this?

ROBERT MCCOY w. for 200 a. "on Cedar Spring near Potowmack old Road," Feb. 15, 1737.

"Edmund Cartledge's race ground, west of Sasquahannah," 1737.

Leonard Miller w. for 100 a. of land "about a mile and-a-half from an Indian Town," August 21, 1751.

"Berry's Narrows at Hunter's Falls," in 1763.

"Bloody Run," in Upper Paxtang, in 1775.

"Round Top," in Derry township, so named in 1775,

"Fish Island," 20 perches N. E. of B. Galbraith's Island and opposite land of Abraham Stoner on the Lancaster shore in Donegal township,

MICHAEL MILLER, "on Wiskinisking creek, opposite to an Indian Town," Oct. 17, 1751.

GEORGE MILLER, land adjoining the foregoing, 1751.

On Dec. 17, 1754, 20 a. to George Mess, Jacob Kemerlin and Jacob Eppricht, in Lebanon Twp., "in trust for the Dutch Reformed congregation in that neighborhood to build a church on."

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary H. Winebrenner.

Mrs. Mary Hamilton Winebrenner, widow of the late Rev. John Winebrenner, of the Church of God, died at Mt. Joy Tuesday evening, May 22d, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Winebrenner was the eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Mitchell, born July 24th, 1808, near Norristown, Pa. She was named for her maternal grandmother, Mary Hamilton Boggs, who was the daughter of Hugh Hamilton, an officer of the Revolutionary war. When quite young, her parents removed to Carlisle, where her mother died. Miss Mitchell removed to Harrisburg in 1828, and in 1837 married the Rev. John Winebrenner. In the early days of her married life she had frequent occasions to display her mental talents, and her husband relied very much on her excellent judgment, her executive ability and general trustworthiness. During her husband's frequent absences from home it fell to her lot to attend to his affairs, including the printing office of the forerunner of the *Church Advocate*, "The Gospel Publisher." It was not an uncommon thing for her to attend to the mail, correct the manuscript and read proof, select matter for the paper, besides the entertaining of hosts of travelers and visitors and caring for her family. Few can place a proper estimate on her character, but those who knew her intimately will bear testimony to the fact that she was a woman of unusual mental power, and was always equal

to the occasion. Although she was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, after her marriage she was in full sympathy with the church of her adoption, remaining a consistent defender of its doctrines to the end of her days. During all her life she was active in church work, for many years a teacher in the ladies' Bible class, and a very warm supporter of Sabbath school instruction. She was on the first Board of Managers for the Home of the Friendless of the city of Harrisburg, when that noble charity was organized, and always interested in its success. In 1871 she removed to the city of Chicago to reside with her youngest son, but the climate proving too rigorous for her failing health, she returned to Pennsylvania in 1878. For the last ten years she has been living in Mt. Joy, a helpless invalid, from a fall which disabled her from walking. Three sons, John N., Albert M., Marshall H. and two daughters, Mrs. J. E. Cassel and Miss Emma C. Winebrenner, of Mt. Joy, survive their mother.

One who knew her well bears cheerful testimony to the loving Christian character of Mrs. Winebrenner, and how in the early years of the founding of the Church which her revered husband labored so unceasingly to establish, she was his great comfort amidst trials and struggles few were aware of. Those who knew her intimately have passed to their eternal reward, and she, at the close of four score years, has followed them—and in very truth it may be said, the most devoted, self-sacrificing of that band of early disciples of the Church of God.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXCIV.

REED (*N. & Q. cxxxviii.*)—James Read who was a member of the Continental Congress was not James Read, of Berks county, but James Rudolph Reid, of whom we desire information. E.

DEAD TOWNS (*N. & Q. cxxxv.*)—By some means Asylum got among the names of dead towns in Pennsylvania. This is not correct—although it may be here stated that as a French colony it was not a success.

SEAL FAMILY.—Of German extraction, this name was originally written Siel. As early as 1750 the name is found among the records of Lancaster county. The first who settled within the limits of Dauphin county was Henry Seal, b. October 16, 1770, and d. Dec. 31, 1827, at Millersburg. His wife, Catharine, b. April 7, 1779, d. May 29, 1842. Henry's brother, Jacob Seal, b. Feb. 16, 1785; d. Sept. 5, 1858; and his wife, Mary, b. August 2, 1792; d. Nov. 26, 1779. Both brothers left numerous descendants. John H. Seal, son of Henry, b. March 14, 1797; d. June 12, 1875; and his wife, Catharine, b. June 14, 1795; d. Dec. 13, 1833. They were the parents of Josiah Seal, and grandparents of Hon. John B. Seal, editor of the "Millersburg Herald."

DR. WILLIAM PLUNKET.

William Plunket, frequently called Lord Plunket, was a native of Ireland, born about 1720. Little is accurately known of his early life, save that he studied medicine, graduating from the university at Dublin, and emigrated to America. He first settled at Carlisle, where he practiced his profession until probably the breaking out of the French and Indian war, into which service he entered. He was commissioned lieutenant in Capt. John Hambright's company in Col. William Clapham's battalion, June 12, 1756. In the Bouquet campaign of 1764, he was surgeon of the second battalion, commanded by Col. Arthur Clayton, his commission bearing date September 7, 1763. For this service he participated in the Provincial land grants on the West Branch, receiving from the Proprietaries six hundred acres of land in Buffalo Valley. About 1770 he removed to what was subsequently Northumberland county locating a little above Chillisquaque creek, which he termed "The Soldier's Retreat," and became possessed of a large estate. He was one of the leaders in the so called Pennamite war at the outset of the Revolution. A brief account of his expedition to Wyoming is found in *Annals of Buffalo Valley*, by Hon. John Blair Linn, p. 87-8. At the beginning of the war for Independence he entered heartily into the contest, and was commissioned Colonel of the Second Battalion of Northumberland county associators in March, 1776, but for some cause or another, possibly at the instigation of his Wyoming enemies, he was arrested as being inimical to the

principles of the Revolution. He was afterwards released, as nothing treasonable could be proved against him. Sabine, in his "American Loyalists," imputes crimes to Col. Plunket which he had neither fact or foundation for. At the close of the war he removed to Sunbury where he died in the early part of May, 1791.

Dr. Plunket married Esther Harris, daughter of John Harris, of Harris' Ferry, and sister of the Founder of Harrisburg. Of a large family of children, only four daughters reached maturity. Of these, Elizabeth married Samuel Maclay, afterwards a Senator in Congress and a brother of William Maclay, who married his cousin Mary Harris. Isabella Plunket married William Bell, of Elizabethtown, N. J. Margaret Plunket married Isaac Richardson, of New York State; and Esther Plunket married her cousin, Col. Robert Baxter, of the British army. Descendants of the first named have been very prominent in public affairs in Pennsylvania for at least a century.

INTERESTING NOTES

From the Records of the Land Department.

IV.

SIMON GIRTY, an Indian trader, settled in 1743 on a tract of land on the East side of Sasquahannah, cleared 30 a. and made other improvements, and continued several years thereon. That said Simon Girty afterwards dying intestate and indebted to Thomas McKee upwards of £300, the said Thomas applied for a warrant therefor.

MICHAEL MILLER, in 1737, "in the great hole at the Blue Mountain in Bethel twp., Lancaster co.

HANS NISSLEY, w. for 240 a. of land "lying on a small branch of Conestoga creek in the said co. of Lancaster," Jan. 16, 1733.

PETER VON BEAVER, "on Suetara creek," 1738.

JAMES SNODGRASS, dec'd, of Martick twp., in Lancaster co., prior to 1751, left a wife, Mary, and sons James and William.

June 16, 1753, a w. for 50 a. of land to John Shoop and Michael Umberger in Lebanon twp., "in trust for the use of a church, school house and burying place for the Lutheran and Calvinist congregations."

HENRY WILLIAM STEIGLE, w. for 100 a. in Warwick twp., Lancaster co., April 10,

1758. Then follow a number of warrants situated in Elizabeth twp., same date.

DAVID MCCORD, who settled in Derry township, very early, was "murdered on his plantation by the Indians during the late Indian war."

JOHN SLOAN, w. for a tract of land in 1749, in Donegal twp.; a resurvey was made in 1763, at which time he was deceased, leaving a wife Jean, and the following children:

i. *Alexander.*

ii. *Archibald.*

iii. *Mary.*

iv. *Margaret*, m. Archibald Sloan.

v. *Elizabeth.*

November 26, 1764, w. for 100 a. to John Nicholas Simon and Adam Klerman, in Hanover twp., Lancaster co., "in trust for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations."

FRANCIS WORLEY, w. for 100 a. of land at mouth of Conestoga May 3, 1716; resurvey, March 12, 1742, for his son, Caleb Worley.

Manor of Plumpton, in Heidelberg twp., in 1749.

DAVID BYERS took up a tract of land in Donegal twp., and after his death a resurvey was had, Sept. 1, 1762, in favor of his children:

i. *David.*

ii. *John.*

iii. *Jane*; m. Thomas Smith.

iv. *Martha*; m. ——— Campbell. who d. prior to 1763.

THOMAS SMILEY, and son John, in Hanover twp. in 1767.

JACOB BIGLER w. for 137 a. in Leacock twp., surveyed Nov. 16, 1752, for the benefit of his dan. Barbara, who was the widow of — Ritter, and had a son Henry in 1763.

JOHN and JAMES RIPPETH, brothers, in Hanover twp., Lancaster co., in 1737.

JAMES REED, of Upper Paxtang township, Lancaster co., had sons John and James in 1737.

Land "lying upon Tulpyhockin 3 miles from Cowowkin."

HENRY SMITH, w. for 150 a. of land, April 24, 1734, "on this side Tulpehockin near the Iron Works."

"On the Great Spring in Heidleberg township," in 1736.

George Stevts, w. for 300 a. "situate on Quitapohi'la Run, adjoining John Light's plantation in Lebanon township, Settled and Improved by himself seven years," Dec. 19, 1737.

"Samonocasio Run" in Robinson township, Lancaster county, so named in 1740.

"On the waggon road leading thro' the Indian Manor to Patowmeck, fifty miles to the westward of Paxtang, and about sixty miles north of Bell's Town on Patowmeck," Dec. 7, 1737.

ROBERT REDICK, w. for land in Pennsboro' twp., upon Conedogwainet, January 31, 1737.

GODFREY SEIDLE, land on Deep Run, in Bethel township, adjoining his father-in-law, John Adams, in 1771.

JOHN MATTER settled on Great Wickanisko, about one mile from the River Susquehanna, prior to 1773.

JACOB JOB, of Leacock twp., Lancaster co., d. prior to 1763, leaving issue:

i. *Andrew*.

ii. *Jeremiah*, d. intestate, his wife, Mary, subsequently m. — Hughhey.

iii. *Samuel*.

iv. *Sarah*; m. Jonathan White.

v. *Mary*; her guardians were Samuel Job and William Hamilton, Esq., of Philadelphia.

JOHN MONTGOMERY and SAMUEL MCCORKLE settled in Paxtang, on adjoining farms, prior to 1735.

Albright and Michael Deibler were in Lykens Valley prior to 1767.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Biographical, Historical and Genealogical.

CXCV.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The "Autobiography of John Kean," with an excellent engraving has been published by the Dauphin County Historical Society, and will be furnished its members.

THE SCHROPP FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

I. JOHN CONRAD SCHROPP, of Germany, died in 1728, and his wife (maiden-name Berkmueller) died in 1731. Their child was:

2. i. *Matthew*.

II. MATTHEW SCHROPP, b. 21st March, 1722, at Kauffern, Suabia, came to Pennsylvania with the second Moravian colony in 1743. He married Anna Maria Tomet, who was b. 13th April, 1719, at Basle, Switzerland. He died 11th September, 1767, at

Salem, N. C. [His widow married Rev. John Wolfgang Michler, 23d August, 1778, ancestor of the Easton family of the name, who d. at Hebron, in 1785. She d. 3d April, 1786, at Nazareth]. Their children were:

3. i. *John*, b. Oct. 11, 1750.

4. ii. *Christian*, b. June 27, 1756.

iii. *Mary*, d. single.

5. iv. *Sabina*, b. Nov. 5, 1759.

III. JOHN SCHROPP, b. 11th Oct., 1750, at Nazareth; d. 4th July, 1805, at Bethlehem. He married first, Maria Elizabeth Tanneberger, b. 15th July, 1753, at Nazareth, d. 23d August, 1801, at Bethlehem. Their children were:

1. *Johanna Elizabeth*, b. 17 Aug., 1785, at Bethlehem; d. 7 May, 1810, at Bethlehem.

ii. *Charlotte Sabina*, b. 23 Nov., 1787, at Nazareth; d. 22 June, 1833, at Bethlehem.

6. iii. *Maria Louisa*; b. 27 June, 1790; m. John S. Krause.

7. iv. *Anna Caroline*; b. 7 June, 1793; m. Owen Rice.

John Schropp m. secondly 26 April, 1802, Elizabeth Krogstrup; b. 18 May, 1763; d. 25 March, 1819, at Lititz. Their children were:

v. [a dau.] b. and d. 20 Aug., 1803.

8. vi. *John*, b. Sept. 8, 1805.

IV. CHRISTIAN SCHROPP, b. 27 June, 1756; d. 31 Dec., 1826. He married first, 17 Nov., 1793, Anna Maria Russmeyer, b. 12 July, 1757, at Bethlehem; d. 29 Dec., 1804, at Lititz. Their child was:

i. *Christian Russmeyer*; b. 7 Oct., 1796, at Lititz; d. 1821 at Nazareth.

Christian Schropp m. secondly 8 Jan., 1806, Rebecca Edmonds, b. 9 Aug., 1762, at Sechem, N. Y.; d. 25 Aug., 1828.

V. SABINA SCHROPP, b. 5 November, 1759, at Nazareth, d. 8 May, 1848, at Bethlehem; married William Henry, of Nazareth. Their children, all born in Nazareth, were (surname Henry):

i. *Elizabeth*; b. 15 October, 1782; d. 15 December, 1844, at Philadelphia; m. John Jordan, of Philadelphia.

ii. *Anna*; b. 29 September, 1784, d. in 1801.

iii. *John-Joseph*; b. 17 June, 1786; d. 2 December, 1836.

iv. *Johanna Maria*; b. 6 May, 1788; d. 31 January, 1811, at Bethlehem; m. Rt. Rev. A. Benade.

v. *Matthew Schropp*; b. 10 August, 1790; d. 20 January, 1862, in Philadelphia.

vi. *Sabina*; b. 4 August, 1792; d. 22 March, 1829, at Bethlehem; m. John F. Wollé.

vii. *William*; b. 15 August, 1794; d. 23 May, 1878, at Wyoming, Pa.

viii. *Jane*; b. 5 June, 1796; d. s. p.

VI. MARIA LOUISA SCHROPP, b. 27 June, 1790, at Bethlehem; d. 29 July 1819; m. 3 April, 1810, John Samuel Krause, b. 23 June, 1782; d. 26 Dec., 1815. Their children were (surname Krause):

i. *Sophia Louisa*; b. 13 Feb. 1811, at Bethlehem; d. in 1846, at Salem, N. C.

ii. *Matthew*; b. 6 Aug. 1814, at Bethlehem.

VII. ANNA CAROLINE; b. 7 June, 1793; d. 23 Sept. 1852, at Catasaqua; m. Owen Rice. Their child was (surname Rice):

i. *Maria*; b. 4 May, 1829, Bethlehem; d. 18 March, 1849, at Catasaqua.

VIII. JOHN SCHROPP; b. 8 Sept. 1805; d. 2 Sept., 1840, at Bethlehem; m. 12 Oct., 1828, Maria Comelia Goundie, b. 15 Oct., 1807. Their children all b. at Bethlehem were:

i. *Charles William*; b. 15 May, 1830; d. March 1888, in Philadelphia.

ii. *Maria Elizabeth*; b. 21 April, 1832; d. 15 Aug. 1854.

iii. *Henry John*; b. 1 Dec., 1833; d. 21 July, 1834.

iv. *John Cornelius*; b. 28 Aug., 1836.

v. *Anna Caroline*; b. 16 Feb., 1840; d. 31 Dec., 1841.

9. vi. *Abraham Sebastian*; b. 22 March, 1841.

IX. ABRAHAM SEBASTIAN SCHROPP, b. 22 March, 1841, at Bethlehem; m. 19 April, 1864, Caroline Angelica Guetter; b. 13 March, 1842. Their children, all b. at Bethlehem, were:

i. *Elizabeth Burnet*; b. 12 Nov., 1865; d. 24 Dec., 1887, m. 8 Feb., 1887, George Hildreth Worrall.

ii. *Mary Helen*; b. 25 Aug., 1868.

iii. *Ruth Caroline*; b. 8 Sept., 1871.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATE OF 1837-38.

[The following record of the members of the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1837-38, came into our possession among the papers of Hon. John Schroh, of Lancaster. Accompanying it was the verification probably written by Hon. Abraham Miller, Senator from the city of Philadelphia, as it appears to be in his handwriting. Of the gentlemen who composed this honorable body, only one

we presume is living, our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. John J. Pearson.]

Samuel A. Barclay, Bedford, 34, attorney-at-law, Bedford Pa.

James A. Caldwell, Lancaster county, 39, farmer, Lancaster county, Pa.

Samuel L. Carpenter, York county, 42, surveyor, Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Elihu Case, New York State, 47, farmer, Bradford.

Jacob Cassat, Adams county, 59, farmer, Adams county.

Cornelius Darragh, Allegheny, 29, attorney-at-law, Pittsburgh.

Charles Frailey (Sch.), Berks county, 39, farmer, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pa.

Fredk. Fraley (city), Philadelphia City, 33, merchant, Philadelphia City.

David Fullerton, Franklin county, 65, farmer, near Greencastle, Franklin county.

John Harper, Lebanon county, farmer, Lebanon, Lebanon county.

Alexr. Irvin, Centre county, 38, merchant, Clearfield Town.

Francis James, Chester county, 38, attorney-at-law, West Chester, Chester county.

Meek Kelly, Franklin, 53, surveyor, Indiana county.

Ebenezer Kingsbury, Vermont, 33, attorney-at-law, Honesdale, Wayne county.

Isaac Leet, Washington county, 35, attorney-at-law, Washington, Penn'a.

Peter S. Michler, Northampton, 38, manufacturer, Easton.

James McConkey, Lancaster county, Pa., 50, merchant, York county.

Abraham Miller (city), Philadelphia City, potter, Lane street, Philadelphia.

John Miller (Berks), Berks county, 52, innkeeper, Reading.

Henry Myers, Delaware county, 48, farmer, Concord.

James Paul, Philadelphia county, 57, farmer, Willow Grove.

John J. Pearson, Delaware county, 35, attorney-at-law, Mercer, Pa.

Alex. M. Peltz, Washington, D. C., 29, merchant, Philadelphia.

Charles B. Penrose, Philadelphia county, 39, attorney-at-law, Carlisle.

David R. Porter, Montgomery county, 38, farmer, Huntingdon.

Wm. Purviance, surveyor, Butler county.

Wm. T. Rogers, Philadelphia City, 38, printer, Doylestown.

John A. Sangston, Fayette county, 34, merchant, Uniontown.

Isaac Slenker, York county, attorney-at-law, New Berlin.

Michael Snyder, Philadelphia county, 52, innkeeper, Manayunk.

Joseph M. Sterrett, Cumberland county, Erie.

John Strohm, Lancaster county, 44, farmer, Martick township, Lancaster county.

Jesse R. Burden, Speaker, too young when born, so that he don't remember the place, 21 and upwards, speculator and stock jobber, Madison House.

Geo. Hamersley, Chief Clerk, printer and bookseller, York, 27.

David Middlecoff, Assistant Clerk.

Geo. S. Wilkins, Transcribing Clerk, Lancaster.

My Early History.

Amidst the pots my earliest course was run,
My sire a potter, I a potter's son.
Amidst the pots my childhood's lot was cast,
Amidst the pots my youthful days were past.
Amidst the pots I held my manlier course,
In making pots I spent my manhood's force;
Like pots, my fate, when shattered and decayed,

Upon the potsherd heap I shall be laid.

My Tomb.

Of broken pots be built my monument,
This shall endure when records shall be blent

With fabled story, when the splendid dome
No more shall mark the cold and silent home

Of slumbering statesmen, whose now quiet dust

No longer wars upon the injured just
Of heroes, who on human glory bent,
In blood and tears built up their monument,
Nor dream'd that these, beneath the tread of Time,

Should sink in dust in every changing clime.
While the poor potsherd, humble and obscure,

Smiles at the wreck of Time, and ever shall endure.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXCVI.

BELL FOUNT.—Bellefonte, so named in the newspapers of 1800.

WILKINS' FERRY. — Thomas Wilkins' ferry was where Bainbridge now is. It was owned by James Logan at the time Wilkins conducted it. The western side of the ferry which crossed the lower end of an island, was owned by Joshua Lowe, a Quake, and for many years coroner of Lancaster county. He moved from there to Conestoga. S. E.

DECEMBER AND MAY.—Married on the 3rd of April, 1792, by Rev. John Campbell, James Stevenson, aged 76 years, to the amiable Rebecca Sample, aged 35 years, both of Carlisle.

On July 7, 1796, Mr. Pittner, of Paxtang, aged about 90 years, married "the worthy matron Mrs. Charlotte King the consort and wife of Mr. Richard King formerly of this town" [Harrisburg].

On April 16, 1836, by Rev. Benjamin Snodgrass, Mr. Wyant, aged 21 years, and Violet Crawford, aged 70, both of Hanover township.

COL. JOHN BULL.—A correspondent from Illinois sends us the following:

Col. Bull, b. June 1, 1731; d. August 9, 1824. Mary Phillips, his wife, b. 1731; d. Feb. 23, 1811. Their children were:

i. Anna; m. Gen. John Smith, of Winchester, Va.

ii. Elizabeth; m. ——— Rittenhouse, brother of Daniel Rittenhouse the astronomer.

iii. Maria Louise; m. Joseph Nourse, who was for many years Register of the U. S. Treasury.

iv. Rebecca; m. Capt John Boyd, of the Revolution

v. Sarah; m. first, Joseph Haines; secondly, B. F. Young.

vi. William.

vii. Ezekiel.

INDIAN NAMES.

The following names, with meaning, were given by the celebrated Indian "Red Jacket:"

Canisteo; a board in the water.

Tioga; a crotch or point in the river, a junction of waters.

Cawanesque; at the Long Island.

Cohocton; (Conhocton) trees in the water.

Cononque; horn in the water, (the Seneca name of the Chemung.)

Conewahah; *Ka-na-we-o-la*, a head on a pole, the Seneca name for the spot on which Elmira, N. Y., now stands.

Canondisague; the aboriginal name for Seneca Lake, meaning "Newtown Lake" from a village of the same name near the outlet.

Canandaigua; Chosentown.
Susquehannah; *Sus-gue-sa-han-nough*, crooked river.

Ne-wa-na-Ca-no-ush; a spring, or literally a small living water.

Tech-ske qua-nunk, *She-shequin*, so written by the Moravians.

WILLFORD-CAMPBELL.

[The following query comes to us from Minnesota. Perchance Hon. John Blair Linn can give us some information concerning the capture of Mary Campbell alluded to:]

My greatgrandfather, Joseph Willford, came from Sheffield, England, and settled in (I believe) Bucks county, Pa., but do not know the year. He was one of the early pioneers. He married a young lady named Mary Campbell in Bucks county. The Campbells were of Scotch descent, but resided in the north of Ireland; were called in Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish. I do not know what year they came to America, but desire to learn the year, if possible. My great-grandmother, Mary Campbell, was, with other children, put in a stockade, or fort, at or near Penn's Valley, to protect them from the Indians on or about the years 1754 to 1760. She, with other children were captured by the Indians of that place, a portion of whom were killed, but the life of Mary Campbell was spared. She was held captive by the Indians seven years, and taken from them at Chillicothe or Newcomerstown, Ohio, by the Provincial troops. She was then 14 years of age. She had brothers who participated in the Indian wars of Pennsylvania and Ohio at an early day. The names of two of her brothers were Daniel Campbell and William Campbell. Daniel Campbell was an officer (captain or colonel) in the army and was shot somewhere in Ohio by the Indians. William Campbell was also in the Indian wars and received land from the Government for his services. He located at or near Pittsburgh, Pa., but died at the residence of his sister's (Mary Campbell's) oldest son in Wayne country, Ohio. I know no more of their history than I have here stated, and nothing of the history of the rest of the family, but would be pleased to learn

something of them. Joseph Willford and wife (Mary Campbell) lived in Bucks Co., Pa. They had five sons and two daughters. The last located in Greene county, Pa., and in 1815 all except Daniel Willford who remained, emigrated to Wayne county, Ohio.

THE ALLISONS OF DERRY.

[In the hope of receiving additions to these notes we give the information at hand,]

I. JOHN ALLISON, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated with his family to America as early as 1725, and located on what were termed the "Barrens of Derry," then Chester, afterwards Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penn'a. He took up two hundred acres of land, which were warranted to him 15th of April, 1734. He died prior to 1750, and had, among other children, the following:

i. *Robert*; d. march 1766, unm.; by his will he bequeathed "£100 to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Hospital," "£100 to the Grammar School at Newark, ten miles from New Castle," and the balance of his estate to his brothers and sisters.

ii. *William*; d. August, 1739; m. Grizzle Wray, and had *Margaret*, *Patrick* and *Robert*.

iii. *Henry*; who had *James*.

iv. *John*; m. Ann ———.

v. *James*; m. Rebecca.

vi. *Jean*; m. ——— Smith.

vii. *Margaret*; m. ——— White.

II. JOHN ALLISON (John) d. May 1767, in Donegal, leaving a wife ANN (who subsequently married John Stuart) and children as follows:

i. *Patrick*.

ii. *Jean*; m. George Clark and had *Mary*.

iii. *Rose*; m. James Crawford and had John.

iv. *Margaret*.

v. *John*.

vi. *James*; b. 1750.

vii. *Ann*; b. 1753.

viii. *William*; b. 1755.

ix. *Robert*; b. 1757.

III. JAMES ALLISON (John) d. November 1762, in Donegal, leaving a wife Rebecca, who died in September, 1764, and the following issue:

i. *James*; m. a daughter of Gordon Howard, of Donegal.

ii. *Anna*; m. ——— Defrance, and had *James* and *John*, who were in 1776 over fourteen years of age.

- iii. *Jean*; m. William Watt, and removed to North Carolina.
- iv. *Margaret*; m. ——— Bowman and removed to North Carolina.
- v. *Sarah*.
- vi. *Rebecca*; m. Hugh Caldwell and had *Jane*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXCVII.

EDGELL—COX.—Rebecca Edgell, widow, of Philadelphia, d. prior to 1743, leaving children:

- i. *William*; m. Sarah ———, who, when a widow, m. John Cox, "of New Castle county, upon Delaware, physician."
- ii. *Rebecca*; m. John Mifflin.

DEFRANCE.—John Defrance resided in Hummelstown in 1792. His wife at that time was Susanna, widow of ——— Spencer. The children by the former marriage were (surname Spencer):

- i. *Thomas*.
- ii. *Elizabeth*; m. ——— McKean.
- iii. *Susanna*.
- iv. *John*.

What is known concerning this family, and especially of Elizabeth Spencer McKean.

JOHNSTON. — Alexander Johnston, of Lower Paxtang township, d. prior to 1793. His brothers were:

- i. *James*; m. and had:
 - 1. *James*; residing in West Pennsboro', Cumberland county, Penn'a.
- ii. *Gavin*; m. and had:
 - 1. *James*.
 - 2. *Margaret*.
 - 3. *Alexander*, residing in the county of York, S. C.
- iii. *Joiah*; m. and had:
 - 1. *Jane*; m. Thomas Orr, residing in Washington county, Territory south of the Ohio.
 - 2. *Agnes*; residing same place.
 - 3. *John*; residing same place.
 - 4. *Margaret*; m. Samuel Shaw, and had Samuel.

JAMES CLUNIE.—In looking over the *Notes and Queries* of your valuable paper of

February 25th, 1888, a communication referring to Mr. Clunie, saying they did not know who his relations were, was read by me with astonishment, because I know there are a number of persons living in this city now who know all about him. He owned the lot corner of Front and Walnut streets, extending to Mr. Calder's property, and including all to River avenue. Also ten acres of land located next to Mr. Brua's property, near the old reservoir grounds. Mr. Clunie and Henry Stewart's mother were brother and sister. The former died September 18, 1793. This land was left by will to Mr. Stewart. The executors of the estate were John Kean, John Downey and Moses Gilnor. The latter afterwards withdrew from the executorship for satisfactory reasons. This land was held by the executors until Mr. Stewart came from Ireland in 1812 to take possession. He remained in this country during the war of 1812, when he returned to Ireland, but the climate not agreeing with him he came back in 1819 and settled permanently in Harrisburg. He resided on the premises from that time until his death, which occurred October 25th, 1864. Mr. Clunie is buried in Henry Stewart's lot in the cemetery. There are but two of Mr. Stewart's family now living—his daughter, who resides on Walnut street, near Front, and James Clunie Stewart, of Des Moines, Iowa.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

Timothy Horsfield, of Bethlehem, Pa.

There are few names more prominent to those whose historical researches lead them into the early history of Northampton county than that of Justice Timothy Horsfield, and his services to the Province, and in the interests of the Moravian Church. His acquaintance with the customs of the land, its laws and institutions, his knowledge of the English language, which was indispensable to intercourse with the magistracy and the neighborhood; his business experience and habits; and especially in his official capacity, he was enabled to render eminent services to his Church. In all matters of law, in cases of arbitration, and in the laying out of roads, he was always applied to, and in the church boards that controlled its social concerns, he always had a seat. In the "Records" and "Archives" of the Province of Pennsyl-

vania, will be found a large number of his letters on matters of the State, and in the Archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem and among his descendants, are many which should be published.

Timothy Horsfield was born 25th of April, 1708, in Liverpool, England, and received his education at the Parish school. In 1725, he immigrated to New York, and joined his brother Isaac, who lived on Long Island, with whom he learned the trade of butcher. In 1735, they leased two stands in Old Slip Market, at the corner of Pearl street and Old Slip, where their business became large and profitable. In 1741, they and other butchers of the city were unfortunate in having several of their slaves put to death for being implicated in the "Great Negro Plot."

Although a member of the Church of England, in 1739, when Whitefield visited the Province, he attended his services and became impressed with his preaching. During the same year he became acquainted with Peter Bohler and David Nitschmann who had arrived from Georgia, and from this acquaintance he dated his connection with the Moravian Church. In 1734, he became a free-holder in the City of New York, his house, which stood near the Brooklyn Ferry, for many years being used by the missionary brethren traveling between Europe and the West Indies.

In October of 1748, he applied to the authorities at Bethlehem for permission to reside there, but owing to his being one of the executors of the estate of Thomas Noble, a prominent merchant of the city, and a member of the newly organized Moravian congregation, as well as being entrusted with the building of the *Irene*, he was requested to postpone his removal. He, however, took his children there to be educated in the schools. The year following he removed to Bethlehem, where, excepting a short sojourn at Nazareth, he resided until his death.

On the founding of Northampton County, Timothy Horsfield was appointed by Governor Hamilton, a Justice of the Peace, his commission bearing date June 9, 1752. In July of 1763, he was commissioned colonel of the forces to be raised in the county for the defense of its frontiers against Indian incursions. This appointment having excited considerable jealousy, he soon after resigned it, but he lost his justiceship in consequence, after serving twelve years. 'Squire Horsfield

lived in what was known to the present generation as the Oerter house, which stood on Market street opposite the grave yard.

In March, of 1753, the propriety of opening a store for the sale of merchandise in Bethlehem was considered and decided upon by the Church authorities. Thereupon an addition to the building on the west was made, and the Church store opened in it with Joseph Powel as first storekeeper. This was probably the first store in the Forks of the Delaware, and one of the few at that time conducted in the more remote districts of the Province. In addition to the rooms occupied by the 'Squire and his family, two were appropriated for the use of strangerz visiting the town.

We have already stated that Timothy Horsfield was an owner of slaves. On his removal to Bethlehem he took two—a man and a woman—with him. The former called Joshua in baptism, but better known as "Horsfield's Tony," was a native of Ibo, Africa, and in his fourteenth year was taken prisoner and sold into slavery. After passing through the hands of several owners, he was finally sold to go to Jamaica. Accompanying his master to New York, in 1743, he was sold to Timothy Horsfield. In 1750, Tony was baptized by Bishop Cammerhoff, and subsequently sent to Christian's Spring, where the experience he had gained in the Old Slip Market secured for him the position of "butcher-general of the Upper Places." Horsfield's negress was named Cornelia, born in 1728, at Red Hook, New York, and died at Bethlehem in April, 1757. Timothy Horsfield died 9th of March, 1773, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people from the neighborhood.

In 1731, Timothy Horsfield was married to Mary, daughter of John Doughty, a prominent butcher of Long Island, and lineal descendant of the Rev. Francis Doughty, who, in 1632, preached the first Presbyterian sermon on Manhattan or Long Island. She died 14th of October, 1773.

Of the descendants of Timothy Horsfield, the best known is his son Joseph, born at Bethlehem, November 24th, 1750. He was chosen a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was one of the signers of the ratification; and in 1792 was appointed by President Washington the first postmaster of Bethlehem. In December of 1783 he

married Elizabeth Benezet, and their children were Sarah; Elizabeth, married Jacob Wollé; Maria, married John Jacob Kummer, and Daniel. Joseph Horsfield died on the 9th of September, 1834.

JOHN W. JORDAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXCVIII.

"WHIG AND TORY, or 1,500 Dollars a Year," was the title of a political pamphlet published in 1816. Who was the author?

M.

ALLEN.—Timothy Allen, one of the members of the Chambersburg volunteers, died at the house of Mr. Landis, near Buffalo, New York, Dec. 12, 1812, in the 22d year of his age, and was interred in the German burying ground there with the honors of war. This Timothy Green Allen was from Hanover township, Dauphin county. His remains were subsequently removed by the late Isaac Moorhead, of Erie, who was related to him, and deposited in the old grave yard in Hanover.

THORNTON — Matthew Thornton, of Hanover township, died April 1786, leaving a wife, Agnes, and children as follows:

- i. *Mary*.
- ii. *Agnes* [Mary]; m. — Jamison, and had Matthew.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *Martha*; m. — Thompson and had Agnes.
- v. *Margaret*; m. — Butler.

The executors were John Rodgers and Timothy Green. Information is desired relating to the Jamison, Thompson and Butler families mentioned. HANOVER.

TEMPLETON. — Robert Templeton, of Hanover, d. in November, 1789; his wife Agnes in February, 1790. Their children were:

- i. *Jean*, m. Robert Henry.
- ii. *Mary*, m. Charles McCoy (?).
- iii. *Ruth*, m. John Johnston.
- iv. *John*.

v. *Agnes*, m. Samuel Stewart, and had Agnes and Mary.

vi. *Sarah*, m. William Clark.

vii. *Barbara*, m. Henry McCormick.

viii. *Susanna*, m. James Hathorn.

ix. *Robert*; m. and had William and Robert.

What is known concerning this family.

W. A. M.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS IN BURNING COAL IN LOCOMOTIVES.

[The following original papers are of unusual interest, and we are confident the readers of *Notes and Queries* will properly appreciate them.] The first and second letters were written to Hon. John Strohm, then chairman of a special committee of the Pennsylvania Senate, on the subject of Burning Coal in Locomotive Engines. The subject was one of vast importance, and these initial proceedings are enjoyable reading. The inquiries were made under the following resolution of the Senate:

"WHEREAS, The use of wood for fuel on the railroads of this Commonwealth is productive of danger and occasions much apprehension to the owners of property through which such railroads pass, which might be avoided by the use of mineral coal; therefore

Resolved, That the committee on Roads, Bridges and Inland Navigation enquire into the practicability and expediency of using mineral coal exclusively as fuel for locomotives on the railroads of this Commonwealth and of prohibiting by law the use of any other fuel for such purpose."

Letter from Hon. S. D. Ingham.

BEAVER MEADOW, 24 Feb., 1838.

John Strohm, Esqr.:

DEAR SIR—I have duly received at this place your favor of the 16th inst., requesting information as to the experience of the Beaver Meadow company in the use of anthracite coal for raising steam in their locomotive engines. I will communicate with pleasure any information I possess on the subject. We commenced burning coal in one of our engines about the 1st of December, 1836, and since that time in three others. We now use no other fuel except for kindling fire in the morning, a small portion of wood is, however, always carried on the tender. The coal fire will keep up an hour readily during a stoppage, but for a longer delay it

is expedient to put in a few sticks of wood to keep the fire alive and expedite the ignition of the coal when the engine starts again. We have not the slightest difficulty in raising steam or keeping it up. The engines are limited to 100 pounds steam on the heavy grades, but their general limit is 90 pounds. Our engines were built by Garrett & Eastwick, of Philadelphia, and the repairs are under the direction of Hopkin Thomas, a very skillful machinist, to whom much is due for our entire success in the management of the coal fires. The only inconvenience that has attended the use of coal is the burning of the fire box and melting of the grates. The first is occasioned by imperfect welding of the piles of which the boiler iron is made, which thereby comes from the rollers with partial partings in the middle. These partings cut off the communication of the heat from the fire to the water, hence the iron next to the fire rises in a blister and soon burns through to the parting. The water then finds its way to the melted seams and leaks out. We have one engine which has been in use with coal more than twelve months without the least appearance of failure in this respect. We had no little difficulty with the grates in the commencement, but none have been melted in the last three months, altho' three engines have been in constant use since that time. Not a single copper tube has been injured since we commenced the use of coal.

I have supposed that a particular description of the means used to perfect the management of the coal fire was not expected in this communication, but everything known and practised at our works will be cheerfully communicated to any person who will take the trouble to visit them, when not only the facts I have stated can be verified, but several other matters ascertained which will be very useful to all who are engaged in railroad transportation. I regret that I cannot give you an accurate statement of the amount of fuel consumed for a given effect, not being prepared for setting apart *by weight* the coal used on the engines. To determine this fact satisfactorily, the average of several weeks' consumption is indispensable.

I would observe that the apparatus for increasing the draught of the chimney is very simple and may easily be attached to any horizontal boiler. I am, with high respect,

Your Humble Sv't,
S. D. INGHAM.

Letter From Garrett & Eastwick.

PHILADA., 1 Mo. 27th, 1838.

Hon. John Strohm:

Respected Friend: Since the interview had with thee by the senior partner of our concern, when in this city during the late recess of the Legislature, in relation to the use of Anthracite Coal in Locomotive Engines, we have received a copy of the report of the Canal Commissioners in which we find a notice is taken by A. Mehaffy, Agent of Motive power on the Columbia road, & in which we think he has done us great injustice, where he says (page 56) "An experiment was lately made on the road to shew that it (Anthracite Coal) was usefully practicable, but with little success. It was impossible to keep up a fire for any length of time so as to convey a full train without the aid of wood to produce a blaze," he also says, "much has been said as to the use of this kind of coal by a Southern company (Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Comp'y,) but from enquiry on the spot the undersigned is fully of the opinion that the kind of engines there used would neither suit our road in point of performance or cost of repairs." In this opinion we fully concur, as the Baltimore engines are very complicated in their construction and of course expensive to keep in order, and use fifty per cent. more coal than ours in performing the same amount of work, and he (Mehaffy) on his return from the South did us the justice to acknowledge there was no comparison between our engines and those. Notwithstanding the assertion he has made in his report to the Canal Commissioners, we can prove conclusively that we have frequently passed over the road between Philadelphia and Columbia, taking not only the passenger train, but also with burthen trains heavily laden, and in the usual time, without the use of a particle of wood, "to create a blaze." We believe the truth to be that the Agent above alluded to, having made up his mind that anthracite coal cannot be used, so as to answer a good purpose in generating steam for locomotives, did not deem the experiments we were making of sufficient importance to claim his attention, as we believe he never took the trouble personally to witness the operation of our engine in burning that fuel, except in company with two of the Canal Commissioners from Parkesburg to Philadelphia one afternoon, and from thence to Lancaster the next day, and on his arrival at

the latter place he declared to the Commissioners that he saw it was so easy a matter to burn coal, that it could be burned in any of their engines without alteration, and, in consequence of this assertion, they directed the experiment to be tried on one of the engines on the road and failed, as one of our firm was informed by John Brandt, chief machinist on the road, who tried it. He said they could keep up steam for only four miles, when they were obliged to take out the coal and substitute wood.

After the Canal Commissioners returned to Harrisburg, after having witnessed the operation of our engine in burning coal, they adopted a resolution (a copy of which we furnish thee) authorizing us to alter one of the engines we made for the State, and to proceed with our experiments, which we are now doing, and keeping an accurate account of the coal used, and of the loads drawn with it. The day before yesterday, although the dampness on the rail occasioned considerable slipping, we brought 25 loaded cars part of the way from Columbia, and made an average of 16 cars, using 1 ton of coal, and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cord of wood for kindling previous to starting, and to perform the same distance with that load requires at least 3 cords of wood, but such is the opposition on the road to coal, that officers do not seem disposed to go with us and witness it for themselves, and therefore any statement that can as yet be made must rest on our own assertion; at least as to the particulars. Several very respectable individuals, it is true, have witnessed the operation of burning the coal and can testify that there is no difficulty in burning that fuel, and with it alone, keeping up an abundance of steam, but they are unable to say what was the load drawn or coal used. In order to remedy these difficulties, and believing that you should have official information on the subject referred to your consideration, we would suggest whether it might not meet your views to appoint some person who would be competent and disinterested, to pass with us a few times over the road on the engine so as to have an opportunity from his own observation, to make a report to you, and if it should meet your approbation, also for him to visit the Beaver Meadow road and Baltimore, and make his observations there, and report to you a fair statement of the information he may obtain at those places, which are all we have any knowledge of,

where Anthracite coal has been used in locomotives with any degree of success. The trifling expense that will attend such appointment will amount to a mere nothing, compared to the great saving that can be readily shown will result to the State, by the adoption of Anthracite coal as fuel for locomotives on the Columbia road, but further west, where bituminous coal is easier of access and cheaper than the anthracite, that description of fuel will probably be the cheapest. As we have it in contemplation in a few days to submit a proposition for supplying coal and burning it in the locomotive engines on the Columbia road at a much less cost to the State than either wood or bituminous coal and coke will cost on that road, it would give us great pleasure if your committee could spare so much time from their other duties as to pass over the road in the engine in which we are now burning anthracite coal and witness for yourselves its operation, so as to enable you to report from your own observation as well as from the report or information derived from others. Should you be enabled to do so, by giving us a short notice we will meet you at Lancaster whenever it may suit your convenience.

Respectfully Your Friends,
GARRETT & EASTWICK.

Letter from George Jenkins, Superintendent of the Beaver Meadow Road.

PARRYVILLE, Jan'y 16th, 1838.

Messrs. Garrett & Eastwick:

In reply to the queries propounded by you in relation to the success, &c., attending the use of coal in the Locomotive Engines made by you for the Beaver Meadow Rail Road & Coal Company, I may state for your information, that the two Engines, the Elias Ely, & Sam'l D. Ingham, that were placed on the road during the summer of 1836, did not commence the use of coal until the latter end of Autumn, or beginning of Winter of that year. The Quakeake was constructed for burning coal, and placed on the road in the Spring of 1837, all three being six wheel engines. The Beaver is a larger and heavier Engine with eight wheels, and has used coal ever since being placed on the road in the month of August last. All the Engines have continued to burn Anthracite Coal, when running on the road, ever since their commencing the use of that fuel at the times above stated. We

do not find the use of wood necessary, except for kindling previously to starting in the mornings, and there is no difficulty in keeping an abundance of steam through the day without its aid. The usual number of loaded cars taken per day from Black Creek to Parryville, with the 6 wheel engine is 16, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal each, and the same number of empty cars are drawn up the grade to Quakeake with the same engines, and twelve up the 96 feet grade on their return home. The Beaver (8 wheels) takes thirty-two cars per trip each way, and twenty-four up the 96 feet grade, from Quakeake to Black Creek. As nearly as we have been able to ascertain 1,200 pounds of coal is consumed per trip in the 6-wheel engines, that, is from Black Creek to Parryville and back, a distance of forty miles, and for the same distance with double the load the Beaver consumes about 1,800 pounds.

With ten days, or two weeks' practice, an engineer or fireman will ordinarily become sufficiently acquainted with the manner of using anthracite coal in the locomotives, to run them without difficulty, and they generally prefer coal to wood on account of its being much less laborious, and in consequence of which we pay our firemen only $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day more than the men who attend the brakes at the cars.

Any other information on the above subject within my power I will furnish with pleasure.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE JENKINS,
Superintendent Transportation B. M. R. R.
and C. Company.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXCIX.

KESSINGER. — Abraham Kessinger, of Upper Paxtang, d. prior to 1808, leaving a wife Catharine and children:

- i. *George*.
- ii. *John*.
- iii. *Elizabeth*; m. Eli Buffington.
- iv. *Susanna*; m. Jacob Hoffman.
- v. *Anna Maria*; m. John Sallada.

THOMAS MCELDRATH. — This gentleman, better known as one of the first proprietors

of the New York *Tribune*, died in that city on June 6, 1888. He was born in Williamsport, Pa., May 1, 1807. He acquired fondness for the printing trade at an early age, and after leaving school entered the office of the Harrisburg *Chronicle*, and subsequently William Brown's office, at that time one of the largest book printing establishments in Philadelphia. Removing later to New York, he was engaged as a proof-reader in the Methodist Book Concern, and afterwards as head salesman in the book department. In 1825 he formed a partnership with Lemuel Bangs in the publication of school and religious books. At the dissolution of that partnership he renewed his legal studies, begun in Philadelphia after leaving Brown's printing house, and being admitted to the Bar began the practice of law in New York city. In 1841 he abandoned law and entered into partnership with Horace Greeley in the conduct of the *Tribune* under the firm name of Greeley & McElrath, which became so widely celebrated. In 1872 he published his "Directory of Words and Phrases Used in Commerce, with Practical and Explanatory Remarks." The book received high commendation at all hands, and continues of great use as a work of reference in mercantile counting houses as well as in law libraries. Mr. McElrath was prominent in New York politics and held various offices, some of them of great importance. He was ever faithful and conscientious, and has left behind him an unblemished record. He was married in 1833 to Elizabeth Price and had seven children, of whom five survive.

BLAINE FAMILY. — Dr. Egle in his pedigree of this family, (*Historical Register*, vol. II. p. 147) states that James Blaine, the grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine, removed to Brownsville, Pa., in 1804, thence to Sewickley, Pa., and thence in 1817 to Washington county, Pa. Mr. Charles Emory Smith, in his sketch of Hon. James G. Blaine in "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography," states that "in 1818 Mr. James G. Blaine's father, Ephraim L. Blaine, moved from Cumberland county to Washington county." The facts are these. In 1800 James Blaine removed from Cumberland county with his family, including his son Ephraim L., to Greene county, Pa. Thence in 1804 to Brownsville, Fayette county. There he became a Justice of the Peace in 1805, holding the office until

1816. In 1817 and 1818 he was a member of the town council of Brownsville. He was on the list of taxables in Brownsville in 1818 and was reported as a Justice of the Peace that same year. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Washington county January 1, 1817, serving three terms—1817, 1818, 1819. Two of his dockets as justice are in my possession. They begin April 24, 1815, and close February 17, 1820. They are entirely in the handwriting of James Blaine. Throughout this period, 1815-1820, Constable Thomas Downie, of Brownsville, served almost every one of his warrants. On the last page of the second docket is this endorsement:

"January 10th, 1821, For value received I transfer all the costs that are due and all that may become due on the Docket of James Blaine, Esq., to Mr. Ephriam L. Blaine in lieu of costs claimed in said docket from me. Witness my hand & seal the day and date above written.

"THOMAS DOWNIE.

"Attest: Thos. McKibben."

A residence of several years in Brownsville, and a thorough knowledge of the names of the old settlers enables me to state that the suits entered in these dockets include people from the two counties of Fayette and Washington. Moreover, a warrant issued by James Blaine and dated "*Brownsville* the fifteenth day of October, 1819," now in my possession is evidence that James Blaine did not move to Washington county in 1817.

H. E. H.

THE SAWYER FAMILY.

[Several years since we printed some notes concerning the Sawyers family, but recently additional information coming to us, we republish such data as suits our purpose.]

I. WILLIAM SAWYER, a native of Ireland, settled on the Kennebeck, in Maine, in the fall of 1717. Whether his father ever came to Pennsylvania is doubtful, but William located in Lancaster county, Derry township, prior to 1735. He was born in 1703 and died October 18, 1784. In old Derry Church graveyard is this inscription:

*In memory of
WILLIAM SAWYER, who departed this Life
Octo'r the 18, 1784
in the 81st year
of his age.*

His wife *Sophia* (maiden name not known), b. in 1705, d. Sept. 9, 1788, and is buried by his side. They had issue, all b. in Derry township, among others:

2. i. *John*; b. 1729; m. Jean Allen.

ii. *Hannah*; b. April 21, 1731; d. October 26, 1806; m. John Logan, b. 1729; d. February 21, 1788; and there was issue (surname Logan):

1. *Thomas*.

2. *William*.

3. *John*.

4. *Margaret*, m. — Willson.

5. *Mary*, m. Samuel McCleery.

iii. *James*, b. 1733.

3. iv. *Benjamin*, b. 1735; m. Margaret

v. *Thomas*, b. 1737; m. March 30, 1762, Margaret McCallen.

vi. [a dau.]; m. William Duncan, and had William.

4. vii. *William*, b. 1741; m. Jean Willson.

II. JOHN SAWYER (William) b. 1729; d. 1812; m. October 27, 1757, Jean Allen, b. 1736; daughter of William and Elizabeth Allen, of Hanover. They had issue:

i. *Joseph*; b. 1758; m. Elizabeth —; removed to Preble county, O., and died there.

ii. *John*; m. Mary Bell, of Hanover.

iii. *William*.

iv. *Jean*; b. 1764; d. November 29, 1803; m. Robert Geddes.

v. *Elizabeth*; m. John Boal.

vi. *Sophia*.

There were other daughters. One married James Johnston, removed in 1827, to Fountain county, Indiana, and died there. One m. John McCord, and removed in 1827 to Preble county, O. One m. John Allen; and another William Sawyer, a cousin. Concerning the latter we have the following information:

Some years after their marriage William Sawyer and his wife became thoroughly convinced that their marriage was wrong and agreed finally to separate. Accordingly their farm was sold and the proceeds divided. Both loved each other dearly, and when the time came for a separation the ordeal was a severe one. After embracing his wife, he would go but a short distance, then return, and so continued for some time, when at last, amid tears, he passed out of view. William Sawyer went to the then far West, engaged in boating on the Ohio, and was

subsequently drowned in the Kanahwa river while taking down a boat load of salt. The widow of William Sawyer married Joseph Clokey, who left Ireland at the time of the Rebellion of '98, immediately after the battle of Belany-Hinch. "I was quite a boy," wrote the late Samuel Barnett, of Springfield, in 1867, "at the time, but remember hearing all about the case. He escaped almost by miracle to this country. Mr. Clokey's daughter Eliza came subsequently to this country. She married a Mr. Hughes, near Canonsburg, Pa., and deceased there, leaving two or three children. Mrs. Clokey was a cousin of my mother's. She had by this second marriage two sons and one daughter. The daughter Mary married Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Canonsburg, and died about 1866. Mr. Clokey removed from where he lived, near Hanover church, to Canonsburg, about 1813 or 1814. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clokey deceased there a number of years ago. Their son, John Clokey, married and had a family. His widow resides in Springfield, Ohio. Joseph Clokey, the other son, took a college course at Canonsburg, studied Theology, joined the Associate Reformed Church at the time the union was consummated between the Associate and Associate Reformed Church, now the United Presbyterian Church. He afterwards became Professor of Pastoral Theology in the United Theological Seminary at Xenia, O. He has been twice married. His first wife was a Patterson, by whom he had a son and daughter. The former died at Springfield, Ohio; the daughter married a Mr. Henry, and removed to Illinois. Dr. Clokey married secondly a Miss Waddell, from near Wheeling, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. One son is preaching at Steubenville, Ohio, another at Indianapolis, and the third is a lawyer." The Rev. Dr. Clokey, was the oldest minister in Springfield at the time this letter of Mr. Barnett's was written, and considered an able divine.

III. BENJAMIN SAWYER (William), b. about 1735 in Derry township, then Lancaster, now Londonderry township, Dauphin county, Pa.; d. February 5, 1792. He m. Margaret —, b. 1737; d. 1796; and they had issue:

- i. *Thomas*; m. and had William, jr. m. Mary —.
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *James*.
- iv. *Hannah*.

IV. WILLIAM SAWYER (William, b. about 1741 in Derry township, Lancaster county, now Londonderry township, Dauphin county, d. August 20, 1785. He m. Oct. 1, 1761, by Rev. John Roan, Jean Willson. After Mr. Sawyer's death, she married David Miskimmins. They had issue:

- i. *Mary*; m. William Crain.
- ii. *Margaret*; m. Archibald Boyd.
- iii. *Joseph*; b. 1773; d. Feb. 28, 1789; buried in Derry church yard.
- iv. *William*; m. Esther Rogers.
- v. *Elizabeth*; m. Alexander Weir.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CC.

URIE.—The children of Thomas Urie, Esq., of Cumberland county, were:

- i. *Jean*; m. John Chambers.
- ii. *Sally*.
- iii. *Ma.*
- iv. *Catharine*.
- v. *Eleanor*.
- vi. *Thomas D.*

What has become of the descendants of this family?

THE HARRISONS OF VIRGINIA.

[Believing that the subject will interest many of the readers of *Notes and Queries* we have prepared the following record of the ancestry of General Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for President of the United States.]

I. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Surrey, England, b. Sept 20, 1645; d. there January 30, 1712-13; and lies buried in the yard of an old chapel, near Cabin Point, in Surrey. He had three sons of whom we have this record:

- 2. i. *Benjamin*, b. 1693; m. Elizabeth Burwell.
- ii. *Nathaniel*; from whom descended the Harrisons, of Braudon, Virginia.

II. BENJAMIN HARRISON (Benjamin) b. 1693 in Surrey, England; d. April, 1770, in Berkeley, Virginia, where he settled early in life; was a lawyer, and speaker of the House of Burgesses; he m. ELIZABETH BURWELL, daughter of Louis Burwell, of Gloucester, Virginia; and had issue.

3. *i. Benjamin*; b. 1740; m. Elizabeth Bassett.

ii. Elizabeth; m. Peyton Randolph.

iii. Charles; was a general in the war of the Revolution.

iv. Nathaniel.

v. Henry.

vi. Collier.

vii. Carter H.; from him are descended the Harrisons of Cumberland, Virginia.

viii. [a dau.] m. William Randolph, brother of Peyton.

III. BENJAMIN HARRISON (Benjamin, Benjamin) b. in 1740, in Berkeley, Charles City county, Virginia; d. April, 1791; was for many years a Burgess for his native county; in 1764 he served on the committee to prepare an address to the King, a memorial to the lords, and a remonstrance to the house of commons, in opposition to the stamp act, and yet opposed the resolution of Patrick Henry of the following year as unsafe and impolitic. In 1773 he was on the Virginia committee of correspondence, and in 1774 elected to the Congress; as chairman of the committee of the whole house, on the 10th of June, 1776, he introduced the resolution declaring the independence of the colonies, and on the 4th day of July he reported the Declaration of Independence, of which he was a signer. He subsequently became a member of the Virginia house of delegates, serving until 1781, when he was twice elected Governor of the Commonwealth. He was practical, energetic, frank, good-humored, fearless and patriotic. Gov. Harrison married ELIZABETH BASSETT, d. 1792, daughter of Col. William Bassett, of Eltham in the county of New Kent, and a niece of the sister of Mrs. Washington. Their children were:

i. Benjamin.

ii. Carter-Bassett, b. 1763; d. 1804; educated at William and Mary College, bred a lawyer, served in the Assembly, in Congress and a Presidential elector; left two sons.

4. iii. William-Henry, b. Feb. 9, 1773; m. Anna Symmes.

iv. [a dau.]; m. ——— Richardson.

a. [a dau.]; m. David Copeland.

vi. [a dau.]; m. John Minge, of Weyanoke, Virginia.

IV. WILLIAM-HENRY HARRISON (Benjamin, Benjamin, Benjamin), b. February 9, 1773, in Berkeley, Va.; d. April 4, 1841, in Washington City; was educated at Hamp-

den-Sidney College, and studied medicine. In April, 1791, commissioned by General Washington, a warm personal friend of his father, an ensign; in 1792 promoted to a lieutenancy and fought under Wayne, who made him one of his aides. In 1795 was promoted captain and placed in command of Fort Washington, the site of the city of Cincinnati. In 1797 was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory; became its delegate to Congress in 1799; first Governor of the Territory of Indiana in 1801, serving to 1813. On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained over the Indians led by Tecumseh the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe; commanded as major general of the Kentucky militia in the North-western army during the war of 1812; bore a distinguished part in the campaign of 1813, the defence of Fort Meigs, and the victory of the Thames, October 5th of that year; was promoted brigadier-general August 22d, 1812, major-general March 2d, 1813. He resigned in 1814; was member of Congress from 1816 to 1819; member of the Ohio Senate 1819 to 1821; U. S. Senator from 1825 to 1828, when he was appointed Minister to the Republic of Bolivia, on his return taking up his residence at North Bend, on the Ohio. In December, 1839, he was nominated by the Whig convention at Harrisburg, Penna. At the outset of the campaign the slur which had been cast upon him that he lived in a log-cabin with nothing to drink but hard cider was seized upon as an electioneering appeal, and he was triumphantly elected President, securing 234 out of 294 votes. He entered upon the duties of his office with an uncommon degree of popularity; and his death, which took place just a month after his inauguration, caused a deep sensation throughout the country. Gen. Harrison, m., Nov. 22, 1795, ANNA SYMMES, b. July 25, 1775, near Morristown, N. J.; d. Feb. 25, 1864, near North Bend, O.; daughter of John Cleves Symmes. Of their children, we have the record of—

i. Lucy, b. in Richmond, Va.; d. April 7, 1826, in Cincinnati, O.; m. David K. Este, of the latter city.

5. ii. John Scott, b. October 4, 1804; m. and left issue.

V. JOHN SCOTT HARRISON (William-Henry, Benjamin, Benjamin, Benjamin) b. October 4, 1804, at Vincennes, Indiana; d. May 26, 1878, near North Bend, Ohio; re-

ceived a liberal education; was elected a Representative from Ohio to the 33d and 34th Congress. His wife died in 1851. Of their children, we have those of—

6. *i. Benjamin*; b. August 20, 1833.

ii. Martin; resides in Kansas.

VI. BENJAMIN HARRISON, the sixth in descent from a long and honored ancestry, was born August 20, 1833, at the home of his grandfather at North Bend, Ohio, on the bluffs overlooking the Ohio river, fifteen miles below the city of Cincinnati. He graduated from Miami University in 1852, and at once commenced the study of law under Judge Storer, of Cincinnati. In 1854 he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since resided. He was elected reporter of the Supreme Court in 1860, but in 1862 entered the army as second lieutenant of volunteers, and shortly organized the 70th Indiana regiment with which he served during the war, receiving the brevet brigadier general of volunteers January 23, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis, he was re-elected reporter of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of the State but defeated by a small plurality. President Hayes appointed him on the Mississippi river commission in 1878. In January, 1881, he was elected to the United States Senate serving the full term of six years from March 4, 1881. During his Senatorial career he established a reputation as a sound and enlightened statesman, and his record is entitled to the respect and admiration of the American people. His position upon all questions of importance was that of a faithful, conscientious and honest representative. On the 25th of June, 1888, the Republican convention at Chicago chose him as their standard-bearer in the Presidential campaign, and every indication augurs undoubted success. As his grandfather forty-eight years ago annihilated the political aims of the Sage of Kinderhook, so will he the further aspirations of the New Yorker who fills the Executive chair of the nation. General Harrison married in October, 1853, Carrie L. Scott, daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, of Ohio. They have two children.

THE WHITEHILLS AND MACBETHS.

[The following letter comes to us from Pittsburgh. It gives some interesting points in our Local History:]

Carlisle, May 21st., A. D. 1822.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I went down to Harrisburg last December to see the meeting of the Legislature in the new capitol. They begun their session in the court-house, which they had rented until the State house would be finished. Mr. Hills, the architect, announced the building ready for their reception the second day of January, when the workmen all attended and led the Governor, Joseph Hiester, the heads of departments, Gregg, Duncan, Brady, and Cochran, with their clerks, the Senate with their clerks, sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers and speaker, Gen. Marks. The second branch of representatives, with their clerks, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers and speaker, Joseph Lawrence, with a numerous concourse of citizens, all moving in solemn silence to the summit of Parnassus, with the reverend gentlemen who were to perform the consecration rites and ceremonies. I kept pace with His Excellency until I was jammed up against the left side of the lobby, where I had a complete view of many hundreds of ladies all clothed in rich brocade, black muslin and vestal white, as well as variegated colours, previously assembled to witness the magnificent ordinance. After a few minutes' rest, Doctor Lochman introduced the order of the day by prayer, and Doctor Mason read the oration, beginning with the discovery, settlement, and bondage under the European task-masters, the acquirement of our liberties by Divine assistance, under the direction of the great Washington, and other patriotic heroes of the revolution, with many admonitions to walk worthy of our convocation and high privileges in the auspicious era of American independence, concluding with thanksgiving and petitions to continue the blessings of so highly favoured a nation.

I had much difficulty in keeping the old land jobber from being trodden to death, who perished on the road to Hummelstown a few nights after and was buried in the poor-house grave-yard, but disinterred by his children and taken to Newville, where the obsequies were attended to in a Christian like manner, beside the mouldering limbs of their mother.

James Whitehill, of Strasburgh; John Miller, of Mount Rock; Jacob Irwin, of Middlesex; Gilson Craighead and his son are no more. The two latter were buried in one grave the first Sabbath of last month.

I spent the whole winter in the galleries,

where I gained an acquaintance with nearly all the members, and boarded with Mr. Shoch at the bridge, where many legislators, public officers, the Executive and Mr. Muhlenberg, his private secretary, also put up. They were all very friendly, exhibiting much alacrity in their conversation with me about their speechifying debates and speculative motions, but the answers and remarks I made, soon attracted the notice of the newsmongers, who, after a long description of my superannuated appearance, and old fashioned habiliments, said they would not be much surprised to hear that Mr. Fleming or some other intrepid old soldier could not refrain from ordering them all home and tell them the Lord had no further need of them, like Cromwell to the Parliament of England in their high-toned discussions about nothing.

The Governor got near ninety votes for Senator in Congress, but it took nine ballots for State Treasurer. Mr. Crane was a candidate as well as Holgate, but Mr. Clark, of Erie, took near seventy votes the last trial, the expert native of Great Britain being immediately appointed prothonotary of Fayette. Cousin William Davidson's time is out this session. I seen them all shaking hands with him, bidding him farewell. Old Patrick was not pleased with him for opposing Findlay.

Mr. MacMeen, another cousin of ours, is also a Senator from Lyscombing. Mr. Cochran and several members claimed kindred with me and treated me with more friendship than many of my highest relations. Cousin Margaret Fleming, now of Chester county, with Cousin Joseph Gardiner and his sister Sarah, appeared in the lobbies about the middle of February on their way home from a visit to Cumberland. They invited me to spend next winter with them, to which I agreed if I could dispense with going to Washington to see the Congress and my namesake who bled at the battle of Trenton, while I was there in the Flying Camp, for it is more than probable that we will never see any more "seventy-six men" in the executive chairs, either of this State or of the United States.

Cousin James Fleming and family passed through this town on their way to settle in your parts. There are but two left of the name on Brandywine, and but one in this vicinity. The Whitehills are also wearing out, as well as the Harris' and MacClays. The property is chiefly all out of their names.

Your uncle James is living with the Cranes. There is a great resort of quality visiting the old mansion every now and then. No doubt it will take all he can make to support high life below stairs as well as up stairs, for it is said he is aspiring to steer the ship of State when the prisoner of the old Jersey's time expires. If he misses that figure there will be little doubt about taking the land back again and making another sale, if the counsellor continues adequate to the task. But the members from the southwest, as well as many other gentlemen, told me he was nearly become a disqualified skeleton, hardly able to give advice, far less to plead at the bar, living the life of an old dry bachelor, without any company except the housekeeper, and his immense riches. The neighbors told me there was a vendue, but when they went to pay they were directed to give the money to Eleanor, intimating that the movable property was all hers, and in all other settlements it is said the original papers were canceled and obligations taken in their own names, so that collusion appears in every transaction. It is said John suffered much in his last days, being tossed about among strangers, until they seen he was past all redemption, before they took him in to breathe out his life, everything being put in the lawyer's hands, for his handless son who is yet in the West, and it is said they will pay nothing for his father what he got on trust, nor for any trouble people had with him in his distresses.

Your uncle James is renewing his youth like the eagle's since he began to feed among the young cranes, and helps to farm the land, and nearly adored by the old long-necked gentry, no doubt in expectation of making another will like your aunt Nelly's. I cannot help mentioning one of his anecdotes at old Rupp's, west of Gorgas' on Hendricks' land, being an European German preacher, making long prayers and lengthy graces every day the whole year round, which the recruiting bachelor got tired of, and watching his opportunity, one day said: "Still—Donner Schlag Dhe Tenfel Todt—eat boys, eat—the damnation of the wicked will be great enough without making it greater with long prayers;" after which no more praying was heard in the house until after harvest.

I was often in the house mentioned in your aunt Nelly's will, for your aunt Betsy. It is next the corner on the N. W. side of the

street, above the stone bridge over the gully and last on the bank, which no doubt was all a gully indeed, which never can be found out, Mac Jimsey dying soon after, and other witnesses of her competency or knowledge of the recorded testament may never be known to any but those who are most benefited, and her father's will had no witnesses at all and can never be known whether they were real testaments or not, so that you had better keep as good friendship as possible with your uncle Robert, the junior, and call to see him before his emaciated limbs moulder in the dust. There may be a peradventure of getting what was left to your father's family, if he does not leave you any more, but my relations has all gone down to the grave with all their hands full of lies. They always said they would leave remuneration for the losses during my minority.

The old widow of my youngest uncle, Joseph Fleming, died last fall, but the assemblymen from that quarter alleged that the Yankee priest that married the daughter of her brother, James Hughes, had secured all to himself. His father was the only affidavit man that swore my uncle made a will in the beginning of the American revolution and left all to his sister. I expect to go down this summer and see how such illegal procedure goes on, and if a man can swear away my lawful rights to his sister who will give them back to his daughter it must be unjust, for my uncle always told me he would leave all to his brothers' and sisters' children, and cousin John Fleming, of this neighborhood, left his property as the law directs.

I was at Mr. Neely's last fall. I never seen any of my Sister Margaret's children, but the eldest son who died young. Till then there are six living, three boys and three girls.

The members from Huntingdon told me that Sister Jane was very well and the old priest still able to execute his office. Two or three of her sons are married and practising physicians. Col. Dale told me Sister Ann was his neighbour and one of his relations married to her eldest daughter.

Mr. Kelly told me he was at your house a few days after my brother's death and that your sisters were much like the Whitehill girls when they were young. You have not said a word about your sister Mary's family or whether any of the rest are married. Mr. Given, of Carlisle, always enquires for you. Showed him your letter of January

last, which I did not see myself before the middle of last month.

The western members, as well as travelers, told me of sister Mary's family. There were many gentlemen and ladies called to see the superb buildings at the seat of Government. The lobbies and galleries were hardly ever empty. Mr. Findlay left his seat at the Federal city to pay us a visit before we broke up. Some faulted him for neglecting the affairs of the empire, alleging he was intriguing again for honours and emoluments. Our State has become proverbial for detraction and abuse of candidates. The Democratic presses say so much about the imbecility of our present Chief Magistrate and the degradation of Pennsylvania by his election, that nearly all the Hiesterites were left at home last fall and a great majority of Findlayites sent down and up from all quarters to see the cis-Atlantick Pharaoh, who were so confounded at the awe of his countenance and gigantick appearance that no one ventured to sling a stone at him, and little Jemmy Duncan walked through their fiery ordeal as clear of being singed as Shedrach, Meshach and Abednego.

I have read many epitaphs or monumental inscriptions in the encyclopedea as well as on the tombstones, but none pleases me better than the Whitehill's at Silvers Spring grave-yard:

In memory of Alexander MacBeth, son of Andrew & Ann MacBeth, born the 8th of April, 1768, died the 16th of September, 1819.

Cousin Sarah Crane is keeping school in Carlisle. One of her daughters lost her life by a corselet at John Randolph's wedding last winter.

The people in this State are growing very wicked. The 7th, 8th and 9th verses of the 5th chapter of Jeremiah, the last verse of the 13th, and all the rest of the Bible is nothing to the documents I heard read along with petitions for divorces during the session.

Since I wrote the other sheet, cousin Mary Blair died, and, what was more astonishing, not being able to find the dates among my books, I went over to Sister Margaret's last week, or rather the latter end of the week before, to copy them out of your grandfather's Bible, and Mrs. Neely began crying and asked me if Mrs. Blair was living yet. I told her she was when I left Carlisle, but when I returned I found by the newspapers

that she died while my sister was enquiring for her. She still kept crying all the time I was there and told me I must quit laughing and prepare for death, and Mr. Neely scolded me again about laughing and talking about the girls, and about Goudy that married Mary Elliot, sending letters to Ireland for his brothers to come over and make a fortune among the country born. The declaimers against theaters, dancing schools and other diversions has got their mouth stopped a little while last winter by a great fire that consumed the orphans' asylum in Philadelphia. They said it was a signal instance of the Divine displeasure when the Governor of Virginia and so many ladies and gentlemen perished in the flames of the playhouse in Richmond, but when so many poor, innocent children suffered they say they could not go in a better time.

Old Harkness and a great many old revolutionists died lately. There are none but John Adams and Thomas Jefferson living that signed the declaration of independence. I attended at the review last week. The great warrior Col. R. M. Crane rode a great red horse at the head of the regiment. I would have showed him your letter if you had not made that little observation on the other page. I wish you would take more paper and write everything that you want to know about the estate in a very complaisant style, that I may show him and James both, for I want an errand to go in the house in spite of their noses, for all they would not invite me to call and you never give me an account about my brother's appointments or competitions at the elections. I heard he was in the Legislature as well as on the bench, but never could learn how long on the latter or how often in the former, or what branch he was a member of, or any certainty whether he was a public servant at all but once in the news something about treating with the Indians at Greenville.

There was a great many couples joined together in the vicinity of Newville last winter as well as about Carlisle. Thomas Duncan's youngest son John is married to the daughter of William Sterret and Catharine MacDonald, the old Scotch highland piper's granddaughter.

Andrew Macbeth was born the 8th of January, 1733.

Ann Macbeth was born the 14th of January, 1733.

John Macbeth was born the 14th of October, 1763.

Mary Macbeth was born the 17th of October, 1765.

Alexander Macbeth was born the 8th of April, 1768.

Jane Macbeth was born the 4th of May, 1770.

Margaret Macbeth was born the 15th of August, 1773.

John Macbeth died the 30th of May, 1785.

This is all I could find recorded in your grandfather's Bible. I hunted for records among Mr. Steel's papers and Mr. Davidson's papers, but found nothing but births, baptisms or deaths, but old yellow wig's little grandson keeps regular entries of everything, even the very cock fights.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCL.

HARRISON, THE REGICIDE. — We are somewhat astonished at the statement made by the *Philadelphia Times* of July 1st, that the progenitor of the Harrisons of Virginia was Major (not Major General) Thomas Harrison of Cromwell's army who signed the death-warrant of Charles I, of England, and who, after the Restoration, was the first one of the regicides who were beheaded. By reference to our brief record of the "Harrisons of Virginia," published in last number of *Notes and Queries*, it will be seen that the first Harrison who came to America was here before the birth of "Major" Thomas Harrison. Apart from this fact, this Harrison was in nowise connected with the Virginia Harrisons, was a Puritan of "the baser sort," while the ancestors of the next President of the United States were members of the Established Church — were royalists. We are not mistaken in this. What the object of the *Times* writer is we know not, but are of opinion that his historical blunders should be corrected.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

SCHLOSSER, GEORGE ERNST.

George Ernst Schlosser, was born 27 October, 1714, at St. Arnual, Nassau-Saarbrück, where his father was the resident Lutheran Minister. His parents were Rev. George and

Sophia Johanetta Margaretta (m. n. Ellwerth) Schlosser. When six months old his parents removed to Strassburg, where one day his sister (a mere child) who had the care of him, let him fall from a bridge into the Rhine. Some women who were washing a short distance below rescued him and restored him to his parents. Subsequently his parents resided at Diettingen, in the neighborhood of Durlach, where his father died in March of 1746.

In his youth Schlosser was employed by merchants in Pforzheim, Stuttgart, Essling and Rothenberg, in Upper Austria. At the latter place he was falsely accused of blasphemy, and sent a challenge to his accuser, who declined to fight, and acknowledged his innocence in writing. We next find him with his parents, and a year later in business on his own account. Mr. Schlosser was married for the first time 24th March, 1738, to Fredericka M. Rudhardt, youngest daughter of the Bailiff and Councillor of the Prince of Baden-Durlach. This marriage proved an unfortunate one, and in 1748 he obtained a divorce. Of the five children born to them, three died in early youth, and two accompanied their father to Pennsylvania in 1751. They were:

Christina; b. 20 February, 1744; m. — Christ.

Ernst; b. 9 December, 1745; resided at York, Pa.

In 1748 Mr. Schlosser became connected with the Moravians at Herrnhag, but did not unite with them until his arrival in America, embarking on their colony vessel, the *Irene*, at Rotterdam for New York. From the latter city he proceeded to Bethlehem, and early in 1752 removed to Philadelphia, where he became a successful merchant.

During the exciting period preceeding, as well as throughout the war for Independence, he took an active part on the side of the colonists. He was a deputy to the Provincial Convention of 15 July, 1774, and to that of 23 January, 1775; member of the Provincial Conference, which met at Carpenter's Hall, 18 June, 1775; and of the Convention of 15 July, 1776. He was a member of the Committee of observation for the city of Philadelphia, 16 August, 1775, and while in the performance of his duties as a committee-man became involved in a legal dispute with Isaac Hunt, the father of the celebrated Leigh Hunt. Hunt drew on himself the

indignation of the citizens of Philadelphia, was mobbed and imprisoned, but subsequently made his escape and fled from the city.

During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army under Howe, he repaired to Lancaster, where he remained until the evacuation of the city, when he returned to his family at Bustleton. In August of 1777, he was recommended to Congress by the Supreme Executive Council for commissary, as "being worthy of trust and very competent for that business." At the solicitation of the Council, in June of 1778, he advanced £2,000 "when the finances of the State were very low and the necessities of the army were great," which was subsequently refunded to him. In December, he was appointed to prevent forestalling in the city markets, and in June of 1781, superintendent for the sale of city lots. He also held many positions of trust in the Moravian church on Race street, and in February of 1786, was elected a manager of the House of Employment.

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, Stephen Girard was assisted at Bush Hill Hospital by Mr. Schlosser and Peter Helm, (both members of the Moravian church), who volunteered their services.

George Schlosser was married in 1754 to Anne Mary Peter, [d. 25 Aug. 1801], and by her had issue, to wit:

Mary Magdalen, b. 14 March, 1755; m. 9 Jan., 1772, Jacob Frank.

Anna Maria, b. 16 July, 1756; m. 24 Aug. 1780, Adam Esler.

Rosina Maria, b. 17 Dec. 1757.

Christina Sybilla, b. 27 July, 1759, [d. single.

Jacob Henry, b. 22 May, 1761.

John George, b. 1 Jan., 1763; d. young.

Theodora Elizabeth, b. 6 June, 1765.

Johanna Fredericka, b. 23 April, 1767; m. 11 June, 1793, Samuel Sau, printer, Chestnut Hill, Phila.

Jacobina Charlotta, b. 30 May, 1769; m. James Yard.

John George, b. 22 Feby, 1773.

For a number of years Mr. Schlosser resided on Second near Vine streets. Apart from his business activity and enterprise he was benevolent and philanthropic, and in mercantile circles was held in high repute. He died 25 February, 1802, and was buried in the Moravian cemetery, corner Front and Vine streets. (removed in 1887).

JOHN W. JORDAN.

BOYD OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

I. JOHN BOYD, b. about 1719 in the north of Ireland, of Scotch parentage; m. in 1749 Sarah DeVane, a Huguenot, b. 1724; d. Nov. 10, 1813. From the journals of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for June 15, 1781, we have the following:

"A petition of Sarah Boyd of the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland, widow, was read, representing that at an early period of life, she had the misfortune of being deprived of her husband, and was left to struggle with many difficulties to support herself and *three* sons, her only children. That at the commencement of the present war, *all* of her said sons, took an early and decided part in the *grand* contest, and she *cheerfully* consented to their serving their distressed country. That her youngest son, *William*, a Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Regiment fell in the Battle of Brandywine. That her son *Thomas* after having shared in all the dangers and fatigues of the Canadian expedition fell a sacrifice to Indian barbarity, in the expedition commanded by Sullivan, and that her remaining son now commands a company appointed for the defence of the frontiers of this State, and praying that she may be allowed the depreciation of the pay of her deceased sons, the same having been transferred to her by her surviving son."

On the 20th of the same month we have this:

"That having considered the *singular* case of Sarah Boyd, as represented in her petition of the 15th inst., they would most *earnestly* recommend it to the House to make her a grant of a sum of money in lieu and satisfaction of the depreciation which would have descended to the widow and children of her deceased sons, if any there had been.

"Page 696, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this State in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned was brought in engrossed and compared at the table.

"Resolved, That it be enacted into a law and signed by the Speaker."

In the Northumberland Gazette of November 10, 1803, the following obituary appears:

"Died on Saturday evening last at the advanced age of 79 years, Mrs. Sarah Boyd. She has long resided in this county, during which time her character has been well

known to be that of a sincere Christian, and a particular friend to all those who stood in need of her assistance. No woman, perhaps, has ever died in this country whose loss has been more sincerely regretted than that of Mrs. Boyd. On Sunday afternoon her remains were conducted to the place of interment, attended by her relatives and other friends."

The children of John and Sarah DeVane Boyd were as follows, all born in Chester county, Penn'a:

2. i. *John*; b. Feb. 22, 1750; m. Rebecca Bull.

ii. *Thomas*; b. 1752; d. Sept. 13, 1779; entered the service at the commencement of the Revolution; was commissioned first lieutenant First Regiment Penn'a Line, January 14, 1778; was detailed with other riflemen to the Fourth Penn'a under Col. William Butler, on the Sullivan expedition in 1779, taken prisoner and barbarously tortured by the Six Nations Indians at Little Beard's Town on the Genesee, who were then banded with the Tories under Col. John Butler, his son Walter and the Indian Brant. He was unmarried.

iii. *William*, b. 1755; d. Sept. 11, 1777; was commissioned ensign, 12th Regt., Penna. Line, October 16, 1776; promoted second lieutenant, and killed at the battle of Germantown. He was unmarried.

II. JOHN BOYD (John), b. Feb. 22, 1750, in Chester, county, Pa., d. Feb. 13, 1831, in Northumberland, Pa. Of his early occupation and education we have little knowledge. When the war for Independence came he entered into the service, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the 12th regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, Col. William Cooke, October 16, 1776. He was promoted first lieutenant and transferred to the Third Pennsylvania regiment as captain lieutenant. Under the re-arrangement of January 1, 1781, he was retired the service, but afterwards appointed captain of a company of rangers on the frontiers, and was an excellent partisan officer. According to Charles Biddle, as stated in his "Autobiography," "during the war he was wounded and taken prisoner by the Indians. Having killed a number of them before he was taken they were determined to burn him. For this purpose he was stripped naked and tied to a stake, and expected every moment to suffer

death, when he was released by the interposition of one of the squaws, who had her husband killed in the engagement with Boyd. His life was possibly saved in consequence of his being a stout, well made man." During the war he served one year as collector of the excise for Northumberland county. After the restoration of peace, in partnership with Col. William Wilson, he entered into merchandising at the town of Northumberland, and in a mill at the mouth of Chillisquaque creek. They manufactured large quantities of potash, which they shipped to Philadelphia, where it met with a ready sale; but the difficulties of transportation compelled them to relinquish this enterprise. Captain Boyd served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State from November 22, 1783, to November 23, 1786. On the 2d of October, the latter year, he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the commissioners for superintending the drawing of the Donation Land Lottery. He was a member of the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the Federal constitution in 1787; a member of the Penn'a House of Representatives from 1790 to 1792; and a Presidential elector at the second election. He filled the office of a justice of the peace many years. Was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. Captain Boyd m., May 13, 1794, REBECCA BULL, b. November, 1767, d. —; daughter of Col. John Bull of the Revolution. They had issue:

i. *Sarah-Haines*; b. April 9, 1796; d. 1866, at Peoria, Ill.; m. Oct. 10, 1822, Rev. William R. Smith.

ii. *Annie-Smith*; b. February 8, 1798; d. Nov. 24, 1801.

iii. *Mary-Philips*; b. Nov. 24, 1799; d. Dec. 7, 1801.

iv. *Elizabeth-Rittenhouse*; b. Sept. 20, 1801; d. Sept. 26, 1826, at Alton, Ill.; m. Dr. Henry Kent.

v. *John-Benjamin*; b. Jan. 11, 1804; d. unm. at Northumberland; studied law and admitted to the bar, but never practiced.

vi. *William-Thomas*; b. Nov. 20, 1805; d. —; m. Grace Slater.

vii. *Marie-Josepha*; b. Sept. 16, 1808; is residing at Morristown, N. J.; m. Nov. 28, 1832, Samuel Freeman Headley.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCII.

THE KEAGY FAMILY.—Our correspondent at Chambersburg will find in the *Lancaster New Era* of July 21, an interesting account of the family he makes inquiry of.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARIES.—Centre county had two jubileations during July. On the 4th centennial exercises were held at Potter's Mills, where quite a number of interesting addresses were delivered, that of Hon. John Blair Linn being the more prominent. On the 25th the beautiful Penn's Valley town of Millheim celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its existence, at which there were no less than five thousand strangers present. The historical address by our friend Linn was an able and valuable one, and was enthusiastically received. We trust the proceedings of these two centennial anniversaries will be put into permanent form.

SAMUEL EVANS, OF COLUMBIA.

[*The New Era*, of Lancaster, in its issue of July 26th, refers in an interesting editorial to "Two Men Deserving of Honor," namely, Simon S. Rathvon, the naturalist, and Samuel Evans, the historian, of Lancaster county. As the latter is so well known to the readers of *Notes and Queries*, we give the reference to him, premising them with the statement that both gentlemen will have, as they worthily deserve, a place in the new *Cyclopedia of American Biography*.

"The first to whom we will refer is Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, who is well known to the readers of this journal as a valued occasional contributor. Mr. Evans is the best authority on our local history running back to the organization of this county, or rather to its first settlement. The mass of information about early settlers, the lands they occupied, its subsequent division and sub-division into smaller estates for their descendants, their genealogy, changed locations, marriage and inter-marriage of children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, indicate an amount of assiduous and laborious research that has impressed us upon reading his articles as extraordinary. With our knowledge of the

richness and comprehensiveness of his treasury of facts in this line, we would suppose, did we not know better, that he was a gentleman of wealth and leisure who had devoted all his life and a snug fortune in pursuit of this labor of love—for his contributions to the local press and historical periodicals have been given without compensation. Yet all his life he has been a busy man in earning a livelihood, and his historical research has been simply in the nature of a pleasant recreation. If we had a few more men of his type, we would have a historical society here whose archives would be rich with material for the future local historian, much of which is rapidly being lost in oblivion through the death of aged citizens in whose memory alone important data has been retained. As it is, nearly all we know of the early history of Lancaster county has been preserved by the late I. Daniel Rupp and Samuel Evans. When he departs from among us—and may a good Providence long delay that event—he will leave a rich legacy of local early and contemporary reminiscences which the next generation will appreciate as the present does not."

FAMILY OF GLOSSBRENNER.

Prof. A. W. Drury, of Dayton, Ohio, is gathering material for a biography of the late Bishop Glossbrenner, of the U. B. Church. In his researches he has come across the following facts concerning the ancestry of that distinguished prelate of his Church, which we herewith give in the hope that some of our Berks county correspondents may furnish us additional information:

I. JOHN FREDERICK GLOSSBRENNER came to America in 1750 and settled in Berks county, probably in Heidelberg township. His name appears on the assessment list for 1769. He died in 1788. His children were:

2. *i. Ernest-Gottlieb*; m. and left issue.
3. *ii. Frederick*; m. and had issue.
- iii. Jacob*; descendants reside in Indiana.
- iv. Philip*; in 1804 resided in Hagerstown, Md.

It is probable there were other children.

II. ERNEST GOTTLIEB GLOSSBRENNER removed to Hagerstown, Md., after 1788 and before 1792. He m. and had issue:

- i. Gottlieb or Godfrey.*
- ii. Adam*; m. and had Susan, Mary and Catharine.

iii. Peter; m. and had William, Adam, Jacob J. and Catharine. Jacob J. was the Bishop.

iv. Elizabeth.

III. FREDERICK GLOSSBRENNER; probably settled in York county. He married, and left children, which the court records at York ought to verify:

i. Peter.

ii. Elizabeth.

iii. Frederick.

iv. Catharine.

Desiring to assist Prof. Drury in his laudable work, we hope those to whom these notes are sent will take interest in our queries.

MASON & DIXON'S LINE.

This survey is historical, the late civil war gave it a bloody notoriety, and the present peaceful effort to preserve it deserves to be noted. We therefore think the following notices respecting it worth recording in N. & Q.

The *Valley (Chambersburg) Spirit* gives this account of an examination of the boundary stones marking the lines between Pennsylvania and Maryland in Franklin county:

"The southern border of Franklin county is thirty-four miles in extent and the commissioners found the work laid upon them by the Legislature a most arduous undertaking. The site of each of the thirty-four stones was visited by all the commissioners, the three being together the entire time. Counting the distance traveled from and to their homes the commissioners walked and rode nearly four hundred miles locating the stones.

"On the first trip, from the Fulton county line to Middleburg, half a dozen different guides were employed. On the last half Constable John Rodgers acted as pilot for the commissioners over the South mountain. The difficulties encountered may be estimated when it is mentioned that often an hour, in one case three hours, was consumed in locating one stone, even after they had driven to the close vicinity of it. On the mountain the underbrush, grown in some places seven or eight feet high, made travel slow and hid very effectively the stones. In the level country the work was in some instances equally as onerous and a vivid recollection is retained by the three county officials of a hunt for a mile stone in a thirty-acre field of corn. On

one occasion they were informed by some women that a crown stone was located in a corn field near at hand. After the commissioners had started to search for it they were rendered suspicious by the hearty laughter which the women indulged in. Going back and questioning them closely they were told by the women that the stone had been removed a long time before. In other cases men volunteered to show the stones, and found upon a test that they knew very little about the location of them.

"The commissioners started from Middleburg on Tuesday morning. Tuesday night they spent in Waynesboro, and Wednesday night at the Hoover House, near Penmar. Several times it was 10 o'clock at night before they were able to get to their hotel after finishing the work of the day.

"Of the thirty-four stones all but Nos. 3, 8, 21, 23, 24 and 34 are in good condition. No. 3 is in Warren township. The top of it has been broken off and is now used as a step at the residence of Mr. John Baer. No. 8 is not in its proper place. No. 21, on the farm of Peter Eshelman, a short distance southeast of Middleburg, is broken off and set up at a fence fifty yards from its proper place. No. 23 is broken off and covered up by the turnpike. A pile of limestone marks the place where it should be, on the farm of John Wingert, on the Marsh turnpike, running from State Line into Maryland. No. 24 is entirely destroyed. No. 34 is destroyed and was found in two pieces on the farm of David Hoover, one-half mile from Blue Ridge Summit. Beginning with No. 3 every fifth stone is what is known as a "crown" stone, the stones being marked with different coats of arms."

The commissioners of York county completed an inspection of the boundary monuments, or mile and index stones, between that county and Maryland. They started at the Susquehanna, about four miles below Peach Bottom, where the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland crosses the river, and traveled westward on foot until they reached the Adams county line, a distance of 41 miles. The stones inspected are those placed by Wm. Penn's heirs and Frederick Calvert, last Lord Baltimore, in 1768, and most of them were found in fair condition, while one was in use as a step to a porch at a Maryland farm house, 60 yards from the line; one in the engine house of a grist mill, and one had been shipped to Bal-

timore. It is expected that the commissioners of Adams county will also soon make an inspection of the stones on Adams county's part of the line.

We have no report of the inspection on the part of Fulton, Bedford and the other counties of the southwestern border.

A floating paragraph gives this interesting account of the proceedings of modern "relic hunters:—"

"So alluring to relic hunters have become the five mile monuments or crown stones on the Mason & Dixon line that shrewd fellows are preparing casts of the stones and selling them at good prices. It is said that from along the southern border of some of the counties of Pennsylvania nearly all the boundary stones have been removed by curiosity seekers."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCIII.

HOME BALLADS, by Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., of Lancaster, is a collection of verses illustrating some historic incidents in Pennsylvania Germanic life. The first ballad is that of "Conrad Bucher," which was reprinted in *Notes and Queries* several years ago. Others no less interesting, and prettily conceived, are the "Grave of Henry Antes," "A Legend of Ephrata," and "The Legend of Tambour Yokel."

McKEAN, SAMUEL.—Samuel McKean, b. September 19, 1790, in Huntingdon county, Penna.; d. June 23, 1840, in Bradford county, Penna. His father, James McKean, was a native of Cecil county, Md., but removed to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, at the close of the Revolution. In 1791 he went to Bradford county and located in what is now Burlington township, that county, where he was the first white settler. He had a family of eight children, James, Andrew, John, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin, Rebecca and Jane. Samuel studied law, represented the district of Bradford and Tioga in the Legislature from 1815 to 1819; elected a member of Congress from the Nineteenth district 1822-24; State Senator in 1829, resigning in December that

year to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Shulze. He was United States Senator from Pennsylvania from March, 1833, to March, 1839.

PORTERFIELD.—“I am especially interested to learn everything possible about any members of the Porterfield family, other than Robert and Charles (who moved to Jefferson county, Va., from Pennsylvania and whose careers it is easy to trace). The branch I want to know about settled in Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where my grandfather, Francis Potterfield, was born in 1785. His father was John and his grandfather Francis Porterfield.

“W. PORTERFIELD.”

New York City.

[Upon the first return we have of Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, that for 1757 is found the name of Robert Porterfield. He is marked as having “fled” owing to the Indian incursions. He returned, however, and his farm remained in the possession of his son Robert. He had a large family, some of whom went to Augusta county, Virginia. In old Hanover churchyard are stones marking the graves of the following:

Robert Porterfield, sen., d. August 28, 1829, aged about 72 years.

Elsie Porterfield, consort of Robert, d. July 28, 1826, aged about 65 years.

Robert Porterfield, d. June 22, 1836, in his 50th year.

Ann Porterfield, d. Dec. 2, 1831, in her 52nd year.

John M. Porterfield, d. March 27, 1820, in his 25th year.

Gracey Porterfield, sister of the foregoing, d. July 29, 1793, in her 9th year.

Wallis Porterfield d. May 11, 1822, in his 25th year.

Elizabeth Porterfield, d. Nov., 1800, aged 7 months.

By further reference we find that the first Robert Porterfield died in April 1785. Besides Robert and other children he had a daughter, deceased, who married David Work and whose children were John and Ruth Work. He also left a grand-daughter, Grizzle Porterfield.]

ANECDOTES OF TEDYUSCUNG.

[Our friend, Dr. Lyman C. Draper, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, forwards these extracts taken from the *Weekly Magazine*, published in Philadelphia in 1798.]

Tedyuscung was a noted chief among the Delaware tribe of Indians. He lived about thirty-seven years ago, was a man of great sagacity, and well-known to many of the present inhabitants of Philadelphia.

He once observed to his friend, that in his conferences with the then Governor, his words only came from the outside of his teeth; and added: “I will talk so, too.”

One evening he was sober and sitting by the fireside of his friend. Both of them were silently looking at the fire, indulging their own reflections and desiring each other's improvement. At length the silence was interrupted by the friend, who said: “I will tell thee what I have been thinking of. I have been thinking of a rule delivered by the author of Christian religion, which from its excellence, we call the golden rule.”

“Stop!” said Tedyuscung, “don't praise it to me, but rather tell me what it is, and let me think for myself. I do not wish you to tell me of its excellence; tell me what it is.”

“It is for one man to do to another as he would the other should do to him.”

“That's impossible—it cannot be done,” Tedyuscung immediately replied. Silence again ensued. Tedyuscung lighted his pipe, and walked about the room. In about a quarter of an hour he came up to his friend with a smiling countenance, and (taking the pipe from his mouth) said, “Brother, I have been thoughtful of what you told me. If the Great Spirit that made man would give him a new heart he could do as you say; but not else.”

Thus the Indian found the only means by which the Gospel declares man can fulfil his social duties. After he had settled this difficult point, Tedyuscung said, “Now, brother, it is no harm to tell you what I was thinking of before you spoke. I think it is what you white men call a sin. I thought that the Great Spirit who made the land never intended one man should have so much of it as never to see it all, and another not to have so much as to plant corn for his children. I think the Great Spirit never meant it should be so.” Silence again ensued, till at length the one retired to bed, and the other spread his watch-coat and slept before the fire.

At another time Tedyuscung was a little cokoosey.* The friend said to him, "There is one thing very strange, and which I cannot account for. It is, why the Indians get drunk so much more than the white people?" "Do you think strange of that?" said the old chief; "Why, it is not strange at all. The Indians think it no harm to get drunk whenever they can; but you white men say it is a sin, and get drunk notwithstanding!"

*An Indian term for intoxication.

GEDDES, OF DERRY.

I. JAMES GEDDES, born in the year 1704, near Randallstown, County Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to America, landing in August, 1752, with his wife Margaret and three sons. He died in 1764; and his wife born in 1699, died in 1783; and with her husband lie buried in Old Derry Church graveyard. They had issue:

i. *Paul*; b. 1732, in Ireland; d. May 25, 1814, in Northumberland, Pa.; he removed to what was subsequently Turbut township, now Chillisquaque township, that county, about 1765; was quite active during the Revolution, and a member of the Committee of Safety for Northumberland.

2. ii. *William*; b. 1735; m. Sarah McCallen.

iii. *Samuel*; b. 1739, in Ireland; d. in 1788.

II. WILLIAM GEDDES (James), b. 1735 in Ireland; came to America with his father's family in 1752; his farm was located six miles west of Harrisburg in Cumberland county, on which he d. in 1789. He married Sarah McCallen, daughter of John and Sarah McCallen (see *N. and Q.*), b. in 1733; d. 1773, in Londonderry township, both buried in Derry church yard. They had issue:

i. *James*; b. July 22 1763; d. August 19, 1838, in Onondago county, N. Y., where he resided and left a family.

ii. *Margaret*; b. December 31, 1764; d. n 1818 near Fannettsburg, Franklin county, Pa.

iii. *John*; b. August 16, 1766; d. December 5, 1840, near Newville, Cumberland county, Pa.

iv. *Paul*; b. June 9, 1768; d. October 22, 1832, in Path Valley, Franklin county, Pa., where he resided and left a family.

3. v. *Robert*; b. Sept. 30, 1771; m. 1st, Jane Sawyer; 2dly, Mrs. Martha McClure.

III. ROBERT GEDDES (William, James); b. Sept. 30, 1771, in Londonderry township, then Lancaster county, Pa. He inherited the farm of his mother's brother, Robert McCallen, situated near Campbellstown, Lebanon county, Pa. He died July 14, 1832, and is buried in the grave of his grandmother, Sarah McCallen, in Derry church yard. He m., first, March 2, 1797, by Rev. James R. Sharon, Jane Sawyer, daughter of John Sawyer (see *N. and Q. carrir*). May 25 1770; d. Nov. 29, 1803. They had issue:

i. *Robert*; b. Dec. 11, 1797; d. March 11, 1866.

ii. *Sarah*; b. July 10, 1799; d. Aug. 25, 1819.

4. iii. *John*; b. March 19, 1801; resides in Ypsilanti, Mich.

iv. *William*; b. Dec. 28, 1802; d. May 21, 1877; removed in 1844 from Pennsylvania to Michigan, where he died.

v. *Jane*; b. August, 1804; d. Feb. 8, 1882.

vi. *Isabella*; b. Sept. 17, 1806; d. Nov. 21, 1834.

Robert Geddes m. 2dly March 22, 1810, Mrs. Martha McClure and they had issue:

vii. *James*; b. Dec. 12, 1812; m. and resides near Decatur, Macon county, Ill.

viii. *Thomas*; b. Sept. 10, 1812; d. May 6, 1837.

ix. *Agrippa*; b. Sept. 31, 1814; d. Dec. 25, 1849.

x. *Anna*; b. July 1818.

IV. JOHN GEDDES (Robert, William, James) b. March 19, 1801, in now Londonderry township, Lebanon county, Pa. In company with his brother Robert, he left Pennsylvania April 19, 1825, arriving in Ann Arbor, Mich., May 11, 1825. John resides at Ypsilanti, Mich. He m. first, April 6, 1837 Fanny Savage; b. Feb. 19, 1806, in Orange county, N. Y.; d. Dec. 6, 1855; and there was issue:

i. *John*; d. s. p.

ii. *Sarah*; m. and has two sons and three daughters.

iii. *Rachel*; m., but has no children.

John Geddes m., secondly, Julia Ettie Savage, a sister to his first wife, b. July 22, 1800; d. Aug. 18, 1883. Further information concerning this family is desired.

E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCIV.

"A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF THE REBELLION," is the title of a very interesting pamphlet by our friend William B. Wilson, now of Philadelphia. "General," as we were oft to title him, long before the war, has rendered history valuable service in writing out his reminiscences of "the late unpleasantness," of all of which he was a part. It is of just such material that the history of the war for the Union will eventually be written, and every contribution to this end will be eagerly sought for and read. The author has done well, and he should not hesitate while the lamp of life is burning to note the many interesting and entertaining incidents of which he was a participant. In the pamphlet before us, the tributes to Thomas A. Scott, Simon Cameron and Abraham Lincoln are eminently proper.

THEATER AND CIRCUS IN THE LONG AGO.

The theater is an old institution here. Long before a building was erected for that purpose, the plays were conducted in the large rooms of taverns. The most prominent and suitable house was at Mr. Geo. Zeigler's tavern, in Market square, the building now occupied by German's book store, and others. Some of the most prominent stars of that day played here, but they must have performed under great difficulties, with the meagre means they had, in light and machinery.

In 1922, John Wyeth, sen., erected the Shakespeare building, at the corner of Locust street and Raspberry alley, chiefly for theatrical purposes. After the erection of the Masonic Hall the theater was held there; subsequently Brant's Hall, built in 1846, and finally to the Opera House, built in 1874.

The circus was once a permanent place of amusement, especially during the winter. Mr. Pettit erected a circus of boards, on the corner of Third street and Blackberry alley, now occupied by the State printing house. This building was crushed by the great weight of snow which fell upon it, but fortunately it fell when there was no perform-

ance. The writer recollects being taken when a boy to see a circus held on the corner opposite, now occupied by the house of the late Anthony King and others on Third street.

Animal shows were exhibited in the yards of taverns. The shows and circuses at an early period remained here for several days. Cook's circus was once built of boards, on State street, in front of the Roman Catholic church, prior to the borough line extension from South street. OLD TIMES.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

[The following letter written by John Downey in July, 1808, has never been in print. We do not know to whom it was addressed. A rough copy was found in the Old 'Squire's docket in our possession.]

DEAR SIR: Previous to your leaving Lancaster, I could not deny myself the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 2d inst.; and of regarding your address when you shall have retired from Legislative duties. Occasion will never be wanting on my part to render a correspondence with a person so well qualified to instruct as you are, "a matter devoutly to be wished for."

Every day of the present important period is pregnant with events that will command a conspicuous place on the page of history. I am anxiously waiting to learn the fate of our merchant vessels clearing out. I fear our Government has receded too much. The Omniscient eye which beholdeth the events of futurity is alone adequate to foresee the consequences—they are beyond the reach of human ken, but if we may judge of the future by the past, we are doubtless approaching a period of time when Whig & Tory will again be the only distinguishing epithets of party. It is our duty to meet it with the same firmness, and guided by the same principles which led your patriotic sire to victory, and mine to the altar. I feel confident that in the several stations allotted us, we will not be found wanting in inclination to perform our several duties. On your return home, present my respects to your venerable parent—the name of Downey will bring to his recollection the remembrance of a long since departed friend and acquaintance. For yourself accept assurance of my unfeigned respect & esteem. May the hand of Omnipotence guide you thro' life.

JNO. DOWNEY.

THE WHITEHILLS.

[The following comes to us from Oakland, Ohio. It supplements the data we have published concerning the family of Whitehill. We trust that others will place us in possession of additional information.]

I am a grandson of Joseph Whitehill, who was one of the sons of James Whitehill, born in 1700. Mary Kennedy was my grandmother. Their children were:

i. *James*; b. April 21, 1781; d. January 18, 1810; unm.

ii. *Jane*; b. June 11, 1783; d. September 15, 1865; unm.

iii. *Rachel*; b. February 15, 1785; d. April 27, 1856.

iv. *Joseph*; b. December 30, 1786; d. November 4, 1861; unm.

v. *Mary*; b. October 19, 1788; d. August 28, 1849.

vi. *Hannah*; b. November 28, 1790; d. December 25, 1866.

vii. *Susannah*; b. October 20, 1792; d. January 13, 1873.

viii. *Thomas*; b. Nov. 2, 1794; d. July 18, 1816; unm.

ix. *Rebecca*; b. Oct. 21, 1796; d. April 13, 1838.

x. *Julia-Ann*; b. June 20, 1801; d. January, 1813.

On February 6, 1817, my mother, Mary Whitehill, married my father, Thomas Smith.

On February 20, 1817, Hannah Whitehill married Thomas Freeman. He lived about a year after his marriage. On April 9, 1822, Mrs. Freeman married my uncle, George J. Smith, with whom she lived most happily until her death.

On December 25, 1817, Susannah Whitehill married John Tate.

On November 8, 1824, Rebecca Whitehill married Wm. Cowan. He lived but a few months after his marriage. Mrs. Cowan afterwards married Nathan Fisk.

Rachel Whitehill married Dr. DeWitt Morris.

Are you aware that Robert Whitehill's daughter, Mrs. MacBeth, was the grandmother of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the eminent sculptor of New York. The MacBeth family resided in Champaign county, Ohio, where Mr. Ward was born and raised.

My grandfather about 1800 removed to Botetourt county, Virginia, where he died March 20, 1808; and my grandmother died at the same place March 22, 1810. Their

daughter Julia Ann died in that county in June, 1813. James, the eldest son, died in Pennsylvania in 1810 (probably) in consequence of a fall from his horse.

In 1815, the remaining members of the family removed to Warren county, Ohio, where they took up their permanent abode. After the death of James and Thomas, Joseph, the remaining son, became the head of the family. He never married, but became a man of much note in this State. He was the sheriff of Warren county four years, a member of the Legislature several sessions, and State Treasurer twelve years.

Susan, Hannah, Rebecca and Mary left families of children. J. Q. A.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

EDMONDS, WILLIAM.

The third representative of the county of Northampton in the Assembly of Pennsylvania, was William Edmonds. He was born 24 October, 1708, in Coleford, in the parish of Newland, Hundred of St. Briavells, County of Gloucester, O. E. His father was a merchant, and the family attached to the Established Church.

Learning the skin-dressing trade, at Monmouth, in 1736, he immigrated to America, and established himself in business in New York. Here, in 1739, he married Rebecca de Beauvoise, of French Huguenot family, who bore him four children. In 1741 they united with the Moravian congregation in New York. His wife died in 1749, and shortly after he made a voyage on the Irene (owned by the Moravian Church, and employed in the transportation of their colonists to America.) to Holland and England, serving in the capacity of steward. On his return he removed to Bethlehem, where he was employed in the Church store and other positions. March 31, 1755, he married Margaret, daughter of Henry and Eve Anthony, who was born in New York in 1721. She died in 1773. In 1755 he was elected for the first time a member of the Assembly. At the date of his election the Quaker or Penn party were losing their popularity, yet he was elected by a small majority. The year following he again became a candidate, but was defeated by William Plumstead, the Proprietary candidate. Mr. Edmonds contested the election on the petition of John Jones, Samuel Mechlin and D.

Brown, who charged that Mathias Reigel, an inspector at the election, destroyed tickets which were in favor of Wm. Edmonds. Mr. Plumstead, however, retained his seat. Thomas Penn writing to Governor Hamilton, under date of 8 January, 1757, says: "Mr. Plumstead I hear is elected in the room of Wm. Edmonds, which is a great point gained." Mr. Edmonds was again elected in 1770, and for the ensuing four years, his success being promoted by his adherence to the anti-proprietary party or rather the party that were then forming in opposition to the encroachments and oppression of the British Government. He was also a member of the General Committee of Safety, which met in Philadelphia in 1775.

In April of 1763, Mr. Edmonds took charge of the store opened by the Moravians at Rose Inn, near Nazareth, under the following letter of Attorney from Bishop N. Seidel:

"WHEREAS, Application has been made to me through the Deacons of Bethlehem by certain inhabitants of Nazareth, of Plainfield and Smithfield townships, that a repository of goods might be placed at a more convenient distance than to come quite to Bethlehem, and for as much that of many years experience William Edmonds, late storekeeper at Bethlehem, has approved himself to be a careful and upright dealer,—

"KNOW YE: That reposing special trust confidence in his well and prudent management for said Deacons and the County, I do hereby constitute, empower and appoint him, the said William Edmonds to be storekeeper or factor at the house lately erected for that purpose in Plainfield township, County of Northampton, and Province of Pennsylvania." He relinquished this position in October of 1772, to take charge of the store in the village of Nazareth, to which its stock had been removed. Here he died 15th September 1786. He was a whole-souled patriot in the struggle for American Independence.

J. W. J.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCV.

TIoga POINT.—We learn that Rev. David Craft, of Wyalusing, Pa., is preparing a history of this important historic spot. No

one is better qualified for this work than the very able historian of Northern Pennsylvania.

MEGINNESS' HISTORY OF THE WEST BRANCH VALLEY is becoming exceedingly interesting as the work progresses. No. 5 of the serial issue now on our table, displays the pains-taking research of the author, and it is fondly hoped that his labor of love will be properly appreciated.

DEATHS OF NOTED PENNSYLVANIANS.

PIPER, Gen. John, d. January 31, 1816, in his 87th year, in Hopewell, Bedford county.

CLUNN, Col. Joseph, of Bucks county, d. May 17, 1816, aged 70 years.

WORTH, Col. Caleb, President of the Society of the Cincinnati, d. November, 1840, in Chester county.

HOYER, George, d. May 25, 1845, aged 85 years, an early settler in Harrisburg.

WILLIAMSON, Peter, d. at Halifax, of typhus fever, March 9, 1816.

ARMOR, Lieut. Dill, of the U. S. riflesmen, d. Sunday, March 17, 1811, at Carlisle.

BATES, Tarleton, prothonotary of Allegheny county, fell in a duel Jan. 8, 1806.

BENSELL, George S., a member-elect from the county of Philadelphia, to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, d. at Germantown Nov. 23, 1806, in his 26th year.

BRIGHT, Gen. Michael, d. at Philadelphia, February, 1812.

BOWIE, Ralph, d. at York, Oct. 22, 1816, "an eminent lawyer of that place."

WILSON-STERRETT.

JAMES WILSON came from the North of Ireland with his parents at the age of seven years. His first wife was Martha Sterrett. After her death he married Ann

His children were:

i. William; m. Elizabeth Robinson.

ii. Hugh; m. Isabella Fulton.

iii. Martha; m. David Hays; removed to Shippensburg, Pa.

iv. Joseph; m. Margaret Boyd.

v. Mary; m. James Todd, of Hanover, of whose family we believe we have a pretty full record.

vi. Andrew; b. 1759; d. September 11, 1806; m. June 3, 1788, Martha McClure, b. 1768; d. Dec. 20, 1814.

vii. James; d. unm. at Reading; was an iron master.

viii. *Elizabeth*; m. James Stewart.
ix. *Samuel*; m. Eleanor Bell.

As the foregoing connects with a number of the early Scotch Irish families of this region, we will be pleased to receive any information concerning those here given.

MADAME MONTOUR.

On the 28th of June, 1744, while in attendance at the Indian Treaty held at Lancaster, Witham Marshe, Secretary to the Maryland Commissioners, went to see Madame Montour. We give his account of his visit:

"I went to the cabin where I heard the celebrated Mrs. Montour, a French lady, (but now, by having lived so long among the Six Nations, is become almost an Indian) had her residence. When I approached the wigwam I saluted her in French, and asked her whether she was not born in Canada? of what parents? and whether she had not lived a long time with the Indians? She answered me in the same language very civilly, and after some compliments were passed betwixt us, told me in a polite manner that she was born in Canada, whereof her father (who was a French gentleman) had been Governor; under whose administration the then Five Nations of Indians had made war against the French and the Hurons, and that government (whom we term the French Indians, from espousing their part against the English, and living in Canada) and that in the war she was taken by some of the Five Nations' warriors, being then ten years of age, and by them was carried away into their country, where she was habited and brought up in the same manner as their children. That when she grew up to years of maturity, she was married to a famous war captain of those nations, who was in great esteem for the glory he procured in the war against the Catawbas, a great nation of Indians to the southwest of Virginia, by whom she had several children; but about fifteen years ago he was killed in a battle with them, since which she has not been married. That she had little or no remembrance of the place of her birth, nor, indeed, of her parents, it being nearly fifty years since she was ravished from them by the Indians. She has been a handsome woman, genteel, and of polite address, notwithstanding her residence has been so long among the Indians, though formerly she was wont to accompany the

several chiefs, who used to renew treaties of friendship with the Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the metropolis of that Province; and being a white woman, was there much caressed by the gentle-women of that city, with whom she used to stay for some time. She retains her native language by conversing with the Frenchmen who trade for fur skins, etc., among the Six Nations; and our language she learned at Philadelphia, as likewise of our traders, who go back into the Indians' country. In her cabin were two of her daughters, by the war-captain, who were both married to persons of the same station, and were then gone to war with the Catawbas before mentioned. One of these young women had a son about five years old, who, I think, was one of the finest featured and limbed children mine eyes ever saw, and was not so tawney or greased as the other Indian children, but were on the contrary. His cheeks were ruddy, mixed with a delicate white, had eyes and hair of an hazel color, and was neatly dressed in a green ban-jan, and his other garments were suitable.

"Madame Montour has but one son, who for his prowess and martial exploits was lately made a captain and a member of the Indian Council, and is now gone to war against the Catawbas with her sons-in-law.

"She is in great esteem with the best sort of white people, and by them always treated with abundance of civility; and whenever she went to Philadelphia (which formerly she did pretty often) the ladies of that city always invited her to their houses, entertained her well, and made her several presents."

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Contributions to Its Biographical History.

ALLISON, WILLIAM.

William Allison, b. November 12, 1693, in the north of Ireland, came to America in company with his brother Robert in the year 1730, and was among the first settlers in Antrim township, Cumberland, now Franklin county. He took up a large tract of land on a portion of which the pretty town of Greencastle is located, having subsequently been laid out by his son, Col. John Allison. Upon the organization of the county of Cumberland, he was commissioned one of the justices. During the French and Indian war a fort was built

at his residence. He was a prominent man in the pioneer history of the Valley, and one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church. He died on the 14th of December, 1778, "far advanced in years," as he says in his will, leaving a wife Catharine, and children as follows:

- i. John.
- ii. Patrick.
- iii. Agnes; m. Robert McCrea, and had William.
- iv. Robert.
- v. Catharine; m. James Hendricka.

ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH, SEN.

Joseph Armstrong, a native of the North of Ireland, of Scotch parentage, came to America about 1731, settling in the Cumberland Valley in what was subsequently Hamilton township, now Franklin county. He became a very active man on the frontiers, and when the French and Indian war broke out was commissioned a captain in the Provincial forces, serving almost continuously from 1755 until the Forbes expedition of 1758. He was with his relative Col. John Armstrong at the destruction of the Kittanning, and was Provincial agent in the building of the great road from Fort Loudoun to Fort Pitt, and represented Cumberland county in the Assembly from 1756 to 1758. He died at his residence in January, 1761, leaving a wife Jennett, and children following:

- i. John; to whom he left his plantation in Orange county, North Carolina.
- ii. Thomas.
- iii. Joseph.
- iv. James.
- v. William.
- vi. Catharine; "otherwise Catharine Courey."
- vii. Margaret.

ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH, JR.

Joseph Armstrong, son of the preceding Joseph and Jennett Armstrong, was born in Hamilton township in 1739. Like his father he became very prominent in military affairs and one seems to have been invariably confounded with the other. When the war of the Revolution opened he raised a company of associators, and was subsequently (July, 1776,) placed in command of the Fifth Battalion of Cumberland county, serving in the Jersey campaign of this year. He was a man of considerable prominence, and among

the strenuous advocates for the erection of the new county of Franklin. He died August 29, 1811, and is buried in the graveyard of Rocky Spring Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. Of his descendants we have no knowledge.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCVI.

"FOLK-LORE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS," by W. J. Hoffman, M. D., in the second number of the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, would be a very interesting article, were it not for the many false statements contained in it. Either the author did not know what he was talking about, or he was misinformed by other writers with vivid imaginations. We believe that we are as well acquainted with the history of the Germans in Pennsylvania as the most of writers. Ten or twelve years ago the *New York Sun* printed an article of over two columns, entitled "Dutchland in America," which was so full of the grossest falsehoods, that we essayed a reply refuting all the statements made by that self-made villifier. The writer of the article referred to, seems to have taken his cue from this *Sun* article. He charges the Pennsylvania Germans with continuing a custom, which common decency prevents us from mentioning. That there were instances, it is true, but it was not indigenous to Pennsylvania. It was transplanted, what there was of it, from the Dutch settlements of New York and the Puritan plantations of staid New England. It seems to be the chief aim of New England and New York writers to belittle and begrime the German, as well as the Scotch-Irish settlers of Pennsylvania whenever they can. It is about time that this insolence is stopped.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WORTHIES.

Contributions to Its Biographical History.

DUNNING, EZEKIEL.

Ezekiel Dunning, son of Robert Dunning, sen., was born in 1708, in the north of Ireland. His father was among the first settlers west of the Susquehanna. He was well advanced in years when his parents emi-

grated, receiving a fair education in the land of his nativity. When the county of Cumberland was organized he appears to have been on the first grand jury. During the French and Indian war he was commissioned lieutenant of Captain Byers' company, April 27, 1758, and was upon the Forbes expedition of that year. He served as sheriff of Cumberland county from 1750 to 1753, and again from 1762 to 1765. He died at his residence July 5, 1796, and in a brief notice of his death the *Carlisle Gazette* said: "He was one of the first settlers in this county, and always maintained a respectable character as a good and useful citizen. He was an affectionate husband, a good neighbor, and an honest man."

DUNNING, ROBERT.

Robert Dunning, eldest son of Robert Dunning, senior, was born in Ireland about the year 1700. He seems to have been a man of enterprising spirit, and was quite prominent in the early days of the Province. He was a licensed Indian trader, and several years were thus spent among the natives. This, however, he shortly relinquished. During the early French war of 1747-8, he held the commission of lieutenant colonel of associators. When the county of Cumberland was organized, he was appointed one of its first justices, March 10, 1749-50. He died in July, 1750, leaving a wife Mary, and children as follows:

- i. *James*; m. Elizabeth Nugent, daughter of William Nugent and his wife Esther [Chambers].
- ii. *Mary*.
- iii. *John*.
- iv. *Ann*.
- v. *Margaret*.

His brother Ezekiel, and son James, were executors of his estate.

MCCOY, ROBERT.

Robert McCoy, son of Robert McCoy, sen., was born in Peters township, Cumberland now Franklin county, about the year 1740. His father was among the earliest settlers of the Valley, dying in May, 1777, having the following children:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Margaret*, m. — Ralston.
- iii. *James*; was in the army of the Revolution, and killed at the capture of Fort Washington, Nov'r. 16, 1776.
- iv. *Robert*, the subject of this sketch.

- v. *Hannah*; m. — Craig.
- vi. *Mary*; m. — McDowell.
- vii. *Martha*; m. — McClellan.
- viii. *Jean*; m. — Wallace.

The son, Robert, was a captain in the Sixth Battalion of Cumberland County Associators, and served as sub-lieutenant of the county, March 12, 1777. He was killed at the Crooked Billet, May 1, 1778.

THE SIMPSONS OF PAXTANG.

I. JOHN SIMPSON, of Scotland, settled in the north of Ireland after the battle of the Boyne, where he died and was buried. Of his family, we have the names of two of his sons, who were early settlers in Paxtang, coming to America in 1720. They were:

- 2. i. *Thomas*; b. 1683; m. and had issue.
- ii. *John*; b. 1680; m. and had issue; d. in October, 1738, in Paxtang; in his will is designated "of Fishing Creek."

II. THOMAS SIMPSON (John), a native of the north of Ireland, where he was born in 1683, emigrated to America in 1720, and settled in Paxtang, then Conestoga township, Chester county, Penn'a; he died in Paxtang in June, 1761; was twice married; by first wife there was issue:

- 3. i. *Samuel*, b. 1706; m. and left issue:
- ii. *Joseph*, b. 1708; m. and left issue:
- iii. *William*, b. 1710.
- iv. *Rebecca*, b. 1712.
- v. *John*, b. 1714.

By second wife, SARAH, there was issue:

- vi. *Mary*, b. 1732; d. October 3, 1786; m. Rev. John Elder.

vii. *Jean*, b. 1734; d. February 20, 1777; m. William Kelso, b. 1737; d. Nov. 26, 1788; both buried in Paxtang church grave-yard.

4. viii. *Thomas*, b. 1736; m. and had issue.

ix. *Michael*, b. 1740; became quite prominent in the Revolution, and concerning whom we have given a biographical sketch in *Notes and Queries*.

III. SAMUEL SIMPSON, (Thomas, John,) b. 1708, in Paxtang; d. in December, 1791, in Paxtang, leaving a wife and the following issue:

- i. *Jean*; b. 1730.
- ii. *Margaret*; b. 1732; m. Oct. 4, 1752, William Augustus Harris; b. 1730; d. about 1760; leaving issue, *John* and *Simpson*, both d. a. p.
- iii. *Sarah*; b. 1734; m. Col. William Cooke, of the Revolution.
- iv. *Samuel*; b. 1736.

v. *Rebecca*; b. 1738; m. Thomas Cavet.
vi. *Nathaniel*; b. 1740; m. Sarah ——.
vii. *Mary*; b. 1742; m. Robert Taggart,
of Northumberland county.

IV. THOMAS SIMPSON (Thomas, John) b.
1736, in Paxtang; d. February, 1777; m.
Mary ——. They had issue:

i. *Michael*.
ii. *Thomas*; m. Mary —— who after be-
ing left a widow, married William Stewart.
iii. *Rebecca*.

COLONEL WILLIAM PLUNKET.

The statement has been made by Hon.
John Blair Linn, in his "Annals of Buffalo
Valley" (p. 275) that Colonel William Plun-
ket, of Northumberland county, Pa., was an
uncle of the late William C. Plunket, Lord
Chancellor of Ireland and the brother of
"David Plunket, who settled at Baltimore
and was lost at sea, &c." This statement,
repeated by Mr. Meginness in his "Historical
Journal," I presume Mr. Linn may have re-
ceived from the family of Colonel Plunket.
Two years ago a letter written by a descend-
ant of Colonel Plunket, stating these points,
was referred to me for reply by the family of
the late Lord Plunket, with the statement
that they knew of no such relationship.
Colonel Plunket died at Sunbury,
1791, "aged about 100 years," says
Mr. Meginness in the "Historical Journal"
therefore born about 1691. He may have
descended from the Plunket family of Ire-
land, of which family O'Hart, in his Irish
Pedigrees, gives four lines, i.e., the Plunket
family of "Baune, County Louth"—that of
the "Lords of Fingal"—that of the "Lords
Dunsany," and that of "Irishstown, County
Meath," all having the same stem, and who
are by O'Hart traced back to Adam. In this
way he is doubtless connected with the
family of William, Lord Plunket, but the
exact relationship does not appear. The
father of Lord Plunket was an only son.

I. The Reverend Patrick Plunket, a Pres-
byterian clergyman of Glennan, County
Monaghan, Ireland, died 1778, whose wife
was a granddaughter of Sir William Welles,
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, had only one
son:

II. Rev. Thomas Plunket, who in 1749 m.
Mary Conyngham, the daughter of Captain
David Conyngham, of Letterkenny, County
Donegal, Esquire, and his wife, Catherine
O'Hanlon, daughter of Redmond O'Hanlon,
a celebrated Irish chieftain whom the British

had outlawed, having robbed him of all his
possessions. David Conyngham was the
great-grandson of the Bishop of Argyll,
1539, of the noble house of Glencairn.
Mary Conyngham was the sister of Redmond
Conyngham, of Letterkenny, Esquire, who
came to Philadelphia and established the
firms of J. M. Nesbit & Co., Conyngham,
Nesbit & Co., which were so prominent dur-
ing the American Revolution. Redmond
Conyngham was the grandfather of Hon.
John Nesbit Conyngham, LL.D., of Wilkes-
Barre, Pa., and of Hon. Redmond Conyngham,
of Lancaster, Pa. The Rev. Thomas
and Mary (Conyngham) Plunket had:

i. *Patrick, M. D.*; who never came to the
United States.

ii. *David*; who came to the United States
about 1772, settled in Baltimore, Md., where
his cousin, David Stewart, had also located;
was second lieutenant sixth company, Col.
Smallwood's regiment, 1776, having raised
his company in Baltimore; was captain 1777,
served through the Revolutionary war, and
was subsequently "lost at sea while on a
voyage to the West Indies," and is especially
spoken of as his brother in the "Life of Lord
Plunket."

iii. *Robert*; who never came to the United
States.

iv. *Catherine*.

v. *Isabella*.

vi. *William Conyngham*, b. 1764, made
Lord Plunket, 1827; Lord Chancellor of
Ireland, 1830-1841, and whose eldest son
is the present Archbishop of Dublin.

This disposes of the claim that Colonel
William Plunket was of the immediate fam-
ily of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; as the
above pedigree is based on family record.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

[We may state in this connection that the
father of Col. William Plunket was named
Patrick Plunket, but who he was is not
known.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCV.L

ORIGIN OF GETTYSBURG. — From the
New York *Columbian*, of March 28, 1815,
we glean this item: "Died, in Gettysburg,
(Pa.), Mrs. Isabella Gettys, in the 84th year
of her age: and on the evening following,

her son, Gen. James Gettys, proprietor of that borough in the 56th year of his age."

GRAFF, GROFF AND GROVE.—To show how surnames change we give the following, according to the records of each family:

I. **ABRAHAM GRAFF** came from Germany about 1725 and settled near Ephrata, Lancaster county, where he died in 1788. He left five children.

II. **JACOB GROFF**, son of the foregoing, born in 1751, removed to near Hummels-town, Dauphin county, about the year 1800. He married Nancy Kueisley [Nissley, no doubt] of Ephrata, and they had sixteen children.

III. **HENRY GROVE**, a son of the foregoing, b. October 20th, 1784, removed to Springfield, Illinois, in 1836, where he died January, 1863. He married June 7th, 1808, Eve Hammaker, of Dauphin county, b. January 9th, 1791, d. November 6th, 1862. They had twelve children. We are under the impression that these have added a final s, to their names, making it Groves. Is it any wonder that the genealogist sometimes becomes confounded?

REMINISCENCES OF SECOND AND STATE STREETS.

Previous to 1809, when the Legislature was sitting at Lancaster, before the borough of Harrisburg was selected as the seat of government, the site now occupied by the public buildings, was included in the farm of William Maclay. Here it was that the execution of murderers took place. These were John Hauer and Charles McManus, in 1798, for the murder of Francis Shitz, in Heidelberg township, Dauphin county, now a part of Lebanon county, and James McGowen and James Jamison in 1806, for the murder of Jacob Eshleman, who lived at Round Top, near Middletown. No executions took place from that date until July 1st, 1818, when the erection of the public buildings having been commenced, the place of execution was changed to a field now at the corner of Second and State streets. The limits of the borough ended at South street, and all above embraced the land of Mr. Maclay. A public road continued from Second street, which was afterwards converted into the Juniata turnpike. It passed on the east side and through the farm. A large and ancient chestnut tree stood near the road, under which were executed James

London, August the 8th, 1818, and Benjamin Stewart on February 6th, 1824. The gallows at that time had no drops, but were constructed with two upright timbers, with a cross piece above, to which the rope was fastened. The culprit was placed in a cart with the coffin, and after the rope was adjusted around his neck, the cart was removed and the man left dangling, dying of strangulation. All executions were public, and attended by military companies and large numbers of people, many coming from the neighboring country and towns. Frequently much disorder prevailed. It was in this field also that the annual militia trainings were held, where under and around the large chestnut tree the tables of those who sold refreshments were stationed. These militia trainings were looked forward to very anxiously by all, and considered one of the important occasions of that time. They were called "battalion days," and enabled the field and staff officers to exhibit themselves in military uniforms and on horseback. The old tree remained for some years after State street was opened, and until it was removed to make room for the buildings which occupy the west corner of Second and State streets. OLD TIMES.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WORTHIES.

Contributions to its Biographical History.

FOULKE, STEPHEN.

Stephen Foulke, son of Stephen, and his wife Esther Willis, was born in Glamorgan-shire, Wales, October 15th, 1732. The parents came to America in 1740 and settled in the Cumberland Valley. The son was one of the first iron manufacturers west of the Susquehanna river, and it is stated, but on what authority we know not, that he built the Mt. Holly iron works. He died upon his farm adjoining Carlisle, November 20th, 1800, and was interred at Huntingdon, York county. The *Gazette* said of him that he "was in an advanced stage of life, and one of the first settlers of this county." Mr. Foulke, m. June 10th, 1777, Sarah Delap, and their children were:

i. *Susanna*; m., April 3, 1792, Richard Sheldon, ironmaster, of Cumberland county.

ii. *William*; b. 1779; d. January 17, 1811, at his residence, Petite Bourgon, Island of Trinidad, whither he had removed ten years before; left a wife and three children.

iii. *George-Delap*; b. November 12, 1780; d. August 14, 1849; was a physician; m. Mary Steel, daughter of Ephraim Steel, of Carlisle.

iv. *Lewis*; a merchant of Baltimore, m. Dec. 18, 1805, Susan Fonderan of that city.

v. *Eneas*; d. May 21, 1806, in the prime of life.

vi. *Sarah*; m. July 25, 1809, James Hunter of North Carolina.

vii. *Priscilla*; m., March 24, 1811, James Weakley.

WEST, FRANCIS.

Francis West, a native of Scotland, born about 1715, emigrated to Ireland, where he married Mary Wynn. He came to America in 1754, and settled at Carlisle. Being a man of education, he was appointed one of the justices July 13, 1757, an office he held for almost a quarter of a century. About 1765 he erected a house and mill yet standing, on Shearman's creek, whither he removed towards the beginning of the war of the Revolution. He was active and prominent in public affairs and his name is frequently met with in our Provincial records. A staunch Presbyterian, he was a strong advocate for independence. He died at his residence, on Shearman's creek, in December, 1783, leaving the following children, his wife having died prior thereto:

i. *Ann*; d. Feb. 9, 1809; m. Col. George Gibson; d. Dec. 11, 1791, in his 47th year; and whose children were *Francis*, Gen. *George*, *John Bannister*, chief justice of Pennsylvania, and *William*.

ii. *William*; d. in 1797, at Baltimore; unmarried.

iii. *Mary*; d. July 23, 1840, aged about 100 years; m. Gen. David Mitchell of the Revolution.

iv. *Edward*; d. in 1816, at Landisburg, Perry county, was twice married, and his children were, *William*, who died in Harrisburg in 1882 at an advanced age, the father of Rev. William A. West, of this city; *George*, *Edward*, *Henry*; *Nancy*, m. Rev. David Elliott, D. D., and *Armstrong*.

v. *Dorothy*; b. October 23, 1759; m. Patrick Kinsloe, of Juniata county, Pa., and whose descendants remain in that locality.

Mr. West was a brother-in-law of Col. Alexander Lowrey, of Lancaster county, his sister Ann, the widow of Hermanus

Alricks, being the second wife of that Revolutionary patriot.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCVIII.

KEAGLE.—John Keagle, b. July 14, 1794, near Harrisburg, Pa.; removed to Ohio, and after some years, in 1835, to Sangamon county, Ill. He died there in June, 1872. What is known concerning this family?

PRIVATEER ALABAMA.—A correspondent asks the question why this vessel was called "290." In answer would state that she was thus called because she was fitted up by two hundred and ninety English merchants, for the purpose of preying upon American commerce. She sailed from England under that name, but the rebel government gave her the name of Alabama.

THE POLITICAL CONVENTIONS OF 1860.—In reply to "H. B.," who inquires when and where were the Presidential conventions of 1860 held, and who were the principal candidates before those bodies, we have the following: The Republican convention met at Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th of May, and with the exception of some of the extreme Southern States, there was a full representation of all sections of the country. After the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was nominated for President, he receiving 231½ votes; W. H. Seward, of New York, 180; S. P. Chase, of Ohio, 24½; Edward Bates, of Missouri, 22; and others scattering. "Breaks" in the various delegations gave Lincoln 354 votes at the close. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for Vice President. The regular Democratic convention met at Charleston, South Carolina, April 26th. After fierce debates on the question of a platform, the rabid pro-slavery members withdrew. The convention then took fifty-seven ineffectual ballots for President, and finally adjourned to meet in Baltimore on June 18th. On reassembling in that city, the convention nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President on the second ballot. At Charleston his chief competitors had been James Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Senator Hunter, of Virginia. The Southern seceders from the Charleston gathering assembled at

Baltimore on June 28th. and unanimously nominated for President John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and for Vice President Joseph Lane, of Oregon. The representatives of the Constitutional Union party had also assembled in Baltimore on the 9th of May, selecting as its candidate for President John Bell of Tennessee, and for Vice President Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. At the polls the Lincoln and the Douglas tickets received most of their support from the North; the Bell and Breckinridge tickets most of theirs from the South.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WORTHIES.

Contribution to Its Biographical History.

FORSTER, ARTHUR.

ARTHUR FORSTER, son of an apothecary of Berwick-upon-Tweed, county of Northumberland, England, was born there about the year 1720. He studied law in London, and came to America about the time of the erection of Cumberland county. We have no knowledge as to when he was admitted to the bar there. He seems to have been quite prominent in his profession and a gentleman of excellent acquirements. He died rather suddenly at Carlisle in December, 1757, and was there interred. His estate, which was considerable, he devised first to his brother William Forster, an apothecary of Hexham, county of Northumberland, England, but should he refuse to come to America to his brother Thomas Forster, of Norham, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, England. In case he also refused it was to go to his executors, who were "Francis West, Esq., and John Smith, merchant, both of Carlisle."

UNDERWOOD, JOHN.

John Underwood, b. in 1728 in county Antrim, Ireland, was educated at Belfast, and came to America about 1772, locating at Carlisle, where he entered mercantile pursuits. The war of the Revolution breaking out shortly after, he took an active part in the struggle for independence, and was with the associators at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. At the close of the war he resumed business at Carlisle which had been greatly deranged thereby. He died at Carlisle on the 8th of September, 1827, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Underwood's sons,

William B. and James, founded the *Carlisle Volunteer*, a paper which yet survives in a green old age. The elder son, who died November 9, 1834, served in the war of 1812. The younger brother continued the *Volunteer* several years, when he disposed of it. We have not the date of his death.

SMITH, JOHN.

John Smith, b. in 1759 in Middleton township; d. October 7, 1839, in Carlisle. His father, John Smith, was an early settler of the Cumberland Valley, and held some important offices after the organization of the county of Cumberland. The son settled at Carlisle in business. When the war of the Revolution commenced he entered into the Continental service. He was commissioned an ensign in 1777, and participated in the hard-fought battles of Brandywine and Germantown. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and retired at the close of the struggle for freedom with a captain's commission. From that period until the close of his long life he resided at Carlisle, "respected and beloved by all his acquaintances." His remains were interred with the honors of war. No doubt there are those yet living, who remember well this funeral of about the last survivor of the war of the Revolution at Carlisle.

FAMILY OF SNIVELY.

I. JOHN JACOB SCHNEBELE, born A. D. 1659, in Switzerland. He undoubtedly emigrated to America on the ship *Friendship* of Bristol, John Davies, master, all being Palatinates, and numbering, with their families, about two hundred persons, and landed at Philadelphia October 16, 1727. In the list we find the name of Jacob Sneypley and Heinrich Schnebli, and it is to the former we wish to follow with a brief record, some of whose descendants reside in Dauphin, Lebanon and Franklin counties.

John Jacob Snively was naturalized at Philadelphia Oct. 14, 1729. He settled near what is now the present town of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., where he died Aug. 24, 1766. He m. twice; by the first he had issue two sons: He m., secondly Barbara Eberly and they had issue:

i. *Henry*; b. 1739; m. Barbara Whitmore and had issue, *Peter*, *Elizabeth*, *Henry*, *Jacob* and *Joseph*. All but one married and left issue residing in Franklin county, Pa.

2. *ii. Joseph*; b. Dec. 19, 1748; m. Magdalena Stoner.

iii. Andrew; b. Jan. 4, 1751; d. Feb. 25, 1813; m. first Susannah Funk and had issue. He m. secondly Mary Magdalena Shenk and they had issue, and the descendants from both wives are quite numerous, scattered all through the States, some becoming in their day quite prominent; three in one family are ministers in the Protestant Episcopal church.

iv. Michael; b. Jan. 25; 1757; d. unm.

v. Jacob: b. Nov. 15, 1763; m. Eva Coleman and had issue, many of whose descendants reside in Canada.

II. JOSEPH SNIVELY (John Jacob) b. Dec. 19, 1748; d. 1835 in Franklin county, Pa., where he resided all his life and followed farming. He married Magdalena Stoner. They had issue:

i. Barbara; b. Jan. 12, 1774; m. Martin Bechtel.

ii. Jacob; b. Feb. 7, 1776; m. Elizabeth Stoner; they had issue:

a. Mary; m. Martin Newcomer.

b. Susannah; m. Samuel Snively and left issue residing near Greencastle, Pa.

c. Eliza, m. George Besore and had *Clara*, *Abraham* and *Alfred*.

d. Nancy, m. Dr. John Lambert, of Chambersburg, Pa., and had (surname Lambert) *Ann Eliza*, *Bruce* and *Ellen*, m. William Bard.

e. Rebecca, m. John Oaks, of Chambersburg, Pa., and had issue.

f. Catharine M., m. James Chariton, residing in Dwight, Ill.

g. Daniel, unm.

iii. Anna, b. January 22, 1780; d. 1863; m. Isaac Garber.

iv. John, b. December 5, 1783; m. Catharine Poorman. He resided and died in Franklin county, Pa. They had issue:

a. Elizabeth, m. Adam Grittinger; they had issue residing in Lebanon county.

b. Mary, m. John (son of William, son of John, son of Johannes) Early; they had issue (surname Early):

i. Louisa; m. Henry Light; resides in Lebanon, Pa.

2. Jacob.

3. Benj. F.; married, and resides in Marion, Fla.

4. Mary; resides in Dauphin county, m. John Shouffler.

5. Joseph; m. Maggie Buck, and resides in Cumberland county, Pa.

6. *Lucretia*; resides in Lebanon county, Pa.

7. *Ezra*, resides in Lebanon county, Pa.

8. *Anna*, resides in Lebanon county, Pa.

c. Melchi, m. Elizabeth Newcomer; resided at Shady Grove, Pa.

d. Catharine, m. William Malavary, residing at Greencastle, Pa.

v. Joseph, b. December 12, 1786; d. August 22, 1872; m. Nancy Baechtel; had issue; nine children; all leaving large families excepting the oldest, Isaac, who died in 1831 while attending Yale College.

New Haven, Conn.

E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCIX.

ALLEN.—Samuel Allen married Rebecca Smith. After his death she married ——— Caldwell. The children of the former are given in Egle's *Pennsylvania Genealogies*. What was the Christian name of Caldwell?

PATTERSON'S ISLAND.—This island, containing 24 acres of land, was located two miles below Harrisburg. Can any of our readers inform us which one of the islands opposite Steelton this refers to?

BUCHANAN.—Robert and William Buchanan, brothers, resided in Middle Paxtang township in 1800. Can Mr. Meetch furnish *N. & Q.* information concerning them?

HAMAKER.—Among the very early settlers on the Swatara and Derry township was Adam Hamaker. He died prior to 1793, but in that year there were living of his children the following:

i. Adam, and wife Mary.

ii. Henry, and wife Mary, of Mifflin county, Pa.

iii. Abraham.

iv. Peter, of Lancaster county, Pa.

v. Isaac.

vi. Daniel, and wife Ann, of Virginia.

vii. Eve, m. Francis Groff, of Lancaster county.

viii. Elizabeth, m. Anthony Shoemaker, of Lancaster county.

ix. Salome, m. Adam Lambert, of Virginia.

x. *Ann*, m. John Etter, of Lancaster county.

xi. *Christian*, and wife Ann.

xii. *Samuel*, and wife Ann, of Franklin county, Pa.

WHO FIRST DESCENDED THE SUSQUEHANNA.

[We are indebted to a gentleman well versed in the aboriginal history of the country for the following notes, which are well worth perusing and preserving.]

In regard to your inquiry as to the parties first descending the Susquehanna, the accounts are found in different works as follows:

First. Three Dutchmen (one name Kleyn-ties) accompanied a party of Mohawks in 1614 from Fort Nassau (afterwards Fort Orange, now Albany, N. Y.), in a war expedition against the Carantouans, as then called by the French, but known to the Dutch as Minquas. The great town of this tribe was then located at so-called "Spanish Hill," near Waverly, and a smaller town on Sugar creek, near North Towanda. The attack was unsuccessful, and the three Dutchmen were captured.

Champlain, in 1615, accompanied a party of Hurons in a war expedition against the Onondagas, and sent Stephen Brule, a Frenchman, with a party of Hurons to make arrangements with the Carantouans to send 500 warriors to aid the Hurons, &c., in their war against the Onondagas. The expedition was unsuccessful, and Brule returned with the Carantouans, and wintered among them. The next spring he descended the river, as he says, to the sea, and afterward, in attempting to return, was captured by the Iroquois, and not until 1619 did he find Champlain, who then wrote out his account. The Carantouan account of this capture of the Dutchmen, and of the expeditions is found in Champlain's works. These books as originals are very rare. A reprint, second edition, in French, was published at Quebec a few years since, by Geo. F. Desbarats, but this is now obtained with great difficulty. The Prince Society of Boston, have recently translated and published a beautiful edition of all the works of Champlain, in three volumes. The Dutch account of the capture of these men and of their ransom will be found in vol. 1 of the Documentary history of N. Y., p. 14. This is exceedingly brief, however. Additional

facts will be found in the two maps in same vol. at pages 10 and 12. On the second one the Susquehanna appears as far down as Towanda. This was made as I think in 1614. On the 1st, made as I believe in 1616, the same river appears, fairly correct as far down as Shamokin, and incorrectly below that point, and is made to flow into Delaware Bay to the West of the De'aware. Neither of these maps as yet, has been correctly interpreted in any published work. I have prepared an analysis, but it is lengthy, and must be re-written before it is fit to read even.

You will find two maps discussed by Mr. Brodhead in the N. Y. H. S. Proceedings for 1845, pp. 182-192. He failed, unfortunately, in his analysis, and since that date I am not aware of any one attempting the discussion, and, possibly, I may regret making the attempt. If you take the trouble to examine the question, you will find that my interpretation is something original and *entirely new*. If I can ever find time to visit your place I will bring along all my notes and discuss the Susquehanna question fully. I expected before this to send you an article for your *Notes and Queries* on CANAWAGA, or CONEWAGO as you write it, followed by one on CONESTOGA, and another on SUSQUEHANNA, but have been unable to do so as yet. If you can find the exact locality of the "Sasquahana Indian Fort" (see map in your Hist., p. 92, and Moll's map 1715, Herrman's 1670) it will be an interesting discovery. It will be found on a high hill—on the south bank of the river—with a level space or nearly so on top of not less than 3 or 4 acres, a short distance below the "great falls," possibly between Great and Little Conewago, but certainly between two streams of some character. I could find it in one day's search, in my opinion.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WORTHIES.

Contributions to Its Biographical History.

POTTER, JOHN.

John Potter, of Scotch parentage, was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born about the year 1705. He emigrated to America in 1741, and located in Antrim township, now Franklin county. In the early French war of 1747-'48 he was in the service as first lieutenant, and took an active part in the Indian war following Braddock's

defeat, on the 17th of February, 1756, following being commissioned a captain in the Second Pennsylvania Battalion. Upon the organization of the county of Cumberland he was appointed the first sheriff, and was again commissioned in 1753. He died about 1758. His children were: *James*, a major general in the army of the Revolution; *Samuel*, *Thomas*, *Margaret* m. George Lattimore, *Annis* m. Alexander Young, *Catharine*, *Mary*, *Hannah* and *Isabella*. In January, 1761, his widow Martha was the wife of Thomas Brown, of Brown's Mills, also of Antrim township.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM.

William Reynolds, eldest son of John and Mary (Magaw) Reynolds, was born in Hopewell township, now Cumberland county, in 1730. We first hear of him during the French and Indian war when he was commissioned December 19, 1757, a lieutenant in Col. James Burd's Battalion of Pennsylvania troops. He was wounded at Grant's defeat near Fort Duquesne September 17, 1758. Never fully recovering, he resigned March 17, 1759. He died after a short illness in February, 1769, at his residence in Hopewell township. He married Margaret Williamson, son of John and Mary Williamson, of the Cumberland Valley. She was therefore a sister of the Rev. Hugh Williamson. Their children were *Mary*, *Agnes*, *Margaret*, and one not known.

TALBOT, JEREMIAH.

Jeremiah Talbot was a native of Talbot county, Maryland. He was descended from George Talbot, closely related to the Proprietary of Maryland, and who laid out Susquehanna Manor in that Province. Jeremiah Talbot came to Pennsylvania about 1770, and settled in Hamilton township, now Franklin county. When the war of the Revolution began he raised a company of volunteers for the Sixth Battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, Col. William Irvine, of which he was commissioned captain January 9, 1776. He participated in the Canada campaign of that year, and was slightly wounded at Three Rivers. At the expiration of the term of service, his company re-enlisted for three years or during the war, and was attached to the Seventh Regiment of the Line. He was promoted major of the Sixth Regiment of the Line, September 24, 1777. He

continued in service until the re-arrangement of January 1st, 1781, when he was retired. He then returned to his home in the Cumberland Valley. When the new county of Franklin was erected in 1784, he was appointed its first sheriff, elected in 1785, and again in 1786. He was commissioned county lieutenant, December 1, 1787, serving until the office was abolished. He seems to have shared the fate of nineteen-twentieths of all who filled the sheriff's office in the early times, and became financially embarrassed in his latter days. He died at Chambersburg, January 17, 1791, and is buried in the Presbyterian grave yard at Falling Spring. His widow and children afterwards removed to the vicinity of Mercersburg. Major Talbot was one of the bravest of our Revolutionary heroes, a man of prominence and influence in the early history of Franklin county, and one whose memory should be preserved and cherished by its people.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCX.

PRESTON.—A correspondent from Indianapolis makes inquiry concerning the family of Preston in Pennsylvania. By reference to Fitchey and Cope's History of Chester county he will find that he is descended from William and Jane Preston, "of Bradley in the parish of Huthersfield, Old England," who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1717 and settled in Buckingham, Bucks county.

FISHBURN.—Philip Fishburn was one of the first settlers of Hummelstown. He was a gunsmith, and did good service in the Revolution repairing and making guns for the patriot army. He was born May 7, 1722, and d. Feb. 22, 1795; his wife Catharine. b. Sept. 7, 1724, d. Dec. 7, 1788. The children surviving were:

- i. *Margaret*; m. Peter Greiner.
- ii. *Philip*.
- iii. *Ludwig*.
- iv. *Peter*.
- v. *Deitrick*.
- vi. *Magdaline*; m. John Reigart.
- vii. *Catharine*; m. Daniel Baum.
- viii. *Anna Maria*; m. John Greiner.

SKETCH OF THE ELIZABETH FURNACE ESTATE.

[The following brief sketch of one of the most valuable estates in Pennsylvania was furnished the Editor of *Notes and Queries* several years ago. Since then some inquiries have been made requesting the information, but until the present we have not had space for it.]

Some time previous to the year 1755, Jacob Huber, who then owned the tract of land upon which these works now stand, erected a small furnace there. Like all other new undertakings of this kind, commenced and conducted with but small experience of the business, Huber soon found it expedient to dispose of his establishment. Accordingly he parted with all his estate of the furnace tract and such other lands as he had acquired to a company composed in (Baron) Henry William Stiegel, Charles Stedman and Alexander Stedman. The Stedmans living at a distance, Stiegel became the active owner and manager of the estate. He accordingly took possession, erected a new furnace and carried on the works for the space of about eighteen years, during which period he acquired for the use of the company a considerable addition to the furnace lands, and also made some purchases in his own right.

In the meantime, Mr. Stiegel became embarrassed in his circumstances; he fell largely in debt to David Bennezet, of Philadelphia, for the security of which he mortgaged all his undivided third part of the Elizabeth furnace estate to Mr. Bennezet, and not having paid the money, proceedings were had upon the mortgage; a *levari facias*, issued upon a judgment obtained thereupon, by virtue of which a sale was made by John Ferree, Esq., high sheriff of Lancaster county, to Daniel Bennezet, the mortgagee, who received a deed for the mortgaged premises, dated the fifth of May, 1775. Daniel Bennezet also became the purchaser at two other and subsequent sheriff's sales of other lands belonging to Mr. Stiegel, and received sheriff's deeds therefor, all of which are described and conveyed in Mr. Bennezet's deed to Robert Coleman.

In the year 1776, possessed of but a small capital, and recently married, Robert Coleman took a lease for the Elizabeth furnace estate for the term of seven years, not anticipating at that time that before the expiration of the lease he should have

it in his power to become the owner in fee simple of the whole or greater part of the estate. Success, however, crowned his endeavors, a new and regular system was adopted, by which the business of iron works was made to resemble more a well-conducted manufactory than the scenes of confusion and disorder, which had before that time prevailed in that business.

During the continuance of the lease Mr. Coleman made several purchases of lands contiguous to the estate, and in the year 1780 purchased from John Dickinson, Esq., the one undivided third part of Elizabeth Furnace and lands thereto belonging, he having before that time become the owner of all the estate and interest which Alexander Stedman held in the same, as appears by the sheriff's deed to Mr. Dickinson, and by his deed to Robert Coleman, dated the 30th of December, 1780.

In the year 1784 Mr. Coleman purchased out Mr. Charles Stedman, who also held an undivided third part of the estate, as appears by his deed, bearing date the 25th of February, 1784. The remaining third part of the original estate was not purchased by Mr. Coleman from Daniel Bennezet until the year 1794, he either not being inclined to sell or asking more than the former thought it expedient to give.

Henry William Stiegel estimated the quantity of land belonging to Elizabeth Furnace at upwards of 10,000 acres at the time of his concern therein, as appeared by a list of the tracts in his handwriting found among the papers, which upon a partial survey thereof afterwards made, was found erroneous, and falling far short of that quantity. Here it may be remarked that the original title papers in the partnership lands can be traced to their source with all the certainty which is desirable. So far, however, as they can be traced they will be found in bundle marked "Elizabeth Furnace," old papers, in possession of the Coleman estate.

In the year 1782 William Scull, the eminent land surveyor, was employed by Robert Coleman to make a survey of the furnace lands, which he accordingly commenced, and made a general draft thereof upon parchment in his handwriting, and now among the papers, which draft represents, nearly all the original tracts of land belonging to the estate at that time, and are numbered thereon from No. 1 to No. 24 inclusive. William Scull, however, died before he completed the draft.

From the year 1778 down to the present time various purchases were made and added to this estate.

ROGERS FAMILY OF HANOVER.

I. ROBERT ROGERS, an emigrant from the North of Ireland, settled "on the Estn-rara," (Swatara) in then Hanover township, Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania, in 1733. He died there prior to 1750, and with his wife lie buried in old Hanover church graveyard. They had among other children:

i. *Robert*; d. November, 1745, leaving a wife Elizabeth.

ii. *George*; m. and had among others:

1. *Robert*.

2. *Seth*; who in 1766, resided in Augusta county, Va.

iii. *Seth*; d. May, 1758; laving a wife Katharine, and had:

1. *Robert*; d. prior to 1763.

iv. *Joseph*; removed about 1750 to North Carolina, where he died, leaving among other children:

1. *Robert*.

2. *William*.

2. v. *Hugh*; m. and left issue.

vi. [*A dau.*]; m. — Hunter and had *Robert*.

vii. [*A dau.*]; m. — McCormick, and had *Seth*.

viii. [*A dau.*]; m. — Wilson, and had *Francis*, of North Carolina.

II. HUGH ROGERS; b. in Ireland; m. and had issue, among other children:

i. *Robert*.

ii. *John*; d. prior to 1803, and had:

1. *Margaret*, m. David Hayes.

2. *Mary*.

iii. *Elizabeth*.

[In addition to the foregoing we have the following connected therewith, but have no information than given.]

I. JAMES ROGERS, b. 1735, in Hanover, d. April 18, 1790, and is buried in Hanover Church graveyard. He married and left issue:

2. i. *James*, b. 1768; m. Martha —.

ii. *Frances*; m. James Burland.

iii. *George*.

iv. *Richard*.

v. *Florence*.

3. vi. *Robert*; m. first Effy Allen; secondly Isabella —.

II. JAMES ROGERS (James) b. 1768, in

Hanover; d. May 16, 1823; m. Martha Bell. b. 1765; d. August 23, 1839. They had issue:

i. *Jean*; m. — Boal.

ii. *Florence*.

iii. *Elizabeth*.

iv. *James*.

v. *Eleanor*.

vi. *Annelina*.

III. ROBERT ROGERS (James) b. about 1778; was twice married; m. first, Feb. 16, 1804, by Rev. James Snodgrass, EFFY ALLEN; b. October, 1783; d. January 25, 1811, daughter of Col. William Allen and Rebecca Green. They had issue;

i. *Andrew*; b. November, 1806; d. February 26, 1835.

ii. *Rebecca*; m. Dec. 14, 1826, Thomas Mitchell McCormick; both died within the past few years at Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Rogers, m., secondly, Isabella —, and they had issue among others:

iii. *Timothy Allen*; b. 1816; d. Oct. 15, 1821.

William Rogers, of Hanover, d. in February, 1801, leaving a wife, Jean, and besides five other children:

i. *William*.

ii. *Thomas*.

iii. *Frances*.

Among our notes we have the following:

Andrew Rogers, b. 1746; d. Sept. 19, 1782.

Col. John Rogers, d. December 6, 1799.

William Rogers, b. 1752; d. April 27, 1832, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county; and his wife, Jean, b. 1754; d. March 29, 1822, at the same place.

For the purpose of connecting this record we hope our readers will furnish the information they may have at hand.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLX

A HISTORY OF THE BRADY FAMILY, written by A. Brady Sharpe, Esq., of Carlisle, was published in the *Herald* of that place on the 27th of September. We do not remember in a long time of perusing as interesting and valuable an article as this paper, and we hope that the able pen of Mr.

Sharpe will not cease in the historic work so earnestly begun.

THEATRE IN 1796.—The following items are taken from the *Oracle of Dauphin*, in its issues of September 12 and 19, 1796:

"The Harrisburg Company of Comedians, we hear, intend giving the public a specimen of their abilities some evening during the present week. *Attendance and reasonable credit will be given.*"

"A number of young gentlemen of this town, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday last, performed the celebrated comedy of 'The Prisoner at Large,' to a very numerous audience; considering the many inconveniences which these young men have surmounted in order to give a few hours amusement to *this little social village*, great credit is due them for their great perseverance and politeness."

THE HARRISBURG LIBRARY COMPANY was first organized in 1794, as "The Mechanical Society of Harrisburg," which held weekly meetings, its objects being "mental improvement and the promotion of the arts and sciences." These meetings were generally held at some one of the taverns in the borough. Among its early members we find the names of Stacy Potts, Henry Bader, Jacob Bucher, Jacob Reitzell and Samuel Hill. In 1795 the Harrisburg Library Company was started, and its first officers were: Directors, John Kean, Rev. Henry Möller, Gen. John A. Hanna, William Graydon, Adam Boyd, John Dentzell, Rev. Nathaniel Snowden and Stacy Potts; Secretary, Henry Fulton; Treasurer, Stacy Potts.

This organization, however, lasted only five or six years. A catalogue of its books is in the possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society, but the volumes, where are they?

THE FIRST PRINTED GENEALOGY.

It will no doubt surprise many American genealogists and bibliophiles when we inform them that we are in possession of what we consider the first Family Record published in America. It is a broadside printed at Ephrata in 1763, and which we secured from the Messrs. Zahm & Co., of Lancaster, one week ago, little dreaming then that it was a genealogical treasure. It consists of two octavo pages, on one sheet

10½ by 8½ inches. It is in German, and we give the following translation:

In the year of Christ, 1728, the 28th of March, was our son Daniel Bollinger born, on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1730, on the 15th-16th of December, was our daughter Magdalena Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1732, on the 14th of February, was our daughter Anna Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1734, on the 15th of March, was our daughter Elizabeth Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1736, the 15th-16th of January, was our daughter Barbara Bollinger born, on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1738, the first of January, was our son Christian Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1741, the 5th of May, was our daughter Sophia Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1743, in March, was our daughter Maria Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1748, the 12th of September, was Hans Rudolph Bollinger born in the Cocalico, on the Conestoga. The Sun and Mercury are his planets.

In the year of Christ, 1756, the 11th of February, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, was Abraham Bollinger born into this world. The following planets were shining in the Heavens:

The Moon in Gemini.

The Sun in the Waterman.

Saturn in the Waterman.

Jupiter in the Scales.

Mars in the Crab.

Venus in the Fishes.

Mercury in the Fishes.

OLD TOMBSTONE RECORDS AT SUN-BURY.

[We are indebted to Hon. Steuben Jenkins, of Wyoming, for the following transcript, forwarded for publication in *Notes and Queries*. He writes: "I noticed two very dilapidated looking burial places, and copied what I think were all the inscriptions there. Some of the stones were broken and not in their places. The grounds were unfenced and likely soon to be entirely wiped out."]

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Robert Little, born in London, Nov. 24, 1773; died

at the house of the Rev. James Kay, Harrisburg, Aug. 6, 1827.

I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day. II Tim. I XII.

This tablet, the record of departed worth, is erected by the Unitarian Congregation, of Washington City, as a memorial of sincere affection to their first pastor.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Ann Little, wife of the Rev. Robert Little, born in Birmingham, England, December, A. D. 1774; died in Northumberland, May 14, A. D. 1837.

For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. II Cor., 5 Chap. IV.

Sacred to the memory of Maria J., wife of Christopher Woods, and daughter of the Rev. Robert Little; died August 2, 1840; aged 29 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God. Matthew V & 8.

In remembrance of Sarah U., wife of Christ'r Woods, and daughter of the Rev'd Robert Little, who died March 16, 1849, aged 32 years.

"One family we dwell in him;
"One church above, beneath;
"Though now divided by the stream,
"The narrow stream of death."

Christopher
Woods,
Died August 22,
1853,
Aged 52 years.
Lilly.

Samuel Maus, Esq., died April, 25, 1833, A. 66 yrs., 9 mos.

S. E. Maus died Aug. 8, 1823.

G. Maus died 1825.

C. Young died May 30, 1814, 1794.

E. B.

O. Drake died Dec. 4, 1832.

Peter Bennett b. Dec. 11, 1782; d. Sept. 25, 1841.

To the memory of JOSIAH HAINES, son of Reuben and Margaret Haines, was born the 15th of August, 1764, and departed this life on the 14th of May, 1795.

Here the wicked cease from troubling
Here the weary are at rest.

This tablet covers the mortal part of Joseph Nourse, who was born October 21, 1797, and departed this life March 28, 1831. And also the remains of his infant son & daughter.

THE BURDS OF TINIAN.

I. JAMES BURD, son of Edward Burd and Jane Halliburton, was born March 10, 1726, at Ormiston, near Edinburgh, Scotland; d. October 5, 1793, at Tinian, near Highspire, Dauphin county, Penna. Mr. Burd emigrated to Philadelphia in 1747. He resided from 1750 to 1753 at Shippensburg, as manager of the affairs of Mr. Shippen. About 1755 he located at Tinian, where he resided until his death. He entered the Provincial service in 1755 as a commissioner with George Croghan, William Buchanan and Adam Hoopes to lay out a road from Harris' ferry to the Ohio. He was then a captain; he is soon heard of as major, then lieutenant colonel, and colonel in 1760. As there were but two regiments in service his rank was a very prominent one. He fulfilled with great uprightness and punctuality all the public duties with which he was entrusted for quite twenty years. Then the stirring days of the revolution came, and with it disaster to Burd as a public man. He seems to have entered heartily into the contest, but just when such experience as he had acquired would have been of the highest benefit, an unfortunate dispute about rank occurred, which with insubordination in his command and some criticism in the "Committee of Safety," caused him to resign his civil and military employments. His sons and son-in-law were good patriots, and a pretty thorough examination of the hasty conduct of Burd convinces us that he was, notwithstanding this affair, in accord with the leading patriots with whom he was surrounded. He was a man of fine form, hardy and healthy, an advanced and prosperous farmer, hospitable in his intercourse with his neighbors, and respected for his integrity as a civil officer from 1785, when Dauphin county was formed, un-

til his death, in 1793. He died holding position as one of the county judges. Col. Burd m. May 14, 1748, SARAH SHIPPEN, b. February 22, 1730-1, at Philadelphia; d. September 17, 1784, at Tinian, daughter of Edward Shippen and wife Sarah Plumley, and with her husband interred at Middletown. They had issue:

2. *i. Sarah*; b. January 1, 1748-9; m. Jasper Yeates.

3. *ii. Edward*; b. February 5, 1750-1; m. Elizabeth Shippen.

iii. Mary; b. January 15, 1753; d. February 23, 1754; m. Peter Grubb.

iv. Allen; b. Dec. 23, 1754; d. July 10, 1764.

4. *v. Jane*; b. August 12, 1757; m. George Patterson.

vi. Anne; b. September 3, 1759; d. s. p.

vii. Margaret; b. February 3, 1761; m. Jacob Hubley.

viii. Elizabeth; b. November 3, 1762; d. s. p.

6. *ix. James*; b. January 4, 1765; m. Elizabeth Baker.

7. *x. Joseph*; b. January 8, 1768; m. 1st, Catharine Cochran; 2d. Harriet Bailey.

xi. Elizabeth; b. February 18, 1772; d. s. p.

II. SARAH BURD (James Edward) b. January 1, 1748-9, at Philadelphia; d. October 25, 1829, at Lancaster, Penna; m. December 30, 1767, JASPER YEATES, b. April 9, 1745, at Philadelphia; d. March 14, 1817, at Lancaster Penn'a; son of John and Elizabeth Yeates. He was a lawyer, admitted in 1765; twenty-five years of his life were spent upon the bench of the Supreme Court, the greater portion of which he was in the different circuits of the State; his mind was vigorous and his opinions bold. Pennsylvania found in him a "good and faithful servant;" his reports, the second of the Pennsylvania series, immediately succeeding Mr. Dallas', confer great honor upon him, both as an author and a lawyer. They had issue (surname Yeates):

i. Mary; b. March 13, 1770; d. August 27, 1836; m. March 3, 1791, Charles Smith; b. March 4, 1765; d. March 18, 1836; and left issue.

ii. John; b. June 29, 1772; d. January 7, 1844; m. Eliza Buckley; no issue.

iii. Jasper; b. August 30, 1774; d. s. p.

iv. Sarah; b. December 4, 1775; d. s. p.

v. Elizabeth; b. April 4, 1778; d. August, 1867; m. Redmond Conyngham, b. Sep-

tember 19, 1781; d. June 16, 1846; and left issue.

vi. Margaret; b. April 51, 1780; d. February 1, 1855; unm.

vii. Edward Shippen; b. May 17, 1782; d. s. p.

viii. Catharine; b. December 1, 1783; d. June 7, 1866; unm.

ix. Sarah, b. December 6, 1786; d. s. p.

x. Edward, b. December 6, 1786; d. s. p.

III. EDWARD BURD (James, Edward), b. February 5, 1750-1, at Philadelphia; d. July 24, 1833, at Philadelphia; studied law, and was in practice at Reading, when the war of the Revolution broke out; he entered the service, was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, subsequently exchanged, but did not re enter the army; was prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; m. December 17, 1778, his cousin ELIZABETH SHIPPEN b. September 15, 1754; d. March 26, 1828, daughter of Edward Shippen and Margaret Francis, of Philadelphia. They had issue:

i. Edward Shippen, b. December 25, 1779; d. 1848; m. Eliza Howard Sims, d. April, 1860, and had issue.

ii. Margaret, b. August 20, 1781; d. May 19, 1845; m. Daniel W. Coxe, b. Sept. 3, 1769; d. June 4, 1852; no issue.

iii. Elizabeth; b. December 1, 1782; d. s. p.

iv. Sarah; b. April 8, 1786; d. June 11, 1855; unm.

IV. JANE BURD (James, Edward), b. August 12, 1757, at Lancaster; d. near Mexico, Juniata county, Pa.; m. GEORGE PATTERSON, b. July 24, 1762; d. October 31, 1814, son of James Patterson and Mary Chamber. They had issue (surname Patterson):

i. Sarah; b. November 10, 1784; d. s. p.

ii. Mary; b. July 8, 1786; d. May 7, 1857; unm.

iii. James Burd; b. July 8, 1788; m. Matilda Downs, and left issue.

iv. Edward; b. February 21, 1790; d. s. p.

v. Joseph Shippen; b. July 10, 1791; d. s. p.

vi. William Augustus; b. November 1, 1792; m. Elizabeth Peale.

vii. Charlotte; b. March 9, 1794; d. March 20, 1860; m. William Thompson, and had Edward P., William S., Lucien M., Theophilus, Theodore S. and Josephine P.

viii. Eliza; b. December 6, 1795; d. Sep-

tember 12, 1861; m. Rubens Peale, and had issue.

iz. *George*; b. September 6, 1797; d. July 16, 1871; m. 1st Maria Shinkle; m. 2dly Lydia Adams; had issue by both.

V. MARGARET BURD (James, Edward), b. February 3, 1761 at Lancaster; d. —; m. Jacob Hubley, b. November 10, 1757; d. at Lancaster; son of Bernard Hubley [1719–1803] and Eva Margaretta his wife; was a prominent lawyer, admitted to the Lancaster bar in 1785. They had issue: (surname Hubley):

i. *James Burd*; b. February 7, 1788; d. m. Margaret Malcolm.

ii. *Sarah Yeates*; b. December 22, 1789; m. Lewis Walker.

iii. *John Jacob*; b. February 15, 1792; d. s. p.

iv. *Edward Ballenor*, b. February 3, 1793; m. Eliza (Hlester) Spayd.

v. *Joseph*, b. Sept. 16, 1795; d. s. p.

vi. *Mary Irena*, b. April 19, 1797; d. s. p.

vii. *Margaret B.*, b. March 17, 1801; d. April 29, 1844.

viii. *Francis Shippen*, m. Rachel Potts.

ix. *Anna Louisa*.

VI. JAMES BURD (James, Edward); b. January 4, 1765 at Tinian; d. m. ELIZABETH BAKER and had issue:

i. *Joseph*, m. Margaret McCoy.

ii. *Edward Shippen*, d. unm.

iii. *Allen*, m. Mary Ann Sellers.

VII. JOSEPH BURD (James, Edward), b. January 8, 1768, at Tinian; d. in Juniata county, Pennsylvania; m. 1st Catharine Cochran; m., secondly, Harriet Bailey; and left issue.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXII.

DEARMOND.—In reply to certain inquiries from Philadelphia, we give the following:

I. JAMES DEYARMOND, of Hanover township, Lancaster county, d. in May, 1748, leaving a wife Mary, who died in March, 1780, and children:

i. *John*.

ii. *Richard*.

iii. *Margaret*, m. — Johnston, and had Mary.

iv. *Sarah*, m. — Robertson. In his

will he mentions his brother Richard Johnston, and it is more than probable his wife's maiden name was Johnston. Richard DeArmond, son of James, married Eleanor Stuart, daughter of Andrew Stuart, and they were the parents of Andrew Stuart DeArmond, ancestors of our correspondent.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN THE U. S.—

We have been asked this question before, but to satisfy an earnest querist, we again give the following: In 1809, from the stone quarries of Thomas Lieper, on Crum creek, to the landing at Ridley creek, one mile distant. Oliver Evans ran the first carriage ever propelled by steam in the world, in Philadelphia from his foundry to the river Schuylkill—a mile and a half—in 1804. A steam carriage, built by Nicholas and James Johnson, in Kensington, was run upon the streets of Kensington in 1827–28. The first locomotive run in this country was an English one, called the Lion, upon the Delaware and Hudson railroad, in the fall of 1829. The first American locomotive was built by Col. Stephen H. Long, at Philadelphia, in 1830, and was placed upon the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad, where it made its first trial July 4th, 1831. On the 25th of April of the same year M. W. Baldwin had run an experimental locomotive in the Philadelphia Museum, Arcade, Chestnut street, which afterward was exhibited upon a track in Smith's Labyrinth Garden, north side of Arch street, between Schuylkill-seventh and Schuylkill-eighth [now Fifteenth and Sixteenth] streets, in that city.

CHESTNUT LEVEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A correspondent in New York city writes:

In a recent newspaper article on the old churches of Pennsylvania, occurs the following sentence: "The oldest Presbyterian church in this county, if not in the State, is the Chestnut Level Presbyterian church, in Drumore township. It is of stone and was built in 1725." In Drumore township my grandfather was born, and there lived his ancestors for two or three generations. Can you tell me if the records of that church are in existence, and if so, whether they are accessible.

[Perchance our valued friend, 'Squire Evans can give us the desired information.]

ITEMS OF COVENANTER HISTORY.

The following extracts are from an old pamphlet dated in 1802. Pages one to nine are missing. It seems to be a copy of the minutes of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of Kentucky:

"A Mr. Ervin was licensed at last meeting, and bids fair to be useful."

"Mr. McGill has not been long enough in this congregation to ascertain the number of families under his charge."

"In Mr. Porter's congregation there are 260 families and 520 communicants."

"Mr. James McAuley, probationer, went to the Carolinas and Georgia."

JAMES MCGILL, *Moderator*,
ALEXANDER PORTER, *P. Clerk*.

September 3, 1802.

The Presbytery of Kentucky suspended Mr. R. Warwick. " * * that our Academy in Lexington appears to prosper, we have a considerable large brick house, ready for the accommodation of students; about one hundred scholars now attend it; twenty of whom are studying the Latin and Greek languages. The funds for the support of this institution are 4,500 acres of land, which with the house and lot are deeded to the Associate-Reformed Synod. (worth about \$10,000.)

JOHN STEELE, *Clerk*.

Hepzibah Meeting House, Sep. 8th, 1802.

Rev. Thomas G. Smith suspended. The Presbyteries of New York and Washington constitute one Synod, called Synod of New York." The first Presbytery of Pennsylvania was divided into two Presbyteries, as follows: The one to consist of the Rev. Messrs. Robert Annan, Alexander Dobbie, and Ebenezer Dickey, to be called the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The other to consist of the Rev. Messrs. William Logan, John Young, Thomas Smith, James Walker, James McConnel, William Baldrige, and James Harper, jr. To be called the Presbytery of Big Spring, the second Presbytery of Pennsylvania was changed to "Monongahela."

Their first Synod of Pennsylvania was held at Marsh Creek on Wednesday, May 25, 1803. The Synod of Sciota at Chelicothe in May 1804; the Synod of the Carolinas in 1803. The Rev. Peter McMullan and William Dixon declined the authority of this Synod.

October 23, 1803.

The Rev. Thomas G. Smith declined to submit to the censure of the Synod. He

joined the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, *Clerk*.

In 1801 Rev. John Mitchell Mason was sent to Scotland and Ireland, where he induced several young ministers of the Covenanter faith to go to America and preach. This was a period of great prosperity in the Associate Reformed Church in the United States of America. In Kentucky the congregations were very large. There was great activity among the ministers, who tarveled over the country preaching in private dwellings and barns. There was a surprising number of ministers who were suspended for apparent trivial causes, and they almost invariably refused to make a public acknowledgment of their error, but were always ready to "argue the question." There are only a few churches in Pennsylvania of this faith now, where there were many eighty years ago. The present generation seldom hear of the "Covenanters." They have gradually drifted to the Presbyterian church, which held to the same cardinal beliefs, and only differed in church government. SAMUEL EVANS.

EDWARD J. PUTT, M. D.

Edward J. Putt was born May 23, 1819, near Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pa.; died October 24, 1883, at Highspire. He was a descendant of the Johannes Putt who emigrated to America on the ship Halifax, landing at Philadelphia on the 22d of September, 1752. The doctor's grandfather was Jacob Putt, and his father the late William Putt, who married Catharine Hoffman. The father came from Berks county in early life to what is now Oak Lane farm, owned by Colonel James Young, in Lower Swatara township, and after discontinuing farming, resided for a few years in Middletown, from whence he removed to Harrisburg, where he was employed as prison watchman and afterwards superintendent of the Harrisburg cemetery. His children were:

i. *Dr. Edward J.*

ii. *Benneville*; d. in Wormleysburg.

iii. *Elvira*; d. s. p.

iv. *Alfred H.*; residing in Halifax.

v. *Frank*; residing in Harrisburg.

vi. *William J.*; residing at Camp Hill.

vii. *John H.*; d. in Wormleysburg.

viii. *Augustus H.*

Doctor Putt was a self-made man. H

received his education in the common schools of his day and by private study until he was fitted to teach school, which profession he followed several winters, in the meantime reading medicine with his uncle, the late Dr. Jonathan Zerbe, of Sheafferstown. After graduating in Philadelphia in 1842, he located at Highspire, where he continued in the active practice of his profession about forty-six years. His professional life was an arduous one, and the range of his practice was quite extensive, reaching beyond the South mountain in York county. Dr. Putt married Cassia Oberly, daughter of Frederick Oberly and his wife, Maria Sheaffer, who, with three children, survive—*Augustus*, of Highspire; Dr. *Moris Oberly*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, practicing medicine at Oberlin; and *Alice*. The first and last of his children are mutes. The funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon, October 27, 1888, in the U. B. church, conducted by Revs. E. L. Hughes and J. B. Doucherly.

E. W. S. P.

HECKEWELDER ON INDIAN NAMES.

[For the following transcript of an original manuscript preserved among the "Heckewelder Papers" in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, we are indebted to Mr. John W. Jordan. This valuable series of queries and replies, although signed by Mr. Heckewelder, is undated and undressed, but it is believed the querist was his friend, Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia. It is given to our readers in precisely the form it was prepared, and is a *verbatim et literatim* copy.]

I.

Early in the present century, when there was a growing spirit of inquiry among men of science in our country, in the department of Indian archaeology, it is no surprise to find that the Rev. JOHN HECKEWELDER, who for near half a century was engaged in the Indian mission of the Moravian church, was called upon to contribute to the world what had fallen within his observation and knowledge. His literary labors, therefore, began when he had long passed the meridian of a memorable life. At the request of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society he contrib-

uted occasional essays, which were published in their transactions, and in 1818, under their auspices, he prepared his "Account of the History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Natives who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighboring States." This work was translated into German by the Rev. F. Hesse, of Nienburg, and published in 1821 at Gottingen. A French translation by P. S. Du Ponceau, appeared in 1822 in Paris. In 1876, a new and revised edition, with an introduction and notes by the Rev. William C. Reichel, was published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohican Indians," appeared in 1820, and in 1822, his last literary effort, "Names which the Lenni Lenape, or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, with their Significations." In addition to the published works of Mr. Heckewelder, there are many valuable journals and essays in manuscript preserved in the archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and among his descendants. Two of the former have been annotated by John W. Jordan, and published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, viz: "Notes of Travel of William Henry. John Heckewelder, John Rothrock and Christian Clewell, in Gnadenhutzen on the Muskingum, in the early Summer of 1797," and "Narrative of John Heckewelder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792." This latter journal was published in Germany. "Johann Heckewelder's Reise von Bethlehem in Pensilvania bis zum Wabash Fluss in Nord-westlichen Gebiet der Vereinigten Staaten, Nord-Amerika mit anmerkungen herausgegeben von M. C. Sprengel, Halle, 1797."

Questions Put to Friend Heckewelder—His Answers.

Q. How were you in Bodily Health since we saw each other last?

A. Subject to various changes—troubled much with Rheumatic pains, especially at sudden changes of the weather, and in spring and fall seasons.

Q. How did you amuse yourself and spend your time; was it in piety and the fear of God, or was it in pursuit of the things that afforded enjoyment in this world?

A. In piety and the fear of God—yet paying every attention to the trust committed to me by the Directors of the Society. [American Philosophical Society.]

Q. How is the State of the Mission among the Indians—do the number of converts increase; did you observe real Christianity in their conduct; can they love and forget injuries?

A. The Mission is much at a stand; very few new Converts—real Christianity with some who *do* love and *can* forgive injuries.

Q. Is there anything more sincere in the conduct of those born of Converted parents, and who received instruction from their early Infancy, than there is observable in that of the old converted Warriors?

A. Old Converted Warriors make the *best* Christians. Some *few* born of converted Parents, and who have received instruction from their infancy, lead an exemplary life, and others take belight in the Heathenish ways, and must often be admonished and reprimanded.

Q. Did you ever learn whether the more Northern Indians, who were converted by Roman Catholic Missionaries, have also imbibed their Intolerant Spirit?

A. I inquired once of a reputable Indian Trader, who lived among the Wyandotte Indians, who all are called Christians since they are instructed by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, what kind of Christians they were, and was answered, "Wooden Christians, tho' they had the Cross hanging to their necks."

R. Did you hear any Traditional account about the old ruins of Fortification, etc.?

A. Nothing more than what their usual Traditions run, to wit. They had been built by a Nation of Indians called "Tallegewi," who built them for self-defence, but had been conquered by the Delawares and Wyandotts, and become extinct.

Q. Did any newly discovered Antiquities come to your knowledge during your last sojournment in that [Indian] Country? If any what are they?

A. Nothing of the kind came to my knowledge of late.

Q. What kind of stones are the most general in that country? Have you observed any real Granite in some of the mountains?

A. Stones of various kinds are met with in the western Country, yet not any of Granite have come within my knowledge.

Q. Is there any discovery of Metallic Minerals?

A. There are Metallic Minerals discovered in several places—Iron Ore of three different kinds; two kinds of stone ore, and one of bog ore; Silver Ore, Sulphur, Alum, etc.

Q. When yet a young man, I remember to have heard a Popular story that the Indians knew of a rich mine of some valuable ore at Wyomick. Did you hear anything of it among your Delawares and Shawanese who formerly resided there?

A. I at that time heard the same story, but there was no foundation for it. The Indians that had resided there told me, that they had heard the same Story of the White People, but they knew not of anything of the kind being there.

Q. I have seen pieces of old earthen vessels, said to have been large, found underground in the lowlands; is there any such in your country?

A. There have been found a kind of Eastern Pots, and pieces of Pot, certainly made by hand found under Ground. I have seen such ware.

Q. Everytime I travel to Philadelphia I endeavor to recollect your former explanation of the real Indian Names of the Rivers and Creeks I pass, but cannot do it. The first is Lehigh.

A. Lechauweek—Easton. Menagacksin (Manakasy) or Bethlehem.

Q. Durham Creek?

A.

Q. Tohicon?

A. Bridge of drift wood Creek.

Q. Tinicum?

A.

Q. Deep Run?

A.

Q. Great Neshamini?

A. I am at a loss to find the *true* interpretation of the word "Neshamini," and probably it is not correctly put down. Shammeen, is to grease. The letter N before a word very often expresses the person I—in *this* place it might be interpreted N'Shammeen, I am greasing, or N'Shammeen.

Q. Pennypack?

A. Penpeck. *Note.* I am uncertain in the meaning of the word, but it alludes to something that does not move—either creek or run must flow from a standing pool, pond or lake, or the creek must be slow running

water, or some unmovable object be, or have been at the spot.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXIII.

"VIRGINIA COUSINS" is the latest contribution to Virginia history, biography and genealogy, and although we do not like the arrangement, it is without doubt one of the most interesting volumes relating to the people of the Old Dominion. The author, G. Brown Goode, gives us in a well-filled volume, a key to Southern genealogy, although it purports to be "A Study of the Ancestry and Posterity of John Goode of Whitby, a Virginia Colonist of the Seventeenth Century." It is more, it is an historical record of many of the leaders and statesmen who made Virginia, and whose history from early colony days down to the present time is here interwoven. The title is well chosen, for all Virginia seems to be related in, addition claiming kindred to other sections, North and West.

THE ROWAN FAMILY.

This family settled in that part of York county, Pennsylvania, which was cut off by Adams county. I do not know the name of the pioneer settler, but the following were his children, all of whom were born in York county: [Perhaps Henry Rowan, as he appears to have been a settler on Marsh creek as early as June, 1739.]

- i. Robert; b. March 8, 1754.
- ii. James; b. May 25, 1756.
- iii. Jean; b. October 5, 1757.
- iv. Alexander; b. March 17, 1763.
- v. Jeremiah; b. April 24, 1764.
- vi. Henry; b. June 22, 1766.

James Rowan, above, gentleman, was commissioned ensign of the Eighth company of foot in the Second battalion of militia of York county.

The Rowan family belonged to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. On November 18, 1760, James Rowan married Mary Boggs, and had the following children:

- i. Henry, b. Nov. 22, 1791.
- ii. Robert Boggs, b. March 22, 1793, d. June 1, 1832.
- iii. Jane, b. August 30, 1794.

iv. James, b. August, 1796, d. Sept. 10, 1831.

v. John, b. July 31, 1798.

vi. Maria, b. October 2, 1800.

vii. David Wilson, b. June 5, 1802.

viii. Alexander, b. June 6, 1804.

The latter Alexander Rowan, married first Eliza Black, of Columbia, and secondly, Elizabeth Roberts, of Wrightsville, York county. Under Ritner's administration he was supervisor of the repairs of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad. He died in Wrightsville some years ago, and his son James is a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in whose possession the family Bible is, from which I have copied the above record. None of the name are living in Adams county. The family went West.

SAMUEL EVANS.

MARTIN, OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

[The following is a portion of a letter received from Fort Worth, Texas. As it is of general interest, we give it to readers of *Notes and Queries*, in the hope of supplementing it very soon, with some of the information requested.]

Our traditional history says: "Peter Martin (my great grandfather) was of French (Huguenot) descent. His ancestors settled in the province of New Jersey. He with his brother Robert removed to Northumberland county, in the Province of Pennsylvania, previous to the American Revolution." His (Peter's) wife was Sarah Campbell, daughter of Robert Campbell and ——— McMakin. Robert Campbell lived at or near Princeton, N. J., where he died about 1812. I have a memorandum copy of a partition of his estate made in 1812, allotting one share to Robert Campbell Martin, Peter Boyd Martin and Mary (m. Langdon) heirs of Sarah Martin.

Peter and Robert Martin were active Whigs; the former "an officer (Lieutenant) in the Pennsylvania service, and the latter, a commissioner to treat with the Indians. Peter Martin was taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, and was killed a few days afterwards in the guard-house at Wilmington, Delaware, by a British officer for remonstrating against the treatment he and his fellow-prisoners received." After Peter's death, his widow returned in 1778 (having already gone to Philadelphia about 1777, where on June 1, 1777, my grand-

father, Peter Boyd Martin, was born), where her mother and relatives resided. In 1780 she removed to Philadelphia where she died in 1783, leaving three children—Robert Campbell Martin (married Sarah Woodside, and raised a family in Philadelphia); Peter Boyd Martin (my grandfather who came South in 1812, and married in North Carolina) and Mary, who married ——— Langdon, of N. J., and her descendants removed to Indiana.

A friend has sent me an extract from the muster-roll of the 11th Pennsylvania, stating that "Peter Martin was second Lieutenant of the Eleventh Regiment Continental Line, commanded by Col. Richard Humpston and was killed at Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. This regiment suffered so heavily that it was consolidated with the 10th Regiment in July 1778." From another source I learn you are the author of "Pennsylvania in the Revolution," and that the above information is given also in Vol. 1, p. 746 of said work.

I have just received a long and interesting letter from Camden, New Jersey, in reply to some inquiries, wherein it reads: "A John Martin was a member of the Committee of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to treat with Teedyuscung the Indian Chief, at Lancaster, Pa. His associates were some of the most able men of the day, and the mission was one of great importance. This committee was appointed March 24, 1762. (See p. 62, Vol. V Pa. Mag.)"

Now, inasmuch as our family tradition erred as to Peter Martin being killed in prison by a British officer, instead of at Brandywine, as the muster rolls show, I am inclined to think that it also erred in saying that Robert Martin was a commissioner to treat with the Indians. The father of Robert and Lieut. Peter was John Martin, so my father's record shows. My grandfather, Peter Boyd Martin, was first named John, after his grandfather, and after the death of his father Lieut. Peter, his mother changed his name to Peter, and his middle name "Boyd." I am unable to account for this, unless that was the maiden name of the mother of Robert and Lieut. Peter.

In the "Pocket Gazetteer, of Pennsylvania," is to be found the account of Northumberland county, that "Lieutenant Wm. Boyd, of Captain Wm. Brady's company, Colonel Wm. Cooke's regiment, was killed at Brandywine." He was the

son of a widow named Sarah Boyd, who lived in Northumberland. His brother, Thomas Boyd, was in the Canada campaign. Capt. John Boyd, of the Rangers, was another brother. He was a justice of Northumberland after the war closed."

I mention this Boyd matter, as from your researches you may be able to give me my connecting link with the Boyds. As Robert Campbell Martin, of Philadelphia, was named after his grandfather, Robert Campbell, of Princeton (my own father was named Robert Campbell Martin, after this Philadelphia uncle of his, and my eldest brother and his son, and my youngest son each bear the same name), I am satisfied that my great-grandmother, Sarah (Campbell) Martin, gave my grandfather his middle name, Boyd, after the family name of her husband, Lieutenant Peter Martin's mother, this being the custom and real origin of middle names, I believe.

What I desire to find out, if possible, is my ancestry back of Lieutenant Peter Martin, and his father John, and incidentally all that I can of Robert Martin and his descendants, and also concerning the Boyds.

HECKEWEIDER ON INDIAN NAMES.

II.

Q. Frankford Creek?

A.

Q. Pegs Run or Cohaxsin.

A. Or Guiaxen, shoes of a Beef hide. I am uncertain, but my conjecture, that the Word being a Monsey one, must signify Shoes made of the Hide of a Beef, not of Deer Skin, as the Indians make them. Perhaps some Person with *our* Shoes made his first appearance, or an Indian got the Name by first obtaining a pair on *that* spot.

Q. Schuylkill?

A. Probably a Swedish name—given by the Swedes.

Q. Skippack?

A. Skipeck.....

Q. Perkimoming?

A.

Q. Menacacie?

A. Signifieth a winding stream.

Q. Bushkill or Leghitton?

A. Sandy Creek, properly, "Leguiton," but if the Word is taken down *right*, it should, I think, denote a place where *writings* were drawn. Alluding to the Indian Treaties

formerly held at Easton, at or near the mouth of the said Bushkill.

Q. Pohatcunk ?

A. Perhaps it should be *Pehatcunk*, if so it would allude to a place where they had waited for others—*waiting place*.

Q. Mascaniunk ?

A. Maskhannicunk, at the rapid running stream.

Q. Maccongic ?

A. Machkuntschi—Bears harbour, place of bears.

Q. Maxatany ?

A. Pea vine Land.

Q. Oley ?

A. Walo, a hole; place surrounded with Hills.

Q. Tulpehaccon ?

A. Turtle ground; harbour of Turtles.

Q. Susquehannah

A. Ach snaquehanne, Muddy Stream. I conjecture that thro' a misunderstanding by a White Person, the River got this name.

Q. Potomack ?

A. Pethamok—they are approaching, by water or in a craft—canoe.

Q. Patapsco ?

A.

Q. Delaware River ?

A. Lenapewi Sipu.

Q. Blue Mountain ?

A. Kittachtin, loftiest Mountain.

Q. Pocono Mountain ?

A. Pokhanne, dark Creek.

Q. Tobyhanna Creek ?

A. Topihanne, Alder Creek.

Q. Tunkhanna ?

A. Smaller, inferior Creek.

Q. Hoeth's Creek ?

A. Wequetan, from a kind of grass growing there.

Q. The first Creek beyond the blue Mountains ?

A. Pokhapok.

Q. Sankichnack ?

A. Sankhanneck, flintstone Creek.

Q. The Creek in Allen Township turning Levan's, Wilson's and Beils Mills ? Little Lehigh Creek ? Jordan Creek ? Pequest ? Appoquinomin Creek, in Delaware State ? Cohancy Creek, in Jersey ? Brandywine ? and many others that may occur ?

A.

Q. Swatara Creek ?

A. Swatara, must be a Seneca or Mingo word, which I do not understand.

Q. Cow ?

A. Wechshumins, the horned Beast.
Item Siliamees, the beast with milk'

Q. Horse ?

A. Nechnaungees, the beast that carries a burden.

Q. Sheep ?

A. Memekes, from the sound they make

Q. Bull ?

A. Lennowechum, the Beast.

Q. Stallion ?

A. Weelchos.

Q. Ram.

A. Memikuhi.

Q. Hog ?

A. Kuschkush.

Q. Bear ?

A. Machk, the black handed Animal.

N. B.—Because its feet are somewhat like that of a man.

Q. Deer.

A. Achtuch.

Q. Fox.

A. Wakus, the animal that circles round in pursuit of its prey.

Q. Panther ?

A. Quenieschkuney, the long tailed animal.

Q. Raccoon ?

A. Dackulentschen, the soft pawed Animal.

Q. Squirrel ?

A. Frackulentschen, the animal which in climbing Trees, cleaves close to the Tree.

Q. Rabbit ?

A. Tschemammes.

Q. Goose ?

A. Kaak, pl. Kaakak.

Q. Duck ?

A. Shiewe, for Ducks generally, yet every kind have a distinguishing Name.

Q. Pidgeon ?

A. Amimi.

Q. Hen ?

A. Tipaas—Tipassak, fowls.

Q. Cock ?

A. Lennowehella, the male of the feathered.

Q. Turkey ?

A. Tschikenum, the scratching fowl, because they scratch the leaves to find Acorns, etc.

Q. Eagle ?

A. Wapalanne, the Bald Eagle.

Q. Hawk ?

A. Alanne, a Bird of prey.

Q. Swallow.

A. L'chauvanetil, the little forked Tailed bird.

Q. Robbin ?
 A. Tschirgochkos.
 Q. Crow ?
 A. Ahaas.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXIV.

CHAMBERS.—As suggested by "S. D. B." we have written to the gentleman who lives at the Ridge, in Cumberland county, but as yet have not received any reply. Perchance you can obtain what we desire.

MIDDLETOWN ITEMS.—John McCammon, a native of Ireland, was postmaster in 1808, and continued as late as 1821.

"Round Top Mill," in 1810. Where was it?

Thomas McCammon, son of John, d. March 4, 1822, aged 20 yrs., 5 mos. and 22 days.

Jacob King, d. March 23, 1806, aged 65 years.

Washington Inn, formerly kept by William Crabb, was occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Wentz in April, 1806.

William Wentz, d. Feb. 12, 1807, aged 37 years.

William Lauman, postmaster, and formerly member of the Legislature, d. Dec. 13, 1832.

William Allison, of Middletown, elected in 1810 major of the First battalion, 78th Regt., Penna. militia.

REV. WILLIAM GRAHAM.

The Founder of Washington and Lee University.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, son of William Graham, was born in Paxtang township then Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania, on the 19th of December, 1745. His father of Scotch paerntage came from the North of Ireland, as did his mother whose maiden name was Susannah Miller. His early years were spent on the farm, but by dint of hard labor and perseverance, so characteristic of the Scotch-Irish youth of that day, he prepared himself for admission to the college of New Jersey (now Princeton), where he graduated in 1773. He taught in the grammar school connected with that institution, while studying theology under the tuition of the Rev. John Roan.

Among the papers of Rev. John Roan we have the following account:

"Wm. Graham enter'd 10br, 23, 1767.

1768. Jan. 23-31, absent.

Ap. 2-25, absent.

May 1, abs't some days.

June 13, returned 8br. 2d.

Dec'r. 24, some days absent.

Went away Feb. 4, 1769. In all here 9 months. I told his father, June 10, 1769, that it should be charged at about £8 pr. annum, viz. 6:00:0

Rec'd Dec'r 21, 1769, of ye above. 4:10:0

Again, May, 1771. 0:07:0

Jan. 18, 1773. 1:10:0

Lent to Wm. Graham Nov. 15, 1773. 0:10:0

Jan. 19, 1774. 1:05:0

From the foregoing it would seem that as late as 1774, he was a student of Mr. Roan's.

Mr. Graham, on the 26th of October, 1775, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hanover, Virginia, to which locality his family had previously removed. When the Presbytery determined to establish a school for the rearing of young men for the ministry, they applied to the Rev. Stanhope Smith, then itinerating in Virginia, to recommend a suitable person to take charge of their school, upon which he at once suggested Mr. Graham. Prior to this a classical school had been taught at a place called Mt. Pleasant, and there Mr. G. commenced his labors as a teacher, and there we find the germ whence sprang Washington College, and the now celebrated Washington and Lee University of Virginia. Mr. Graham died at Richmond, Va., June 8th, 1799. He married Mary Kerr, of Carlisle, Pa., and by her had two sons and three daughters. His eldest son entered the ministry, but died young; the other studied medicine, settled in Georgia, and died about 1840.

BOYD OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

i. John Boyd, b. about 1719, in North of Ireland, came to America about 1744 and settled in Chester county. He married about 1749. Sarah De Vane, b. in 1725 and d. Nov. 10, 1813. They both died in Northumberland county. She was of Huguenot descent. Their children were, among others: 3. i. John; b. Feb. 22, 1750, m. Rebecca Bull.

ii. Thomas; b. 1753, in Northumberland county; was lieutenant in Sullivan's campaign against the Six Nations; was taken prisoner by the Indians and Tories under

command of Col. John Butler, his son Walter, and Brant, at Little Beard's Town on the Genessee, in September, 1779, and inhumanly tortured and burned. (See Pearce's Annals of Luzerne county, p. 142-3.) He was unmarried.

iii. *William*; b. at Northumberland in 1755; was a lieutenant 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, Col. Wm. Cooke, and fell at the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. He was unmarried.

II. JOHN BOYD, b. February 22, 1750, in Chester county, Pa.; d. February 13, 1831, in Northumberland, Pa. Concerning him we give the following obituary published at time of his death.

"Died in Northumberland, Penn'a, 13th of Feb., 1831, Capt. John Boyd, an officer of the Revolution, and a member of the Cincinnati Society of Penn'a, aged 82 years. The deceased was born in Chester county, Penn'a, on the 22d of Feb., 1750, and removed to the county of Northumberland in 1773, then nearly all a wilderness. He took an early and decided part in favor of his country in the great struggle for liberty. His commission as a first Lieutenant in the Continental army is dated in May, 1777, which rank he held till Feb., 1781, when he accepted a Captain's commission from the State of Pennsylvania, who had a short time previous resolved to raise and equip three companies of Rangers for the defense of the Western frontier, then much disturbed by the hostile incursions of the savages. It was to the command of these companies that Capt. Boyd was promoted. In June, 1781, while marching his men across the Allegheny mountains, he fell into an ambuscade of Indians near the head waters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata in Bedford county, and was made a prisoner, with a number of his soldiers, and led a captive through the wilderness to Canada. One of the Indian chiefs, who was instrumental in saving Capt. Boyd's life, when asked "Why he did not put his prisoner to death?" raised his eyes and pointing to the heavens, said, "The Great Spirit protects him." He was confined during his continuance in Canada on an island in the St. Lawrence, near Montreal. In the spring of 1782 an exchange of prisoners took place, and he was returned to Philadelphia by water with a number of his fellow soldiers. He was engaged in the battle of "White Plains," "Germantown," "Brandywine" and "Stony

Point," and all engagements previous to 1781. He was one of the 50 who composed the "Forlorn Hope," led by Anthony Wayne at "Stony Point," who met within the fort. He was at "West Point" and there saw the unfortunate Andre executed.

He was one of the surviving officers of the Revolution who enjoyed the provisions of the act of Congress of May, 1828. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania before the adoption of the present Constitution, and an elector of President and Vice President in 1792, when he had the honor of voting for Gen. Washington and John Adams. He was appointed by Gen. Washington, without solicitation, an Inspector of Internal Revenue for Pennsylvania, after which he held the office of Register and Recorder for Northumberland county under Governor McKean. Captain Boyd enjoyed in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of those of his fellow citizens who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and few persons were more extensively known in the part of the State where he resided. Much more might be said in his praise, but he is now above the praise of man. After living to witness the prosperity of his country, in the defense of which he had ventured his all, he has gone to reap his reward in another and better world, where there are joys for evermore, for those that love their Redeemer and their God.

Captain Boyd, m. May 13, 1794, Rebecca Bull, daughter of Col. John Bull, of the Army of the Revolution. Their children were:

i. *Sarah-Haines*, b. April 9, 1796; d. 1866 at Peoria, Ill.; m. Rev. William R. Smith.

ii. *Annie-Smith*, b. Feb. 8, 1798; d. Nov. 24, 1801.

iii. *Mary-Philips*, b. Nov. 24, 1799; d. Dec. 7, 1801.

iv. *Elizabeth Rittenhouse*, b. Sept. 20, 1801; d. at Alton, Ill.; m. Sept. 6, 1826, Dr. Henry Kent Lathey.

v. *John-Benjamin*, b. Jan. 11, 1804; d. unm. at Northumberland; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, but never practiced.

vi. *William-Thomas*, b. Nov. 29, 1805; m. Grace Slater, deceased.

vii. *Marie-Josepha*, b. Sept. 16, 1808; m. Nov. 28, 1832, Samuel Freeman Headley; is living at Morristown, N. J.

HECKEWEILDER ON INDIAN NAMES.

III.

- Q. Blackbird ?
 A. Tschochquallen.
 Q. To eat ?
 A. Mizin.
 Q. Silence ?
 A. Tschitquin.
 Q. Gehela ?
 A. So ! Verily ! Yes ! Is it possible ?
 Q. Bread ?
 A. Achpoan.
 Q. Whiskey ?
 A. Whiskey.
 Q. Rum ?
 A. Lum—Wisachgan.
 Q. Cider ?
 A. Sidel.
 Q. Beer ?
 A. Beel.
 Q. Wine ?
 A. Wine.
 Q. An iron chain ?
 A. Huequoan.
 Q. Brother ?
 A. Nimat.
 Q. Sister ?
 A. Chesimus.
 Q. Father ?
 A. Nooch, my Father; *Gooch*, your Father.
 Q. Mother ?
 A. Gachwees.
 Q. Wife ?
 A. Wikimat.
 Q. Venison.
 A. Achtuchwiji Ojoos.
 Q. Beef ?
 A. Wechshumui Ojoos.
 Q. Pork ?
 A. Kuschkuschiwi Ojoos.
 Q. Plum ?
 A. Sipuacan—Sipuamentican.
 Q. Grape ?
 A. Wisachgamin.
 Q. Strawberry ?
 A. Uch dehihm.
 Q. Potatee ?
 A. Hoppenis.
 Q. Tobacco ?
 A. Kschaley.
 Q. Apple ?
 A. Appelis.
 Q. Peach ?
 A. Pilkas.

- Q. Is your name Pisele Tulpe yet ?
 A. My name with the Delawares is Piseletulpe, *i. e.*, the soft shelled Turtle.
 Q. What is Ohio River ?
 A. Unknown to me why so called.
 Q. Allegenie ?
 A. From Tallegewi, the powerful Nation which once inhabited that country, but was extirpated.
 Q. Monongahela ?
 A. Michmenaughille, the falling banks.
 Q. Juniata ?
 A. A Mingo Name.
 Q. Muskingum ?
 A. Elk Eye River—Elk River.
 Q. Wabash ?
 A. White Water River.
 Q. What is their Word for Great Spirit ?
 A. Weelsit Mannitto, the good Spirit. They say that the *good* Spirit can do them no harm, nor will, that they need not dread his vengeance, he being all in all good.
 Q. Have the Indians a notion of an evil Spirit, such as we call Devil ?
 A. They have, and call him Machtunki—they dread him, say that the bad Spirit *can*, *may* and *will* hurt them, if they do not try to please him; they therefore cause sacrifices to be performed, etc.
 Q. What is their own name for the Nation we call Delawares ?
 A. Lenni Lennape, which is Original people.
 Q. Have the Indians any notion or tradition from which they Originally came, or do they accidentally spring up out of the Earth on which they live ?
 A. They say that they came from a foreign country; came into this from the setting of the Sun. The Monseys say, that they sprung out from the bottom of a Lake.
 Q. Dietrich's Countersign ?
 A. Dieterich says: That in Virginia there is no difficulty in ascertaining Federalists from Democrats. At the farm of a Federalist you will see *all blacks*, no mulattoes. At the farm of a Democrat *all colours*.
 Q. Does the Indian live yet who believes that this is the third time he came into existence ?
 A. This Indian alluded to is dead, but others retain the same notion.
 Q. What tradition have you about the big bone lick or the Mammoth bones, is there any other than that related by Mr. Jefferson ?
 A. In several Licks in the Western coun-

try, tusks of the Mammoth have been found, further discoveries lay over for future examination.

Q. What was the Name of the place where Philadelphia now stands?

A. Que-que-na hu, the long pines. This is the name of Philadelphia, from these Pines. Pine street is named after them.

Q. Have your Indians any knowledge of the different Sects of White Christians? If they have, which do they esteem most, the Fighting Christians or the meek and non-resisting Moravians or Quakers?

A. The Indians are not acquainted with the various Sects of Christians among the Whites tho' I do not presume to say that they know *all* Sects. They, however, do not trouble their Heads much about their Christianity. A *brave* Man with them is what they think worthy of their attention, and such as give them the most presents.

Q. Do their Traditions mention any thing of Onas, or William Penn, and do they continue to repose particular confidence in the Quakers as their best and most disinterested White Counselors and Friends?

A. Until of late Years, their traditions of Onas or William Penn were kept up, but as those older Indians die away Bro. Onas dies with them. The Revolutionary War drew their attention from the peaceable Penn government unto that of a Warlike one. Much confidence was lost by this change and tho' the Quakers continue to influence their Minds with the same Ideas, they are well aware that they have quite a different People to deal with. They however, look upon the Quakers as a good and better class of People than the others, and are never *jealous* of them. Pennsylvania they still call Quakelinink, from the Quakers having had the Government in their hands. Onas (the word) signifieth in the Language of the Six Nations, a Father. Micon or Migum is the name in the Delaware, and proper Name for William Penn.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXV.

CLARK.—William Clark d. in March 1813, leaving a wife Martha, and children:
i. Love.

ii. [a dau.]

iii. [a dau.]

iv. [a dau.]

v. Robert.

vi. James.

vii. John.

viii. William.

This was probably the family of Hon. William Clark, of Dauphin. Can any one give us the names of the three daughters in blank, and who they married.

CAMPBELL.—Margaret Campbell, widow, of West Hammer, d. in December, 1813, leaving her estate to the following children:

i. Margaret [Margery.]

ii. James; and to his daughter Margaret.

iii. Jane; m David McCreight.

What connection had this family with the Derry and Donegal Campbells?

HECKEWELDER ON INDIAN NAMES.

IV.

Q. Have the Indians any celebrated Heroes of Ancient times, who became famous for killing or destroying destructive Animals, such as Hercules, etc., among the Greeks?

A. If the Indians have had any celebrated Heroes of ancient times, their names must have been lost to the present Generation. I formerly heard them speak of such Men. One of their Heroes had killed the "Naked Bear," another the "big Snake," (a snake who could draw a whole flock of Geese into his mouth, etc). Tamenend's who now with us is called Tammany. *Note.* From this Name or Man the Tammany Society takes its origin.

Q. What notions do they entertain of Heaven, or a future state of Happiness?

A. Heaven is a fine place. Venison or Deers and Bears plenty and very fat; plenty of all kinds of Game and fruit; Huckelberries large and sweet. God pleased with all about him.

Q. What of a future State of punishment, or what we call Hell?

A. Hell, or Machtandwinink, in *Hell*, or *with the Devil*. All kind of Game exceeding lean, can hardly live; land barren and poor; Huckelberries *small, hard* and *dry*. Many Indians that arrive at this place are transformed into Horses and Dogs. On the Horses the Devil rides about, and the Dogs

he takes along when he goes hunting, etc.

Q. Does the pernicious custom of drinking ardent spirits to excess prevail yet, or is it diminishing, if so, what cause do you ascribe it?

A. Drunkenness is common among the Delawares; the Indians (Senecas) however, at Cornplanter's Town, have broke thro' this vice. The Delawares love Liquor too much and will have it. Cause. The Indians living altogether on fresh Provisions and vegetables, as Green Corn, Pumpkins and Squashes, Beans, etc., having little or no Salt, their Stomachs become foul and longing for something *Sharp* and bitter, they therefore will most greedily eat sour and bitter fruit, as Wild Grapes, Sour Plums, etc., and even in the Spring, peel the Oak Trees and lick or suck the Sap; they will greedily eat Pepper and eat Salt, when they get it, by spoonfuls at a time.

Q. Has he ever been at Geneseguchta or Tunesapa, up the Allegheny River, Cornplanter's Country? if yes at what period?

A. I never was at Cornplanter's Town, and know not the names of those creeks; and if I did, could not know their Signification as their names must be in the Seneca Language, which I do not understand.

Q. What distance is Zner Settlement from the Ohio? What distance from Pittsburgh in a direct course as the road leads?

A. About 60 miles in an East direction, and about 100 miles, course East.

Q. Mashapi Creek?

A. Bird Creek.

Q. Neskopeek, near Berwick?

A. Nesskhoppech, deep black Water.

Q. Wyoming?

A. M'chwewami, large grass flat.

Q. Lekawani?

A. Lechewachneek, River fork.

Q. Tankhanneck?

A. Smaller Stream.

On West Branch, *Susquehannah*.

Q. Loyal Sak? [Loyal Sock.]

A. Lawi Saquick, middle stream or creek.

Q. Lacommon [Lycoming]?

A. Leganiton, Sandy Creek.

Q. Tschingiclamuse []?

A. Achtschingwe Clame, almost assunder, it barely unites.

Q. Yellow Breeches Creek, opposite to Harrisburg?

A. Kalachpatschis, returning.

Q. Queenmahon?

A. Kuwen Mahoni, Pine Lick.

Q. Mahony?

A. A Lick, which Deer frequent.

Q. Sinmahon?

A. Achsinni Mahoni, Stony Lick.

Q. Achwick Creek?

A. Achweek, difficult Stream or Creek.

Q. Mcshillum?

A. Mashilameekhanne, Trout Creek.

Q. Sukkesini, in Jersey?

A. Suskachsinnink, Iron Ore Creek or Stream.

Q. Quitopohilla?

A. Kuwitpehallas, stream flows out of a grove of Pine Trees.

Q. Sacunna?

A. Sauncun Creek—a creek or River mouth or outlet.

Q. Susquehannah?

A. Is not the name the Indians call this River by. They say *M'Chwewami Sipu*, the River of flats, (large clear grass flats). To follow, therefore, the Indian name up, we must say Wyoming River. I presume this River got its name either by a White Person or White Persons hearing the Indians say *Siscirkanne* or *Achsusquehanne*, looking at the River while *risen* and *muddy*, or by some Creek or other emptying into *Susquehannah*, which is *naturally muddy*. Be this as it is, the word as taken hold of denotes a Muddy Stream, and that the River alluded to is not.

Note. Many Indian Words, or Names for places, Rivers and Creeks, are incorrectly taken down from the mouth of the Indians, that it is hard to come at the right meaning or find out the derivation of the Word. Again, the difference of pronunciation between the English Languages, causes another difficulty in tracing Words to their original meaning. No language perhaps, is so easy tracing up, in order to discover the derivation of Words as the Delaware Language; but in doing this I must take the Word direct from the mouth of the Indian. See the following examples:

Schiechpi, the name for Jersey, signifieth flat Land bordering on the Sea and marshes.

Manahachtonecink, for New York, the place where we were all intoxicated for the first time.

Que-que-na-kee, for Philadelphia, the place of long Pines.

Pogusink, a place on W. branch of *Susquehanna*, harbour of Mice.

Mochuesink, a place on the *Muskingum*; harbour or place of Grubworms.

Muskingum, properly *Mosiwuskingum*, Elk Eye River; because a herd of Elk stared at the Hunter.

Monongahella, properly *Michmenaungihilla*, signifieth high banks on a River continually slipping or falling down, or tumbling banks.

Christian Spring, or the name of that place *Nolemottink*, Silk Worm place, or the place where large Worms make threads.

Welagemikunk, Nazareth; as the Rich good Land.

Wiling, Wheeling on Ohio, at the place the head was stuck on a Pole.

Hackhacking, in Ohio; place of Gourds.

Menachking, Pittsburgh; at the fortification or the fortified place.

Mahicani Sipu, now called *North* or *Hudson* River, is properly interpreted the *Mohigan* River. or River belonging and inhabited by *Mohigan* Indians.

It is a pity, that the Indian Names of Rivers, places, etc., have not been retained, instead of adopting other names.

JNO. HECKEWELDER.

LANDMARKS OF PRESBYTERIAN HISTORY.

Donegal Church.

The oldest Presbyterian church in Lancaster county, Pa., is the one at Donegal Spring. The congregation was organized in 1720, and in August, 1721, Andrew Galbraith, Esq., who owned the farm adjoining Donegal Spring, made application to New Castle Presbytery, for supplies for "Chicken's Longus" (*Chicquesalunga*) which is known in history as Donegal church. The township of that name having been organized in 1722, the church took that cognomen.

Reverends Gillespie and Cross were sent as supplies in 1721; and in 1723, Reverends Hutchison and McGill. Mr. Hutchison had been sent in 1722, but he did not leave New Castle, for the reason that he could not procure a *guide*. In 1725 Rev. Adam Boyd gave Donegal the one-sixth of his time. In 1726 Rev. James Anderson supplied the church, and in August, 1727, he was the first regularly installed pastor.

An examination of the list of taxables in Conestoga for the years 1718, 1719, 1720 and 1721, and that of Donegal for 1722, it will readily be seen that the first settlement of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, within the limits of Lancaster county, was along Chickies Creek, and in the vicinity of Donegal Spring.

The Presbyterians did not commence to settle in that section, which was called Drumore when the county was organized in 1729, until several years after the settlement in Donegal, and hence the church at Chestnut Level could not have been the oldest church in the county.

Pequea Church.

The second oldest Presbyterian settlement in Lancaster county was along the headwaters of Pequea Creek, in Salisbury township. The congregation was organized in 1722, and was supplied by New Castle Presbytery. On October 13th, 1724, Rev. Adam Boyd was the first ordained pastor. He gave the congregation one-sixth of his time. The congregation, and the present church building, in point of time, rank the Chestnut Level congregation and church building.

West Octoraro Church.

This, commonly called Middle Octoraro Church, now in Bart Township, was organized in 1726, and in October, 1727, the Rev. Adam Boyd was ordained pastor, and he gave the congregation one-sixth of his time. This congregation also ante-dates Chestnut Level.

Chestnut Level Church.

In the years 1727, 1728, 1729 and 1730 the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians came in great numbers to the south eastern section of what is now "Little Brittain" and Drumore townships, and the eastern part of Martick township. Some of them came from Nottingham, in Chester county, many more came directly from the North of Ireland, to New Castle, and from thence to the section covered by these townships. And for more than forty years after these pioneer settlers came there, there was not a single German settler in the first two townships; and the first movement of these early settlers took place about the year 1755 when many of them moved to North Carolina, when a number of English Quakers took their places, and some settlers from Cecil county, Maryland. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, however, maintained their supremacy until after the Revolutionary war.

Old Donegal kept on planting settlements in the South and West, until they entirely disappeared from that township. Not so, however, with those who settled among the barren hills of Octoraro

and Conewingo. Many of their descendants continue to reside upon their ancestral domains, and by their intelligence and perseverance, have brought a comparative barren land to the highest state of productiveness.

In 1728 or 1729, a congregation was organized in Drumore township, and in 1729 they built a Log Meeting House near the run, at the old grave yard, several hundred yards east from the present church at Chestnut Level, which was not built until about the year 1760 (which is therefore not the oldest church building in the county).

In 1711, Rev. John Thompson was the first regularly ordained pastor of Chestnut Level church. After remaining there several years he went to the Valley of Virginia. He was an Itinerant preacher, and did not remain in a single charge for any length of time. His compensation was very small; and wherever he went he seemed to be complaining about something, and never satisfied.

In point of time, this church probably ranked as number six, Derry and Paxtang also leading it. In point of numbers, intelligence, and adherence to the principles upon which our government is founded, and their participation in the Revolutionary struggle which gave our ancestors their liberties, they ranked equally with Donegal, Paxtang, Derry and the churches of Cumberland Valley. The Steeles, Ewings, Neals, Boyds, Scotts, Whitesides, Porters, Russels, Ramseys, Morrisons, Marshalls, Paxtons, Cunninghams, Caldwells, Calhoons, Shannons, Carmichaels, Andrews, Herds, Simpsons, Johnsons, Bighams, Browns, Baldridges, and many others were

officers in the Revolutionary War. Some were in the French and Indian wars. Some had been in the Irish wars before they came to America. Their descendants furnished their full quota in the subsequent wars down to the war of the Rebellion.

The Rev. James Latta established a classical school at or near Chestnut Level in 1771. He was also the pastor of that church. His school ranked with that of Rev. Robert Smith, at Pequea church, and Dr. Alison, at New London Cross Roads. He had a large school, made up principally from families in his congregation and the congregation in Little Brittain. When the news reached the school that the British army were defeated at Concord by the patriotic citizens of Massachusetts, many of the scholars ran away from school and enlisted in the army; and a number became distinguished officers in the Revolutionary War. Dr. Latta must have been amazed at the rapid and unceremonious depletion of his list of scholars. After the war his school regained its prosperity, but after his decease in 1800 it gradually went down.

If I had the leisure I would gladly extend this notice of the churches mentioned, but I have only written this under pressure to correct the statement referred to in *Notes and Queries*. I have noticed that this one and other correspondents who have been writing for the New York newspapers upon church history and other subjects, have been stealing liberally from the late history of Lancaster county, and wherever they have undertaken to pad or interject some matter of their own, they have blundered fearfully.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Vol. II.

No. 4

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

1889

No. 4.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXVI.

RAHM.—Catharine Rahm, widow of Martin Rahm, b. 1746; d. October, 1825. Her estate she left to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Good, wife of Martin Good. Can any person give us a record of the family of Martin Good?

WOLFERSBERGER.—Peter Wolfersberger d. in 1823, leaving his estate to his wife, Catharine [m. n. Burkey], and his brothers and sisters, as follows:

Bro. John George.

Bro. John.

Sister Anna m. John Thomas.

Sister Margaret m. George Stone.

What is known of the families of Anna and Margaret?

EARLY.—Christian Early, of West Hanover, d. in April, 1836, leaving a wife and several children. His brother, Jacob Early, was his executor.

Catharine Early, of Highspire, d. in May, 1842, leaving her estate to Conrad and Esther Musser, children of her niece, Catharine Musser.

SHAEFFER.—Christian Shaeffer, of Susquehanna township, d. in 1821, leaving a wife, Mary [Polly], and children:

i. John.

ii. William; d. in May, 1831, leaving a wife Margaret and children:

1. Nelly.

2. Elizabeth.

3. Barbara.

4. Samuel.

5. Jacob.

6. John.

7. Susanna.

8. Peggy.

9. Daniel.

10. Peter.

11. Mary.

12. Lydia.

iii. Jacob.

iv. Peter.

v. Daniel.

vi. Elizabeth.

vii. Susanna.

viii. Catherine.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

[At the very earnest solicitation of many readers of *Notes and Queries*, interested in the records of the Scotch-Irish settlements in this country, we have concluded to publish the transcripts made several years ago, from the tombstones in that landmark of early Presbyterian history. Since these were made many of the inscriptions have become illegible, thus showing the value of our publication.]

In

Memory of
MARGARET,

wife of

JOHN AINSWORTH,

who died the

13th of September,

1828, in the 84th

year of her age.

In

Memory of

JOHN AINSWORTH,

who departed this life

August 14th, 1812.

Aged 72 years.

In memory of
COL. WILLIAM ALLEN
who departed this life
October 16th A. D. 1794
aged 54 years.

A man of true patriotism,
disinterested benevolence,
and extensive usefulness.
Watch, therefore,
for ye know not what hour
your Lord doth come.

In memory of
ELIZABETH ALLEN,
who departed
this Life May the
8th, A. D., 1790, aged
4 years & 3 months,
Daughter of Col.
William Allen.

In memory of
WILLIAM ALLEN,
who departed this
life Decem'r 26th, 1781,
Aged 75 years, 10
months & 21 days.
Also his wife *Elizabeth Allen*
Departed this Life May 3d
1800, aged 95 years.

In
Memory of
MARY,
Daughter of
William and Nancy
ALLEN,
Who departed this life
July 4th, A. D., 1822,
in the 20th year of her
Age.

In
Memory of
NANCY ALLEN,
Who departed this life
Jan. 22nd, A. D., 1845,
In the 79th year of her
Age.

In
Memory of
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Who departed this
life
Nov. 14th, 1844,
In the 78th year of his
Age.

In memory of
JEAN ALLEN,
Who departed this
August 27, 1812, aged
11 years.

In
Memory of
ELEANOR,
Wife of Joseph Allen,
Who departed this Life
February 1st, 1834,
in the 65th year of her age.

In
Memory of
JOSEPH ALLEN,
Born
Jan. 25, 1769.
Died
Oct. 1, 1839,
Aged
70 years, 8 months
& 6 days.

In Memory
of
JOHN ANDREW, M. D.,
who departed this life
Oct. 15, 1795,
Aged 27 years.

In Memory of
JAMES ANDREWS,
who departed this
life May 2, 1784,
Aged 54 years.

In Memory of
ANN, wife of
HUGH ANDREWS,
who departed this
life June 27, 1797,
Aged 29 years.

CLARK, OF CLARK'S VALLEY.

[We are indebted to a worthy descendant
of the first settler for the following valuable
record, which we are confident will be ap-
preciated by our readers.]

WILLIAM CLARK, the first of the name to
settle in this country, was of Scotch-Irish
descent, and came to America in 1728. He
settled in then Chester county, Province of
Pennsylvania, and died there. His son, Wil-
liam, was born in Pennsylvania, and after

reaching manhood, with his family settled in what was at first called the "Narrows of Paxtang," then Upper Paxtang, and now known as Middle Paxtang township, Dauphin county, in a valley about two miles from the Susquehanna river, giving to the valley and the creek the name of Clark, which they still retain. The farm on which they settled is yet known as the Clark farm, although it has passed into other hands. After residing there a number of years he rented his farm and migrated to Northumberland county, in this State, where he bought a farm, and lived there until compelled to leave on account of the hostile attitude of the Indians, which caused the "Great Runaway" of 1778-79. They buried all their farming implements, lashed two canoes together and taking some few clothes with them, sailed down the Susquehanna river, and thus escaped the savages. They then returned to the farm they had left in Middle Paxtang, where the second William died. His children were as follows:

- i. Robert.
 - ii. John.
 - iii. James.
 - iv. William.
 - v. Jane.
 - vi. Love.
 - vii. Sarah.
 - viii. Elizabeth.
- ROBERT, the eldest of the children, was never married. He lived the greater part of his life in Dauphin county, and finally died in Perry county.
- JOHN, the second son, and JANE, the eldest of the girls, lived on a farm about one mile up Clark's Valley. Neither of them were married; they lived to a good age and died on the farm where they had lived.
- JAMES, the third son, was never married, and died when a young man.
- LOVE, the second daughter, married James Hines. They at one time resided at Erie, Pa., and from there removed to Indianapolis, Ind., or in that neighborhood.
- SARAH, the third daughter married Moses Gladding and lived most of her life in Clark's Valley.
- ELIZABETH, the youngest of the sisters married Richard Green, a son of Col. Timothy Green. They had two children, Timothy and Jane.

WILLIAM, the youngest of the sons was born February 18th, 1774. He left home after he became of age, and went to the western part of the State, and settled in Crawford county, near what is now Meadville, Pa. He there married Miss Sarah Patterson, in 1802. He was elected Associate Judge of Crawford county, and was in the war of 1812 and '14, when he was appointed Brigade Inspector of the western district of Pennsylvania. He rendered service in forwarding men and supplies to Erie; was on board the flag ship St. Lawrence in her first engagement with the British fleet on Lake Erie. He was appointed by Governor Findlay Secretary of the Land Office, which position he held from May 11, 1818, to May 11, 1821. He was chosen by the Legislature to the office of State Treasurer and served from 1821 to 1827. He was elected to Congress from the district composed of Dauphin and Lebanon counties. Was appointed by the President, Treasurer of the United States, his commission signed by John Quincy Adams, President, and Henry Clay, Secretary of State, is dated June 4, 1828; and held the office until the election of Andrew Jackson as President. He spent the most of his life in Dauphin county and died March 28th, 1851, aged 77 years. His children were:

- i. Pataline.
 - ii. William.
 - iii. John.
 - iv. James.
 - v. Sarah.
 - vi. Margaret.
 - vii. Elizabeth; b. January 6, 1817.
 - viii. Anna; b. April 29, 1819; d. December 4, 1888.
 - ix. Jane; b. October 7, 1821; d. young.
 - x. Ellen; b. November 15, 1823.
 - xi. Jefferson.
- PATALINE, married Davis Steel, who lived near New Buffalo, in Perry county. Mr. Steel died shortly after they were married, and left one daughter, Sarah F., who married Philip B. Greenawalt, with whom Mrs. Steel lived until her death, which occurred June 15, 1882. Her grandchildren were:
- i. William-Clark.
 - ii. Bertha-May, d. s. p.
 - iii. Philip-Herbert.

iv. *Alice*, d. s. p.
v. *Mary-Erkman*.

WILLIAM, JR., was born March 3, 1805; he never married; represented Dauphin county in the State Legislature, and filled many positions of trust; died at his home in Dauphin, May 19, 1870.

JOHN, born February 20, 1807; lived most of his life in Crawford county; was a major in the State militia, and engaged in the tanning business. He died April 29, 1876. He married Sophia Atkinson, and their children were:

i. *Sarah*, m. F. H. Bemis.
ii. *Anna*, m. H. Sheppardson.
iii. *William*, d. s. p.

iv. *Thomas*; killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

v. *James*, d. s. p.
vi. *Henry-Clay*; living in the West.

JAMES, born Oct. 21, 1809; graduated from West Point, and was a Captain in the Regular Army, which position he resigned to study Theology; he died in 1886 at Georgetown, D. C., at the University of that name.

SARAH was born Dec. 18, 1811, and died at the age of 19 yrs.

MARGARET, born May 3, 1814, married Wm. J. Robinson, of Dauphin. She died Feby. 21, 1874. Their children were:

i. *Charles*, d. s. p.
ii. *Elizabeth*, m. Preston Miller.
iii. *Sarah*.
iv. *Anna-Clark*, m. Captain J. F. Wilson.
v. *William*, d. s. p.
vi. *Margaret*.
vii. (Rev.) *Edwin P.*
viii. *Ellen*; d. s. p.
ix. *Harry Justice*; d. s. p.
x. *James-Weir*.

JEFFERSON, the youngest of the family, was born August 15, 1826; was engaged in the mercantile business for years; was postmaster for a long time and one of the first elders in the Presbyterian church at Dauphin. He married in 1855 Miss Margaret Kimmel, of Shippensburg, daughter of George Kimmel, Esq. Their children were:

i. (Dr.) *Charles-Henry*; m. May Zacharias.
ii. (Dr.) *William-Patterson*; m. Kate S. Bell.
iii. *George-Kimmel*; d. s. p.

iv. *Edwin Robinson*; d. s. p.
v. *Horace-Moore*.
vi. *Thomas Cummin*.
vii. *Mabel*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXVII.

OLD HANOVER TOMBSTONE RECORDS.—

It is not our intention to publish these inscriptions regularly—only now and then giving an instalment, until all at last be printed.

CAROTHERS.—William Carothers, of East Pennsboro', Cumberland county, d. in December, 1762, leaving a wife JEAN, mentioning his children John and Margaret. Jean Carothers, his widow, died in December, 1763, and in her will mentions the following:

Gr. son William and James Carothers, sons of John, deceased.

Daughter Margaret, sor-in-law William McAteer, and gr. dau. Jean McAteer.

Gr. dau. Jean, Mary and Elsie Carothers, and gr. son John Carothers.

She also leaves legacies to Michael Deverter, William Ross, William and Joseph Henry and John Quigley. Were the latter related to her?

JOHN CAROTHERS, son of William, died in February, 1783, leaving a wife Elsie, and children, beside a "posthumous:"

i. *Mary*.
ii. *Elsie*.
iii. *Jean*.
iv. *William*.
v. *James*.

NOTES ON THE REEHM FAMILY.

The issue of the daily TELEGRAPH for December twentieth contains an account of the removal of the remains of Jacob Reeme (not Rem) from its lonely grave adjoining the garden fence to the west on the line of the extension of Linden street near Thirtieth. Some years ago in preparing the genealogy of the family to which I belong I came across some information of the Reeme family to which this Jacob was connected. His father was Jacob Reeme (Reehm), sr., born in Lancaster County, Penna., and died in October, 1777, his will reading as fol-

lows: "In the name of God, I, Jacob Reeme, Sr., of Mt. Joy Township, Lancaster County, Province of Penna, Yeoman * * * make this my last will and testament the eleventh day of August, 1775. * * * My beloved wife, Christina, to have all the household goods, viz: Linen, bedding, kitchen utensils, chest, &c., to keep in her possession to make use thereof during her natural life. * * *

Also, the horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Further, she is to be supplied yearly by my children—Abraham, Isaack, Jacob, Daniel, Samuel and my son-in-law, Jacob Balmer—with eighteen bushels of wheat, six bushels of corn and one hundred and eighty pounds of pork or beef; also, six cords of good hickory wood made and brought to the door; besides three pounds, payed every year on the first day of November, in cash. Further, she is to remain in that house we are now dwelling * * * but should she incline to alter her state of life and to enter into a matrimonial state again, then she has to deliver up all what is granted above named unto these my five children, Jacob, Samuel, Daniel, Elizabeth and Esther, the cows, horses, swine, and sheep; and should it happen that my son Jacob should enter into a matrimonial state, and peace between mother and son should be broken, then he must build a commodious house in a situation according to her own direction. It is further my will, that my oldest son, Abraham, have not to receive to [two] shares; but for his birth-right ten pounds shall be deducted from * * * further it is my will that my daughters Esther and Elizabeth each one shall receive £300, this in currency, besides cleverly furnished belonging to housekeeping. * * * I appoint my beloved wife, Christina, and my brother, Tobias Reeme (Reehm), living in Cocalico township, executors, &c.

JACOB REEHM.

Will was probated at Lancaster, November 10, 1777.

JOHN HUBLEY, Register.

Jacob Reeme and his wife, Christina, had issue:

- i. *Abraham*; b. May 16, 1737.
- ii. *Barbara*; b. April 14, 1739; m. Jacob Balmer.
- iii. *Jacob*; b. February 16, 1743; d. February 21, 1814.

The latter was buried on his plantation as referred to in the beginning of this article. His grave was dug and prepared for the re-

ception of the body by his sister's son, Daniel Balmer, and his sister Esther's adopted son, John Parthemore Shoop. Jacob was never married and was of an eccentric turn of mind, but why he should choose a place for burial, as he did, we are unable to learn, except it was to impress the "town boys" of the terror there would be for them if they would come to the patch for "garden sass," or to the orchard for apples, as, no doubt, boys in those days were as fond of green apples as the boys of a city now are. It must be remembered that the old Jonestown road, which passed by his tomb, was the only way to or out of town in that day by that point of the compass. In the year 1828, Daniel Balmer owned the plantation, and before he sold it and moved to the Captain Joseph Shearer farm, one mile west of Hummelstown, along the pike just west of the Swatara creek bridge on the hill, he had a stone foundation two feet in depth erected over the grave covered with an arch. Daniel sold the place to Patrick Curran, the Roman Catholic priest, who about the year 1830, sold the same to John Sales, contractor, in whose estate it has been until within a short period. How great the change in those years with the same plantation now laid out in lots and all disposed of with but few exceptions, and fine comfortable houses studded all around, and occupied by thrifty artisans, well built school houses and churches, an electric motor railway within a short distance, and who can tell of that "hill's" onward progress the next seventy years. Jacob Reeme's bones were exhumed December 19, 1888, by Henry, son of John Parthemore Shoop, and now lie buried in the beautiful enclosure of East Harrisburg Cemetery. The younger brothers and sisters of this Jacob Reeme were:

v. *Daniel*; b. September 28, 1745; was m. and had one son *Samuel*.

vi. *Simon*; b. October 28, 1747.

vii. *Samuel*; b. January 4, 1749; d. in 1816: was m. and had issue; *Samuel* m. *Elizabeth* —, *Esther* and *Catharine* m. *John Felty*; she d. April 1814.

ix. *Benjamin*; b. May, 1762.

x. *Esther*; b. November 12, 1763; d. October 31, 1846; m. John Parthemore, son of John Parthemore, who was b. February 27, 1738, in Spredlingen, Province of Rhein Hessen, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; d. Dec. 27, 1812, in Derry township, Dauphin county, Pa. He was b. Sep-

tember 17, 1766; d. October 11, 1816, and lies buried in the old graveyard at Shoop's church.

The following is an abstract of the will of the mother of Jacob Reeme, jr., which may be of interest to the readers of *Notes and Queries*, as so few wills in this day contain a confession of faith:

"In the name of God, Amen; I, Christina, widow of the late Jacob Rehm, of the township of Mount Joy, county of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, being in perfect health, mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, calling unto mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die; do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say: Principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul unto the hand of Almighty God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth, to be buried in a decent Christian burial, at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give my daughter Elizabeth and Esther * * * * (and especially she says Elizabeth shall have the) "Cutchen Shank" (meaning kitchen cupboard) Likewise I give * * * unto Jacob Rehm, jr., my son, the smith tools agreeable to the directions of his deceased father, Jacob Rehm;" and appoints her son Daniel Rehm executor. Dated June 4th, 1780, and signed by Christina Rehm.

On the 28th of June, 1789, she appends this codicil verbatim: "Be it remembered, of this my last Will and Testament that I give my son, Jacob Ream, Possession that he shall have all the best of Farmer goods of my Estate for his share for maintaining my Selves; further, Is this my will, that none of my other Childrens or any of their Heirs Shall or may have any Claime on my son, Jacob Ream; further, Is this my will, that he or any of his heirs shall have any Claims on property of my other Children; Likewise I give unto my daughter Esther the House Clock." E. W. S. P.

ANNE ROYALL IN HARRISBURG.

What She Said of the Town on Her Second Visit.

[Several years since we published in full the famous Anne Royall's account of her visit to Harrisburg, in the winter of 1828—

29. This was interesting reading. Recently we have come across the second volume of her "Travels in Pennsylvania," in which she gives some notes of Harrisburg upon the occasion of her return trip from the Western part of the State, which we transcribe for the readers of *Notes and Queries*.]

But one judge resides in Harrisburg, Judge Franks; he is a relation of my favorites, the Messrs. Keim of Reading, and the greatest wit and humorist of the age. "Oh, Mrs. R., if you go to Harrisburg you must see Judge Franks—every body likes Judge Franks, he is the greatest wit in the State."

The Judge having been absent, returned but a few hours previous to my departure, and I had the pleasure of his company but a few minutes, sufficient, however, to discover his talent for wit and humor in which he excels.

One of his stories was of a negro woman, a pious Methodist. She was a domestic in a merchant's house, and occupied a room adjoining the store. There was an opening in the partition wall between this room and the store-room, and a barrel of coffee stood near the opening; she set her heart upon the coffee, and drawing a chair to the spot, spread her apron out on her lap and began to draw the coffee out of the barrel, with both hands into her lap, and to prevent suspicion, began to sing a hymn, keeping time with her hands. But to see the Judge mimicking, stretching out his hands and drawing them in, singing "Turn to the Lord and seek salvation, glory be to God that rules on high," was superior to any comedy—a line for every take. He told several anecdotes with admirable humor, and I was sorry we had to part so soon.

The Judge is a middle aged man, with a stout, handsome person, fine full face, rather of the Grecian shape, and if you can imagine generosity, charity, wit and good nature, assuming a material image, you have a correct idea of his countenance. Nothing can give an idea of his eyes—unlike other eyes, are without any white, and are a sky blue.

The bar of Harrisburg is about so so. A Yankee, Mr. Wood, was tolerable; they are always fond of books. Mr. W. is a middle sized man, of rather young appearance, handsome round fair face, and full blue eye; he has all the ease and cordial manners of the Yankees, and has a very interesting family.

Mr. Maginness, one of the best of men, is

no more. He was a middle aged, stout polished man, and one of the most pleasing, generous men in Pennsylvania. Peace to his shade.

Wm. Ayres, Esq., of the bar, is a fine looking, stout man, very liberal and gay in his manners, and hates the blues—he is very promising, being a young man.

Geo. W. Harris, Esq., is a descendent of Mr. Harris, who gave name to Harrisburg. He is a very amiable young man of interesting appearance and genteel manners. These were all of the bar that fell in my way.

The liberal part of the citizens of Harrisburg are rather in the minority; the greatest part being Scotch-Irish.

Messrs. Henry Beader, Jacob Dock, Jacob M. Haldeman, A. D. Keller, John Cameron, Henry W. Godwin and H. Alward. All gentlemen of generosity and kindness, and with a few others to come yet, keep the body and soul of Harrisburg together. They are plain sensible men, and are friendly to the whole human race.

Governor Shulze, I mentioned in 1st Vol. I found him the same—pleasant and friendly. Also Messrs. Peacock and Stambaugh, first and last, these were amongst the first citizens of Harrisburg. Mr. Stambaugh, especially, is one of the most humane, benevolent men on earth.

Mr. Wyeth (mentioned before), was my bookseller, and a faithful, friendly agent, extremely polite, and rendered me many essential services in Harrisburg, yet I was hurt to find him unfriendly to Masonry. The enemies of Masonry, however, are

"Vapours fashioned by the breeze,
Aspen leaves on brittle trees."

They are strong in Harrisburg. Nor must I forget Master Louis Wyeth, the most charming youth I ever saw.

Mr. Fahnestock, I think the Prothonotary, one of the finest, jolly souls in Harrisburg, a genuine German, and hates the blues—he is a middle-aged, stout and handsome, and carries his soul in his body, always ready to relieve the widow and the orphan. I met with Mr. Snyder in his office, another warm-hearted gentleman.

Mr. Samuel Shoch, was there too, all kind and glad to see me. I could have spent my days with them.

Mr. John Forster, cashier of the bank, is the pride of Harrisburg. He as well as the

*Mrs. Stambaugh is an exception of her sex.

chief clerk, Mr. M'Cormick, are also attorneys. Mr. F. is a tall, beautiful figure, middle aged, with a keen gray eye and oval face, and a man of shining manners. It would be almost a sin to add more, though I could without exhausting the subject. Mr. James M'Cormick, his clerk, is another Adonis—a tall, light, neat figure, fair round face, with the fugitive graces dancing over it, and a soft blue eye beaming beneath his mild brow.

But of all wild beasts, the cashier or what you will, of the other bank, exceeded; and what makes him ten times uglier, he has the prettiest wife in the Union.

As we move on the same side, we come to Mr. Wm. H. Doll, a respectable jeweler, an amiable man. I know but one more, Rev. Kay, the Unitarian parson. Mr. K. is of England, is a perfect gentleman, and his family highly accomplished. But this is common to Unitarians, they are greatly ahead of other sects in mental improvement.

Dr. Keagy, I mentioned in 1st Vol. he is still the same amiable and kind man.

I met with several interesting strangers at Harrisburg, amongst these were Dr. Beaumont, of Ontario, New York. Dr. B. is the principal contractor for the Pennsylvania canal. Is a man of science, talent and business—he is rather a small man, of young appearance, and a perfect gentleman in his manners. Pennsylvania is highly indebted to him for his efficient labors and indefatigable industry—he was one of the contractors for the grand canal, and well acquainted with the business. He is highly respected in Pennsylvania. He is now engaged on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

Mr. Welsh, is an editor, and resides in York, and one of the most agreeable friendly men I met with on my tour. He is a young man, uncommonly handsome, and pleasing in his address, and the finest black eye in nature.

At Harrisburg also, I met with James C. Gallaher, Esq., of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., likewise a most interesting man, of highly polished manners and cultivated mind. I was particularly struck by his studied politeness and friendly conversation.

John J. Shuler, of Middletown, is likewise amongst the worthies of Pa. and one of her most fascinating sons—he is small, and quite a young man, and if I am not mistaken, appertains to the army. He was

grossly misused by Major K. of Fort Independence at Boston, and must be known to the War Department at Washington city.

I also had the felicity to see Capt. Elliot, of Carlisle, which I have mentioned.

Also a worthy young man by the name of John Candour, Esq. he is a very accomplished, interesting man, and received with much pleasantry the puns played off with his name.

Gen. Winchester and Smith, adverted to some where back, little need be said of them. Gen. S. I have noticed in my Sketches. Gen. Winchester, of Baltimore, is a lofty, noble figure, and amongst the first men in our country—his family is ancient and respectable, and he is a man of first rate talents, nor less so is Gen. Swift.

They were sent on by Maryland to unite with the people of York, for permission of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to construct the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road. But it appeared this measure was strongly opposed by the Philadelphia members from motives of selfishness, it is said, lest Baltimore might draw the trade of the Susquehanna. The people of Baltimore could not have sent two more efficient men to negotiate the business; but I saw it was impossible from the hostility of the Philadelphia members—Hare Powell opposed it like a lion.

I overlooked a Mr. Henry Alwood or Alward, (I cannot distinguish,) he is represented as middle aged, and genteel. Also, Mr. William Calder, as one of the worthy men of Harrisburg. Also a bookseller, Mr. M'Gowan, is quite a liberal man.

The weather being unfavorable, I saw but few ladies. A few however called, amongst whom were Mrs. Catlin, Miss Burr and Glenn. The two former, the daughters of the architect who built the bridge at Harrisburg. These were by far the most accomplished females I met with in the State, and reminded me of Boston ladies. Whoever has seen the one may form some idea of the other; simple, plain and artless, ease and kindness, mark their manners: all nature, no art.

Miss Glenn, is also a very accomplished woman, and at the head of a female seminary in Harrisburg. She is a tall, beautiful figure, and possesses a highly cultivated mind, and is the only seminary worth naming in Harrisburg.

I had much amusement at the house of

these ladies with a red-headed, good sound Presbyterian; he attempted to expose me by argument—"That those who opposed tracts and missionaries, were enemies to Christ." He repeated this so often I took it up, and asked, "In what part of the Bible he found tracts? I never read the Bible, I asked for information." "You never read the Bible, you ought to read the Bible." "But I think for myself." "Every one ought to read the Bible." "But, sir, I am afraid if I were to read the Bible, I might be guilty of the crimes those are who read it." "Oh, if you deny the Bible and the Christian religion, I have no more to say, I am done." There was a large party present. "Now gentlemen, this blue-skin just proves what he is? see his hypocrisy; at the very time, agreeably to him, he ought to have the most to do with me, he deserts me." The company burst into a loud laugh, and the blue-skin picked up his hat and walked off.

I also had a great deal of amusement with aunt Tabby, an old maid, the great grandmother of all the missionary societies in Harrisburg. "I hope I have the honor of belonging to the missionaries," said aunt Tabby. Every one knows her.

When my departure drew near, the gentlemen of Harrisburg were pleased to honor me with a dinner. Without flattering Mr. Wilson, at whose tavern the dinner was given; it was the most splendid I ever saw in the Western or Eastern States.

But the Toast.—I was supported on the right by Gen. Ogle, the oldest general of the revolution, and on the left by Gen. Wise. I was asked whom I would have in front, I replied the editors, my greatest friends. Accordingly, three editors sat before me, of whom Mr. Stambaugh, of the *Reporter*, was one.

While I was thus honored, Mr. Hay, of the *Centinel*, came up behind me, and leaning on my chair proposed a reconciliation. I always come to the point at once, and taking a glass of wine proposed he would abjure blue-skinism forever. This was a tough pill, he hummed and hawed some time—Mr. Stambaugh finding he hesitated, filled up a glass and said, "I will pledge you Mrs. Royall, *Blue-skins, may all their throats be cut.*"

Harrisburg contains between three and four thousand inhabitants; and besides the buildings mentioned, has a magnificent Masonic hall, a court-house, prison and several churches.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

II.

Hier Ruhet

JOHANNES BACKENSTOSS,
Er Wurde Geböhren
den 17 December, 1772,
und Starb den 7 October,
1817, Seines Alters war 44
Jahr, 11 monat und
7 tage.

THOMAS BARNETT, Sen.,
Born Nov. 13, 1761;
Died Mar. 28, 1836.

Also,

JANE BARNETT, Sen.,
Born Dec. 22, 1769;
Died May 9, 1836.

"The dead in the Lord are blessed."

In Memory of
MARTHA BARNETT
(alias) Snodgrass,
who Departed
this life June 1, 1802,
Aged 29 Years.

In

Memory of
SUSANNA BARNETT,
who departed this life
March 7, 1862,
In the 66th year
of her age.

How blest the righteous when she dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest,
Nothing disturbs that peace profound,
Which her unfettered soul enjoys.

In

Memory of
THOMAS BARNETT, JR.,
who departed this life
March 13, 1858,

In the 64th year of his
Age,

In Hopes of a Joyful Resurrection.

JOHN BARNETT,
Born
August 18, 1752,
Died
May 5th, 1823.

In

Memory of
MARY BARNETT,
a native of Hanover,
consort of John Barnett,
Born September 9th, 1762,
and departed this life
March 10th, A. D. 1806.

In

Memory of
CATHARINE BELL,
Consort of
James Bell,
who departed this life
Oct'r 1, 1826,
Aged 44 years.

In

Memory of
JAMES BELL,
who died
March 6th, 1841,
in the 69th year of his
age.

In memory of
ELIZABETH BELL,
who departed this life
February 6th, 1805,
aged about 55 years.

Sacred

to the memory of
ANN BELL,
wife of
Thos. Bell,
who departed this life
Sept. 18, 1804; aged 64.

Sacred

to the memory of
THOMAS BELL,
who departed this life
June 23, 1815,
aged 78.

In

memory of
MARY BELL,
wife of
Thomas Bell,
who departed this life
August 11, 1820,
aged 62 years.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXVIII.

"BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS OF THE WEST BRANCH VALLEY," is the title of a very valuable publication now in press, edited by John F. Meginness, whose revised "History of the West Branch" is also passing through the printer's hands. The former promises to be a volume which will be highly prized by Pennsylvanians, whether natives of the Otzinachson or not, and these books will keep alive the name of their author for the years to come—they will be his enduring monument. His labors deserve appreciation, and we feel confident that every copy will find its way into the possession of lovers of Pennsylvania lore.

ANDERSON.—Henry Anderson, of Peters township, Cumberland now Franklin county, d. in October 1778, leaving a wife Ann. His devisees were as follows:

Bro. John Anderson's children; *Allen, Elizabeth, John and Rebecca.*

Bro. Thomas Anderson, now in Ireland. Sister Mary Disart, widow, now in Ireland.

Rev. John Rogers.

Brother-in-law William Marshall, and his son Harvey,

William Anderson, son of my kinsman Oliver Anderson, and to his second son Henry.

The executors were David Humphreys, Oliver Anderson and John Work.

[What is known of this family, and did Thomas Anderson come to America?]

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting Thursday, January 10, 1889, at which time the following officers were elected:

President—Adam Boyd Hamilton.

Vice Presidents—Hamilton Alricks,
John W. Simonton,
Simon Cameron.

Recording Secretary—George Wolfe Buehler.

Corresponding Secretary—William Henry Egle.

Treasurer—Thomas T. Wiernman.

Librarian—E. W. Scott Parthemore.

WILLIAM THOMAS HILDRUP, of this city, is the subject of a very interesting biographical sketch in the "Magazine of Western History" for January 1889. J. H. Kennedy, now of Cleveland, has written a number of chapters on "The American Railroad; its Inception, Evolution and Results," and it is in this series of articles that the very excellent sketch of our townsman is contained. He well deserves all that the distinguished writer says of him, for his puck perseverance and individual talent have marked his way through life.

THE FAMILY OF PAXTON.

A correspondent from Lexington, Virginia, writes:

"I am trying to ascertain the names or the parents of a John Paxton, who settled in this, then Augusta county, in 1750. He is the grantee in a deed to lands in this county, in which he is described as 'late of Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania.' The grantors were Henry Kirham and wife. John Paxton died in 1787. He must have been an elderly man then, as some of the devisees mentioned in his will were his grandchildren, who conveyed their estates not long after his death, and must have reached their majority at that time. It is said that his wife was Polly Blair. He calls her Mary in his will. I think she must have been his second wife as she died in 1810. John Paxton had two brothers, Thomas and William Paxton, who are supposed to have come to the Valley of Virginia with him. The tradition in the family is that a widow with five children of the Paxton name came, that two of the children died young, and that John, Thomas and William were the others.

[The John Paxton alluded to settled on the west side of the Susquehanna in the Marsh Creek settlement in 1735, or perchance earlier. He came from the North of Ireland, with others of his family, all of whom took up land which was surveyed them in 1741 prior to their disposal of the same and their removal. We find the names of Samuel Paxton, sr., Samuel Paxton, jr., John Paxton and Thomas Paxton—also a William Paxton. It is doubtful if all these Paxtons went to the Valley of Virginia. From one of these came the Washington county, Penn'a, branch, from whom descended the Rev. John R. Paxton, of New York city. The John Paxton

mentioned must have been born about the beginning of the century. Whether Samuel, the elder, was the father of these emigrants is to be conjectured.]

AN INCIDENT OF THE "BLACK BOYS."

[The following is a portion of the history of the so-called "black boys," of whom we expect to give an account in a short time. To those of our readers who are familiar with the story this paper will prove interesting:]

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, SS.:

Personally appeared before me one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for s'd County, John Prentice, who being duly sworn Deposeeth and Saith, that on Tuesday the Twenty Ninth of August, 1769, he got a Summons from Justice Allison of Can-nagochieg for James Campbell Tavern-keeper, to give Testimony concerning the Rescue of John Peery from the sub sheriff of s'd County, that happened at his House the 24th of s'd month—he deliv'ed the Summons to the Constable of the Township, and Rode with him in order to go to said Campbell's House, but met him on the Road, the Constable Produced him the Summons. He Red it, and said he would not wait on Justice Allison or any other Justice about the Matter, and likewise said he knew a great many of them that was at the Rescue but would not tell any of them, and further said suppose some of my Neibours or Brothers was at it, or Concerned in it, it would be a pretty thing for me to discover on them and Furder saith not.

JOHN PRENTICE.

Sworn and Subscribed Sep. ye 2d 1769
Before ROBT. MILLER.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

III.

In Memory of
FRANCES BOAL,
who departed this
Life August 27,
A. D. 1779,
in the 28 year
of her age.

In Memory of
MARY BOAL,
late consort of Robert Boal,
who departed this life 1805,
August 12th, in the 48th year of
her age.

In memory of
JAMES BRANDON,
who departed this
life Sept. 5th, 1804,
aged 83 years.

In memory of
JAMES BYERS,
who departed this life
September the 16th, 1804,
in the 58 year of his age.

In memory of
JOHN BYERS,
who departed this life
January the 9th, 1797,
in the 46 year of his age.

In
Memory
of
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Who departed this Life
June 30th,
1781,
Aged 49 years.

In
Memory of
MARY CLOKEY,
Who departed this life
October 13th,
A. D., 1799,
Aged 5 years,
7 months.

In memory of
JOHN CRAIG, and
ISABEL, his wife.
Who were killed by the
Indians October 22, in
the year 1756.

In
memory
of JEAN
CRAIN.

who departed this life
February
the 15th,
1753, aged
48 years.

In
memory
of MARY
CRAIN,
who departed
this life
April the
8th, 1789,
aged 53
years.

In memory of
GEORGE CRAIN,
who departed this life
May 17, 1796, in the 57th
year of his age.

In memory of
WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
who departed this life
March 8, A. D. 1812,
in the 28th year
of his age.

In memory of
ELIZABETH CRAWFORD,
who departed this life
June 12, A. D. 1810,
aged 66 years.

Sacred
to the memory of
VIOLET CRAWFORD,
who departed this life
February 21st, 1838,
aged
71 years and 2 months.

Sacred
To the memory of
ANN CULBERTSON,
who departed this life
at the residence of her son-in-law,
A. McRight,
In the 72nd Year of her Age.
In all the relations of life she
was a pattern
of Christian integrity and virtue,
judicious

and affectionate as a parent,
constant and
devoted in her attachments as
a friend, faithful
and exemplary as a Christian.
Her days have
been numbered but her memory
is endeared to
her survivors. Her loss was great
withal it was gain.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF METHO-
DIST MINISTERS in Harrisburg prior to 1860.
We have endeavored to prepare a full series
for early publication in *Notes and Queries*.
but have not been able to obtain any data
concerning Reverends Bartine, Curtis, Cooper
and Urie. Can any of our Methodist brethren
supply them.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

I.

[Nearly thirty years ago the following
sketch of the life of one of the bravest
heroes of our State came into our posses-
sion. Recent articles relating to the Brady
family called to mind these facts which were
based upon a series of reminiscences written
by J. McCabe, then a clerk in the Land De-
partment of the State at Harrisburg, for the
Blairsville *Record*, over the cognomen of
"Kiskiminetas," and we have concluded to
print them in *Notes and Queries*. As will
be seen, much of the references are to Mr.
McCabe's articles.]

It should be the pride, as it is the duty, of
every people jealous of their honor and re-
nown, and desirous of fostering the spirit
from which these high qualities spring, to
strive to perpetuate the memory of the deeds
of those who have figured conspicuously
amid the stirring and eventful scenes of their
history. This perpetuation serves to incite
posterity to a generous emulation of such
deeds, but it is an evidence of the gratitude
and esteem they entertain for actions in
themselves ennobling. These actions often

indicate that their fathers possessed decided mental and physical powers, devoted to and exercised for the common welfare. The republics of antiquity owed much of their vigor and growth to a full and generous recognition of marked abilities displayed by any of their citizens.

Most assuredly a pious regard is as much due to the memory of those by whose prowess the immense western portion of our State was redeemed from savage rule and occupancy, as to the memory of those who figured upon the great battle-fields of the Revolution. The justice of paying a proper tribute to the memory of the former will doubtless be admitted at once. So striking were the deeds of some of the early pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, that none can read of them without feeling a keen desire to know more. Indeed, but little has been written about them, although materials are at hand in sufficient abundance, if worked up with skill, to constitute most interesting biographies. There has not been enough attention paid to this part of the history of Western Pennsylvania. No pride has been taken in it by our people, as there has been in Kentucky. Who has not heard of Boone and Kenton? Their lives and deeds have been duly chronicled, and every school boy in the land is familiar with them. And yet, we have had a hero who was as brave as either of them; was as often in actual conflict; was as greatly dreaded by the Indians; and rendered as much service to our citizens on the upper Ohio and along the Allegheny valleys, as either of them did to the settlers upon the lower Ohio. This hero was Capt. Samuel Brady.

Before entering upon a history of his life, it may serve to enlighten the reader to sketch rapidly the events which preceded for some years Brady's advent to the West.

The Ohio Company obtained from the English Crown the grant of a large tract of country lying around the head of the Ohio river, about 1745. They took measures shortly afterwards to colonize their lands. This attempt at colonization brought on a collision between their agents and the French colonial authorities. The latter had fortifications at Presqu' Isle, now the city of Erie, at Le Boeuf, now Waterford, and at Venango, now Franklin. The French claimed all the territory lying between the Ohio and the great lakes.

These rival claims eventuated in the war

known historically as "The Old French War." This was terminated by the treaty of 1763. The sovereignty of the whole West, as far as the eastern bank of the Mississippi, passed to the English Crown. Immediately after this, those spirits which chafed under the trammels of society as then constituted upon the Atlantic slope, began to push westward; some desired newer and freer forms of life; some were seeking to gratify a restless anxiety for adventure, and other wished to mend their broken fortunes. That region was the El Dorado of its day, as California and Oregon have been in the present generation.

These were the advanced wave of civilization, which, bursting over the Apalachian chain, has since spread throughout the vast West, bearing upon its topmost crest peace and happiness, science and freedom, prosperity and empire. These pioneers were engaged in continual conflict with the savages until the Revolution broke out and subjected them to a still fiercer contest. During that struggle the Western and Northern Indians almost entirely supported the pretensions of the British Crown. Scarce the fraction of a tribe was friendly to the cause of the colonists from the great confederacy of the Six Nations to the remotest Western tribes upon the Upper Mississippi, and around the extremest verge of Lake Michigan.

At the conclusion of the contest between the civilized combatants in 1783, the struggle between our people of Western Pennsylvania and the Indians did not cease. Our Western frontiers were subject to incursions until the treaty of Greenville, in 1795. Gen. Anthony Wayne, by his great victory in Northern Ohio, had so completely broken the power of the Indians that the latter never attempted an attack upon the whites until the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Thus the conflict lasted through a period of many years, and begot a fierceness and deadliness of hatred which finds scarcely a parallel in history. Perhaps the border wars of Scotland afford the nearest parallel to it. During this period the whole line of frontier, from the head-waters of the Allegheny to the Falls of the Ohio, was kept in a continual state of alarm.

This long and exasperating struggle, with its continual raids and forays, called into action an extraordinary and unique class of men among the whites. It gave the most ample scope for the development of not only

decided mental, but brought into the fullest requisition the highest physical powers. And there was no man among the whites, endowed with either or both in an eminent degree, who did not rise above his fellows and become conspicuous. In this respect it affords as large a field for the display of as decided or extraordinary powers as was ever afforded by the tournament or in the lists of chivalry.

In neither case were men moved *en masse* according to mechanico-scientific rules. Each depended upon his individual skill in using his weapons, upon the activity of his movements, or the strength and prowess of his arm. Nor were the occasions offered for the manifestation of these qualifications in passages at arms, less frequent than those given to the fiercest Paladin that ever followed the lion-hearted Richard upon the plains of Syria.

During the greater portion of forty years, or at least after the conclusion of the treaty of 1763, the Ohio was the northern boundary of the whites as the Allegheny was the western.

Along these rivers they had organized a system of defence, consisting of forts at prominent points, such as Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Fort McIntosh, (now Beaver), with block houses intervening. This line of defense was guarded for the most part by companies of minute men or spies. These were led by those most conspicuous for a knowledge of Indian warfare, and thoroughly versed in the geographical peculiarities of the country and in wood-craft. Such persons had under their supervision particular ranges or districts. Thus Gen. Duncan McArthur, of Ohio, had the superintendence of that part of northern Virginia extending from midway between the greater and lesser Kanawha and the northern boundary of Kentucky; the Wetzels from thence east to Wheeling; the Poes from that point to Beaver, and Brady upwards to Pittsburgh and northward along the Allegheny. This division did not, perhaps, exist by actual arrangement, but constituted the theatres upon which they most commonly scouted, and continued over that period of time ranging from 1776 to 1795. Thus much, by way of explanation, relative to the localities in which Brady performed his greatest exploits and underwent his chief perils.

Brady, although a Pennsylvanian by birth,

was not born in the western part of the State. He went thither when about twenty-two years of age. There is some uncertainty about the exact time of his birth. Mr. McCabe, who wrote the series of sketches concerning certain daring encounters of his with the Indians many years ago, fixes upon 1758 as the year of his birth. The family record has since been discovered, but in a mutilated condition, and shows that he was born in 1756, but the day of the month is gone. An old pioneer, who died in Columbiana county, Ohio, forty years ago—a man of remarkable clearness of memory, and of perfect reliability—stated that he had known Brady intimately, and had heard him say that the 5th of May was his birthday. Upon this statement alone rests all the knowledge which, perhaps, can ever be had upon this subject. That it was honestly made there can be no doubt. The best memory may fail, after sixty years have transpired, in regard to a date. But the memory of this pioneer retained most tenaciously dates connected with public and private events which were contemporaneous with the period at which he knew Brady; and upon all the points raised in various lengthy conversations, his recollections were thoroughly tested by public and private records. This much particularity has been given to this matter, because it is the sole foundation upon which this fact rests.

He was the son of Captain John Brady. This Revolutionary hero was a native of the State of Delaware. He was born in 1733. His father, Hugh Brady, had emigrated from Ireland and settled near New Castle, Delaware, about eight years before John Brady was born. From Delaware the latter removed to the neighborhood of Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, in this State. Near this place the subject of this sketch first saw the light. His mother was Mary Quigley—a name which is borne by a great number of people in Pennsylvania.

John Brady took an active part in the defense of the neighborhood in which he lived during the old French war, and won high distinction in resisting the Indians in their various incursions. He received the rank of captain from the Provincial Governor of the day for his brilliant exploits. But the settlers in that region were not strong enough to resist the force of the savages, and he migrated to the banks of the Susquehanna before the war of the Revolution broke out.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

IV.

In memory of
MARTHA DAVIS, Relict
of William Davis,
who departed this
Life May 7, 1793,
Aged 63 years.

Sacred
To the memory of
MARGARET,
daughter of
Richard & Eleanor DEARMOND,
who departed this life
May 6th, A. D. 1821,
Aged
31 years, 2 months & 6 days.

In memory of
JAMES, son of
Richard & Eleanor DEARMOND,
born 21st Oct'r, 1782,
and departed this life
7th Jan'y, 1812,
Aged 29 years, 2 months
and 17 days.

Sacred
To the memory of
RICHARD DEARMOND,
who departed this life
November 17th, A. D. 1802,
Aged
59 years, 3 months & 17 days.

Sacred
To the memory of
ELEANOR,
Relict of Richard DEARMOND,
who departed this life
February 19th, A. D. 1830,
Aged
76 years, 9 months & 15 Days.

NANCY,
Daughter of
Thomas and Margaret
DILLON,
Born August 30, 1773,
Died August 30, 1858,
Aged 85 years.

In
Memory of
ANN DIXON,
Died Dec. 3, 1848,
Aged 62 years.

In
Memory of
MARY FERGUSON,
[The rest illegible.]

In
memory of
DAVID FERGUSON,
Who departed this life
March 20, 1848,
aged 84 years.
Also
his son
DAVID,
Died 1793, aged 2
years.

In
memory of
JANE FERGUSON,
Late Consort of
David Ferguson,
who departed this life
18th Nov'r, 1824,
aged 71 years.
Also
Her son ANDREW,
who departed this life
20th August, 1804.

In
Memory of
SAMUEL B. FLEMING,
who died Jan. 19, 1855
at Mt. Vernon, Ohio,
in the 58th year
of his age.
"Come unto me all ye that labour
and are heavy laden and
I will give you rest."--Matt. xi. 28.

In memory of
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
son of S. B. & Mary FLEMING,
who died Oct. 19, 1848,
aged 13 years & 11 months.
also their son,
James C.,
who died Nov., 1836,
aged 8 months.

In
Memory of
MARY,
consort of
Samuel B. FLEMING,
who died
Nov'r. 10th, 1836,
in the 30th year of her
age.

SAMUEL FLEMING
departed this life
Aug. 3d, 1851,
In the 90th year of his age.
A beloved parent,
A true patriot,
A devout Christian.
Blessed are the dead who die
in the Lord.

In
Memory of
SARAH,
consort of
Sam'l FLEMING,
who was born
March 13th, 1771,
and departed this life
Jan'y. 21st, 1831.

In
Memory of
SARAH,
daughter of Sam'l
& Sarah FLEMING,
who was born
Oct. 1st, 1807,
& departed this life
July 13, 1828.

In Memory of
CAPT'N ROBERT FLEMING,
who departed this life
Feb'y 4th, 1817,
Aged 60 years.
[Illegible.]

Also,
MARGARET FLEMING,
Consort of Capt'n Robert Fleming,
who departed this life Dec. 18th, 1843,
in the 79th year of her age.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXX.

THE OLD MARKET HOUSES, used during the life time of the oldest inhabitant of the city of Harrisburg, have been vacated. It marks an era in the history of the town, which is worthy of this note. The first sheds were erected within the third year of the founding, for mention is made of them by a traveler to the Western country in the spring of 1789. These have been repaired and added to until they have reached their present dimensions. They have served the generations of the past century, and although the enterprising spirit of the age demanded their removal, we will see them demolished with regret. These markets were an institution in their days and from the time [1792] when Moses Maclean wrote his verses "To a Butcher's Block" down to the Year of Grace 1889, if the old brick columns could speak, what a story for *Notes and Queries* they might tell. Dear old landmarks of the past, farewell!

PARIS.—Can you give me any information in regard to Mary Paris, a native of Dublin, Ireland, born probably about 1700, and brought to Philadelphia when very young, who married, first, ——— Hendron, and secondly, my ancestor, Joseph Tillinghast, of Rhode Island. She died in 1765. * * * The agent of the Penn family was Ferdinand John Paris of London; possibly Mary Paris may have been related. E. E. D.

[There are recorded in Philadelphia the wills of Austin Paris in 1730, and Elizabeth Paris in 1741. If any one of our readers will look up these it may be possible the desired information can be obtained.]

MORRISON.—William Morrison, of Peters township, Cumberland county, died in September, 1771, leaving a wife, Janett, who, with David Humphreys and Oliver Anderson, were executors of the will. Besides her the devisees were—

Brother James Morrison, of the parish of Drumore, county Armagh, Ireland, and his sons John and William.

Sister Margaret Watts, of the same place.

Brother James Layson, of the same place.

Brother James Marshall's son James, of the same place.

Brother Samuel Morrison's children—William, Janett and Mary.

Brother Robert Morrison's daughter, residing in Maryland.

Rev. John Culbertson "for the Associate Congregation of Canichojege."

Nephew John Morrison of county Antrim, Ireland.

[Did any of these persons residing in Ireland come to America?]

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

II.

When the Revolution broke out, a regiment of militia was organized for purposes of defense in Northumberland county. James Potter was colonel, and John Brady major, of the battalion raised in the upper end. When a call was made for troops to march upon Boston to expel the English, both Major Brady and his eldest son, Samuel, marched. The latter served under Captain John Lowdon. Lowdon desired to have his young volunteer serve as a sub-officer, but his veteran father refused to permit it, declaring that his son should first learn the duties of a soldier ere he assumed the responsibilities of command. The expression of this sentiment reveals the stern spirit of the men of those days.

Samuel Brady distinguished himself at Boston by a readiness to obey all orders and perform all duties. His extraordinary physical powers, which distinguished him so much in after life, were displayed even then. Among a set of men, inured from birth to the utmost hardship, he stood pre-eminent for his agility, his strength, and powers of endurance, although he had not attained the years of full manhood.

He was present at the battle of Long Island; but no account of any remarkable feat performed by him during that engagement has reached us. He shortly after this returned home, to assist in the defense of the Susquehanna Valley. The Indians had begun to make demonstrations in that region in force. The valley had been almost stripped of its natural defenders in order to swell the ranks of the Continental army. After these incursions had been somewhat

checked, his restless spirit desired to return and take part in the grand drama that was playing upon the plains of New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania for the freedom of a continent.

He and his father and brother James—the latter only sixteen years of age—were all present at the bloody field of Brandywine. James was badly wounded; but his brother not only saved him, but bore off his gun in triumph. He was also a participant in the disastrous fight at Germantown.

Shortly after this period he rose to the rank of lieutenant, and narrowly escaped from the massacre of Paoli with his life. His extraordinary agility alone saved him. He bounded away at full speed when he discovered that the band of General Wayne had been completely surprised, and that no hope of successful resistance was left. He was hotly pursued, and as he jumped an intervening enclosure his blanket was pinned to it by an English bayonet. Penetrating into a neighboring wood of dense thickness he discovered a number of fugitives like himself, and collecting them together he conducted them in safety to the nearest American camp.

It is possible that Brady may have been permitted to visit his home in the winter of 1777-78. But in April, 1778, General McIntosh was named to succeed General Hand in the command of the forces stationed in Western Pennsylvania. To the defense of that section was assigned him as an additional force the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) Daniel Brodhead, and the Thirtieth Virginia regiment.

Gen. Brodhead reached Carlisle about mid-summer. He was then in full march for the West, but receiving a counter-order to proceed northward, he penetrated with his regiment beyond Sunbury, to assist in overawing the savages. Colonel Hartley relieved him in August, and he, at the head of his own regiment, reached Pittsburgh in October.

It must have been gratifying to Samuel Brady to have been, even for so short a time, permitted to participate in the defense of the fireside of his father—so soon thereafter to be made desolate; for during the very next summer his brother James, whose life he had gallantly saved at Brandywine, was murdered by the Muncy Indians whilst engaged in the harvest-field of Peter Smith. The

harvesters were armed, but by some neglect of the sentinels they were surprised, and ere he could reach his gun Brady was mortally wounded.

At his own request he was taken in a boat down the river to Sunbury. His mother met her wounded son at the shore and assisted him to his home. Through five long, weary days and nights of suffering did that mother nurse her son, conscious as they both were that death was making slow but sure progress through that feverish and stricken frame. What agony she must have endured in this gradual, but sometimes fluctuating, approach of dissolution? This agony must have been intensified by the consideration that she had another son then hundreds of miles from home, more daring and brave than he who lay dying; another encountering savage foes every hour, and rushing headlong into the very thickest of the fight.

This was not the only affliction whose dark wings were to overshadow this strong-minded woman's hearth. The father, who so long and so often, by his skill as a leader, and his prowess as a man, had assisted in beating back the Indians from the frontier, was also, in the very prime of manhood, slain by the same inveterate foe. In company with Peter Smith, he was out upon Wolf's Run, a tributary of Muncy creek, when they fell into an Indian ambuscade. Three savages fired simultaneously, and Brady fell. Peter Smith escaped to the nearest fort, the messenger, as before, of fatal tidings. Thus was a father and son in the same family snatched away from loving and loved relatives within the same year.

Our hero, now become the head of the house, then in the distant West, is said to have sworn eternal enmity to the Indian race. And well did he keep his vow; nor vestal, nor monk, nor knight, e'er observed their oaths with deeper devotion or keener vigilance. For nearly twenty years he was constantly upon the war-path, lying in ambush, detecting the Indians' wildest plans, or engaged face to face and foot to foot with them in deadliest conflict. The whole of Western Pennsylvania, of the Virginia "Panhandle," and of Eastern Ohio, from the Pennsylvania State-line to the Muskingum and Lake Erie, abound with legends and traditions concerning exploits of his, almost marvelous in their daring and prowess.

We have thus fairly traced his history un-

til he has reached the arena of action upon which he was to become so distinguished; where he was to undergo such hardships and perform such feats of arms as place him beyond question in the very front rank of American pioneers. But at the very portals of investigation into his wonderful career we are met at every turn by difficulties. Those difficulties lie not so much in the want of materials, for they exist around every old family hearthstone in the region we speak of, but in separating the apocryphal with which popular imagination has invested his adventures, from the truths of the facts as they transpired. We frankly confess that this, from the lapse of time, cannot be fully done, even by the keenest analysis.

There is scarcely any means at this late day of fixing the date of the various exploits performed by him from 1778, when he reached the West, until 1782 or 1783, when he quitted the service as captain in the Continental line. The truth is, from his natural instinct for the woods, on account of his great skill as a scout, and his indisposition to the dull monotonous life peculiar to garrison duty, he was much indulged by his superior officers, and can scarcely be said to have held more than a nominal connection with the regular service. We must, therefore, select such adventures as we propose to give to the public through this medium, and relate them without regard to their order or time.

Brady, as the most skillful of the frontiersmen in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and from his almost uniform success, drew around him necessarily a band of brave and daring spirits, who were always willing to follow his lead. Whenever he announced his intention to proceed upon a scout they always volunteered their services. These men, like Brady, were in some measure attached to the regular service, but its obligations and duty sat lightly upon their shoulders.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of the exploits of Brady during the period referred to was his rescue of a woman by the name of "Jenny Stupes." She with her husband and children resided a few miles in a southwestern direction from Pittsburgh. Their residence was, however, upon the southern side of the Ohio. The Indians stole upon the house after the family had retired for the night. Knocking at the door, they asked to be admitted. The imperfect pronunciation of English made by the Indians betrayed

their identity and purpose to the sharp-practiced ears within. The front door was not opened, and the husband, after the most urgent solicitation on the part of his wife, attempted to escape by a back door. The Indians understood his purpose and sank a tomahawk into his brain as he issued from the house. They broke down the door, and after a fierce struggle they secured and tied this backwoods heroine. They took one child a prisoner with the mother; the others were absent in Pittsburgh going to school.

It is but justice to the father to say that his flight was attempted at the suggestion of his wife, that he might alarm the scouts at Fort Pitt, and raise a rescue party. His courage was undoubted. The Indians, aware that they had penetrated very near the fort, and that pursuit was almost inevitable, at once seized upon such household articles as they deemed of value, burnt the cabin, and began their retreat. They must have crossed the Ohio above the mouth of Beaver river, for Fort McIntosh, well garrisoned, lay only a mile below its mouth. They passed, perhaps, along the back-bone of the ridge running between the latter river and Brush creek. They had reached the old Moravian settlement (at that time a waste) of Kuskusking. This had been situated about three miles below where the Mahoning of the Ohio enters the Beaver. Upon these waste fields, once so fruitful and productive under the labor and skill of the good old fathers, grew, at the time of this capture, a great abundance of wild strawberries. During their march they had forced the mother to ride behind a large Indian, who at the same time carried the child in front of him, lashed around his body. "Jenny" Stupes, with the sagacity peculiar to frontier women, at every opportunity either dropped some fragment of her dress or broke off twigs when she thought the Indians did not observe her. She hoped that her friends who might attempt a rescue would follow the trail, which the Indians concealed as much as possible. The Indians, however, caught her, and she was compelled to desist.

Brady, with a few men, had been sent out to the northwestern part of Ohio to scout, or had gone out voluntarily, and was upon his return to Pittsburgh. He had been gone so long that his ammunition, and that of his men, was exhausted. They were within twenty miles of Fort McIntosh. They had nothing to eat for many hours. Brady

had shot an otter, but it was so tough that it could not be eaten. He had his last load but two in his gun, and was looking anxiously about for game. His men were scattered through the deserted fields, picking strawberries to appease their hunger.

At this moment the Indian, behind whom Jenny Stupes was mounted, was seen by Brady, and he hesitated not a moment about his duty. As soon as the body of the Indian chief came under the range of his rifle, he fired, and the Indian fell. Jenny Stupes and the child fell with him. The Indian was killed outright. Brady sprang forward to the spot where all of them had fallen from the affrighted horse, which ran rapidly away. She demanded of him why he had shot his brother Indian. Brady was painted, and otherwise so well disguised as an Indian, that she did not know him. He replied, "I am Captain Brady. Do you not know me?"

She informed him, in hurried tones, that a number of other Indians were immediately in the rear. These now appeared upon the scene, and he seized her by the arm and hurried her away. He had no time to save the child, a boy of four years of age, attached by a cord to the body of the dead Indian. His own men, hearing the shot, and also the yell of the Indians as they dashed off in pursuit of their leader, and having no ammunition, at once scattered and fled.

Brady, embarrassed by the presence of the woman, and more especially by the tongue constantly given by a favorite hound belonging to the Stupes family, which the Indians had taken and kept in leash up to the time their chief was shot, but which they had let loose to follow the track of his mistress, was compelled, after retreating rapidly for a considerable distance, to turn and wait until the hound came up. Mrs. Stupes then called her, and he split her brains open with his tomahawk. The retreat was rapid and the pursuit keen.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXI.

VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES. — The Rev. Horace E. Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre, is preparing for the press, a volume of exceeding value relating to many of the families of Virginia. An earnest genealogical student,

Mr. Hayden has gathered a large amount of reliable and interesting data, and as the volume will be limited in its edition, it is commended to the readers of *Notes and Queries* to secure a copy of the work.

CALLENDER.—The following genealogical references throw a flood of light upon some family connections in the Cumberland Valley:

Robert Callender, of Middlesex township, Cumberland county, died in October, 1776. He directs in his will that he be buried by the side of his "former wife at Carlisle." Her maiden name was Jervis, but we have not her Christian name. His second wife was Frances [Gibson]. He speaks of Robert as his "only son." In his will he mentions his mothers-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Jervis and Mrs. Martha Gibson; as also his sister-in-law, Janett Ann Gibson, and the following sons-in-law:

William Wiel, of Baltimore, merchant.

Matthias Slough, of Lancaster.

Dr. William Irvine, of Carlisle.

Concerning Mr. Wiel we have no knowledge, but have of Slough and Irvine. Can any one furnish us information relative to the former.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

V.

In
memory of
SAMUEL FINNEY,
who departed this life
the 4th of December, A. D. 1823,
Aged 62 years, 10 months
and 15 days.

Also,
ANN,
consort of Samuel FINNEY,
who was born August
25th, 1763,
and departed this life
February 6th, 1845,
aged 81 years, 5 months
& 19 days.

In
memory of
MARY FOSTER,
consort of John Foster,
who died February 4, 1823,

She left a husband and children to deplore the loss of a wife and affectionate mother and a real friend.

In memory of
JOHN FRENCH,
Who departed
this life
August the
7, 1783, aged
41 years.

Here lies the remains of
CAPT. JAMES FRENC
Died July 19, 1851,
Aged 74 years, 5 months
and 28 days.

In memory of
**MARGARET FRECK-
LETON,** who departed this
Life April 10, A. D., 1814,
Aged 67 years.

Designed
as a solemn tribute
of gratitude, love and respect
to the memory of
JANE GRAHAM,
the affectionate consort of
John Graham,
who departed this life
January 2d, 1810,
Aged 51 years & 26 days.
Why do we mourn departed friend
[3 lines more beneath the ground

Here lieth the Body of
JAMES GRAHAM,
who departed this life
March the 29d, 1786,
in the 56th year of his age.

In
memory of
ELIZABETH GRIMES,
Late consort of
Samuel Grimes,
who departed
this Life the 2d
of Sept'r 1792,
aged 35 & $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Patrick Lantry.	2	1	2
William Hogan.	1	1	3
Michael Yermom.	1	2	4

In
Memory
of JEAN,
Agreeable
Companion
of Timothy
GREEN, Esqr.,
who departed
this life the
18th of February,
1774,
Aged 26 years.

In
Memory
of
EAFY,
Agreeable
Companion
of
Timothy GREEN,
Esqr., who
departed this
life 28 day
of December,
1765,
aged 30 years.

In memory of
THOMAS D.,
son of J. and C. HAMPTON,
died June 15, 1838,
aged
1 year, 2 mo & 10 d.

JOSEPH A.,
son of
John & Mary HAMPTON,
Died November 26, 1837,
Aged 23 yrs, 11 mos & 13 days.

SAMUEL,
son of
John & Caroline HAMPTON,
Died June 21, 1865, at Camp
Calvert, North Carolina,
in the service of the U. S.,
aged 24 years, 7 mos & 13 days.
Dearest of sons thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But the God that hath bereft us,
He can alone our sorrows heal.

SAMUEL D.,
son of
John & Mary Hampton,
Born March 1, 1808,

Died Aug. 21, 1837,
aged 29 years, 5 mos
& 26 days.

In
memory of
MARY,
wife of
John HAMPTON,
Died Sept. 27, 1838,
aged 87 years, 6 mos.
and 26 days.

In
memory of
THOMAS D.,
son of James S. & M.
HAMPTON,
Died April 19, 1851,
aged
7 yrs., 5 mos. & 25 dys.

In
memory of
JOSEPH,
son of John N. & Caro's
HAMPTON,
Died April 8, 1851,
aged
7 yrs., 6 mo. & 26 ds.

In
memory of
JOHN HAMPTON,
Born Feb. 2, 1764,
Died May 17, 1850,
aged
86 yrs., 3 mo. & 9 dys.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

III.

Fortunately, nightfall overtook the fugitives, and farther pursuit, except at random, was impossible. They concealed themselves in an enormous hollow log, and lay there all night in breathless silence. Several times they heard the crackling of twigs, and the rustling of leaves made by the stealthy foot-falls of the savages; occasionally the well-known imitation of the owl's cry was heard and repeated.

They continued the occupation of their curious retreat until noon of the next day,

when they slowly emerged from it, and by a rapid, vigorous, but circuitous march, they reached Fort McIntosh that evening.

The commandant received them with great rejoicing. Brady's men, not aware of his escape, had reached the Fort before him, and reported him dead or captured. Within a day or two afterwards, he ascended the Ohio to Pittsburgh, to which post the intelligence of his exploit had preceded him. Mrs. Stupes accompanied him, and the whole party was received with all the formalities of military rejoicing.

The boy of Mrs. Stupes was carried by the Indians to Sandusky, and thence to Detroit. Five years afterwards he was redeemed by Brigadier General Hand, and brought to Philadelphia, and thence sent to his family at Pittsburgh. The intellect of his mother was so much shaken by these events that she never recovered the full use of her faculties. Her sense of gratitude to her generous rescuer was displayed in full vigor more than ten years afterwards, when he was arraigned and unjustly stood charged with the commission of the highest crime known to the common law, save treason.

This was but one of the numerous exploits he performed during the trying hours of the Revolution. Many a settler's child was restored to its family, and many an Indian paid the forfeiture of life who attempted to cross the frontiers to pillage and murder, and many a warrior slept with his fathers who was returning from successful forays, and laden with plunder and scalps. His name became the synonym of protection and security along hundreds of miles of the borders. His presence was an incentive to high deeds, and with him he bore courage and hope.

About the 10th of June, 1779, three men sent by General Brodhead upon a scouting expedition up the Allegheny, were chased somewhere in the neighborhood of the present town of Franklin by a party of Indians. They narrowly escaped capture, and perhaps death. When they arrived at Pittsburgh and reported the facts of their pursuit and escape to Col. Brodhead, he directed Brady to set out at once, for the purpose of preventing this band of warriors from effecting any mischief in the Westmoreland settlements. Brady knew the habits of his enemy so well that he felt the only way to catch him would be upon his retreat. He therefore proceeded at once up the Allegheny, toward the place where it was probable the

canoes of the invading force had been left.

He found traces of them at the mouth of the Allegheny Mahoning, about fifteen miles above where Kittanning now stands. They had encamped upon a most commanding position. Brady distributed his men so as to quietly surround this party, and in order that they might be ready to attack them at daylight. Colonel Brodhead, in his official report of the affair to Gen. Joseph Reed, then President of Pennsylvania, places the number of Brady's men at twenty whites and a Delaware Indian, by the name of Nanowland or George Wilson. This is the Indian referred to by Mr. McCabe in his sketches as Brady's pet Indian.

There were only seven of the Indians, and their leader was a Muncy warrior. They had gone into the Sewickley settlement and killed a soldier between Forts Hand and Crawford. They subsequently butchered a part of the family of a Frederick Henry, who was absent from home at mill. When he returned he found that his wife and four of his children were slain, the remaining two of his little ones, a boy and a girl, dragged away into captivity, his portable property all stolen, and his cabin a mass of smouldering ruins.

According to Brady's orders his men attacked at daylight. The chief was shot by Brady himself. A number, if not all the other Indians were badly wounded. But, owing to the dense undergrowth and the unevenness of the ground, none of them were secured. The whites recovered six horses, the children, the scalps, and all the plunder, took all the Indians gups, match coats, and ammunition. The surprise was complete, and the rout entire.

Both the boy and girl were brought back to Pittsburgh. They both settled in Westmoreland and married. The boy, Peter Henry, subsequently removed, and settled in Butler county, where he died. The sister, Margaret Henry, married and died in Westmoreland county.

Nanowland, the Indian chief mentioned, almost invariably accompanied Brady on his expeditions. He highly distinguished himself, and was publicly commended by Gen. Brodhead in his dispatches to the State Government. The great captain seems to have had a profound attachment for this Delaware chief, who warmly reciprocated it.

Immediately after his return from this expedition he engaged in an enterprise of a

character calculated to tax his skill and bravery to the utmost. It was a purpose of no less magnitude than to penetrate into the center of Ohio and capture him who was the scourge and curse of the West—Simon Girty—the renegade from his race, the apostate from the faith of his fathers, and a traitor to his country. He was accompanied upon this expedition by John Montour, an Indian chief friendly to the whites, and two other Indians. We have no account transmitted to us of its details. We know that it resulted unsuccessfully. But the daring conception of penetrating through a wilderness of hundreds of miles, swarming with hostile bands of savages, completely under the control of the infernal demon whose capture he had undertaken, indicates what kind of man he was. It must be remembered that he was barely twenty-three years of age. He had risen in three years from the ranks to the grade of captain. Beyond this grade he never seemed ambitious to rise. He sought only to gratify his intense hatred against the red man, and his strong natural proclivities for single-handed rencontres.

We come now to a portion of his history which is involved somewhat in obscurity, so far as the exact locality of the event is concerned. Brady was taken prisoner by the Indians about 1781. He and Captain Montour, the Indian chief mentioned before, were scouting upon the waters of the Tuscarawas. They had separated for some purpose not now known. Whilst in this condition, Brady sat down to rest, at the base of a large tree, to await the arrival of his companion. He had performed several days of hard marching, and fatigue overcame his iron frame. During his sleep a number of Indians came upon him. The practiced ear of the hunter caught the sound of their approach. He sprang to his feet. They were so close upon him as to render any attempt at escape impossible. They sprang upon him as he rose. His rifle was useless, but his hand even whilst he slept had rested upon his knife, and as he started up he instinctively drew it. The savage nearest to him received the terrible steel and fell mortally wounded. The remainder of the band, numbering six in all, were upon him. They seized and bound him.

For some time, contrary to custom, they regarded him with quiet but fierce glances. They themselves appeared surprised at the capture of their dreaded foe. Soon, how-

ever, they loosened him so far from the withes with which they had bound him as to release his feet. With his arms fixed in the most painful way behind him, they began their march towards Sandusky, an Indian upon either hand of the prisoner. For the first time Brady felt there was no hope of life. No chance of escape seemed possible. But this consideration did not cause him to despond, though every loophole of escape was vigilantly watched.

The march continued throughout the remainder of the day. The savages had not discovered the proximity of Montour, but Brady felt certain that the wary Indian would follow him and attempt a rescue. They encamped, and Brady heard more than once, through the night, a sound which was

only given as a signal of recognition in the forest between him and the chief. This gave him hope. Once during the night, the Indian who was acting as sentinel arose, and walked cautiously about, as if he suspected the sound was made by human lips, then quietly awoke his leader. These two conversed in low tones for some time; but the sound not being heard again, the sentinel left the chief and the latter resumed his slumbers.

"Abraham Lincoln: a History."

Written for the TELEGRAPH.

Those who have failed to read the successive numbers of this life of our martyred President, now in course of publication in the *Century Magazine*, have missed both entertainment and instruction. The authors, from their intimate relations with the subject of the memoirs, have had peculiar facilities for the preparation of such a work. Much that is related of the views and feelings of Mr. Lincoln during the momentous period of the civil war, must have been gathered from their own personal observation whilst acting as the private secretaries of the President. In addition to this, they have had access to numerous papers never before published, which throw light upon matters hitherto only dimly understood. Nearly twenty-four years have elapsed since the close of the war, and the untimely taking off of Mr. Lincoln, and the records of the Confederate Government during the contest have also been thrown open to in-

...in obscurity. All these
...have been thoroughly explored by
the writers of this memoir, and their re-
searches have produced a work of exceptional
value.

No candid mind, unwarpd by partisan
prejudice, can peruse these monthly papers
without reaching the conclusion, that no
grander figure than that of Abraham Lin-
coln has trod the stage of American his-
tory since the days of Washington. A seem-
ingly rough, uncultured man, trained in the
back woods, without the learning of the
schools, was called to the Presidential chair
by the voice of his countrymen, at a crisis
unlike any other which had fallen to the lot
of his predecessors in that office. But
clothed with that rough exterior was an
intellect naturally strong, and strengthened
and quickened to an intense degree by the
stern conflicts of his early years. Beneath
it, too, beat a heart full of kindly emotions
towards all men who needed human sym-
pathy. However much men may have dif-
fered from him in regard to many of the
measures adopted during the war, no right-
thinking person, with all the light which this
history affords, can fail to realize his incor-
ruptible integrity, and the single-mindedness
with which he addressed himself to the task
of putting down the rebellion and preserving
the Union. Even the Emancipation procla-
mation, which gave rise to so much discus-
sion, and about which men differed so widely,
was made the subject of long and anxious
thought, before he decided that it should be
issued. For a long time before, and up al-
most to the date of its issue, Mr. Lincoln
had been in favor of a scheme of gradual
emancipation, with compensation for the
loss of slave property, and earnestly sought
to enlist in support of this scheme the
border States still in the Union. But all his
efforts failed, and as a last resort, and as a
war measure alone, he at length had re-
course to the proclamation. It is interest-
ing to read his own account of the manner
in which he was led to his final determina-
tion, and the time when it should be car-
ried into effect.

The disastrous repulse of General Pope at
the second battle of Bull Run had just oc-
curred. His demoralized army was falling
back upon Washington, and Lee was pre-
paring to follow up his victory by the in-
vasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The

...mac, was ... ed ...
... that army for the purpose of ...
... the Capital and checking the ...
advance of the rebel forces. At this jun-
cture, when all was doubt and uncertainty,
Mr. Lincoln, as he afterwards told his Cab-
inet, vowed to himself, and, he added, after
some hesitation, "to my Maker," that if
Lee was defeated and driven out of Mary-
land he would issue the proclamation. The
battle of Antietam followed, securing the de-
sired result, and calling the members of the
Cabinet together, he announced to them his
determination, and the next day the docu-
ment was issued. It is curious to read that
at this meeting he sought no advice except
as to certain changes in the phraseology of
the paper, but simply announced his con-
clusions and intentions.

It is very doubtful whether at this time
Mr. Lincoln, sound lawyer as he was, had
any faith in the legal efficacy of his procla-
mation. He probably relied upon the moral
effect of the paper, and the results which
would follow it as a war measure. No doubt
he foresaw the future adoption of an amend-
ment to the Constitution which would ratify
and confirm emancipation, and secure the
overthrow of slavery. For in a reply made
a short time before to a Chicago delegation
who urged its issue, he said, among other
things: "What good would a proclamation
of emancipation from me do, especially as
we are now situated; I do not want to issue
a document that the whole world will see
must necessarily be inoperative like the Pope's
'bull against the comet.'" But he did
not doubt his right to issue and enforce it as
a war measure simply, making it operative
wherever our armies penetrated.

But whilst the papers to which we have
called attention are full of absorbing inter-
est, there are some things in them which are
not to be commended. In discussing mat-
ters connected with the first two years of the
civil war, much has necessarily to be writ-
ten of General George B. McClellan and his
relations with Mr. Lincoln. In treating of
these events, there is all through a tone of
undue severity indulged in, in regard to this
departed leader of our armies, which must
grate very harshly upon the feelings of those
who loved him in life and mourned his early
departure. Some allowance must, of course
be made for those who are making an ...

the memory of the President from the aspersions sometimes cast upon it, of unfair and unjust treatment of General McClellan, whilst in command of the army of the Potomac, especially during the Peninsular campaign. Those who have read Mr. Prime's memoirs of the latter, published since his death, will readily understand why the effort should be so strenuously made to show that Mr. Lincoln was never guilty of injustice toward him, or a studied intention to do him injury. But it should be remembered that the severest language indulged in by General McClellan was aimed at Secretary Stanton, and much of that was never intended for the public ear, but was breathed in private letters, most of them addressed to his wife. We cannot commend either the taste or judgment of his biographer in incorporating them in his otherwise deeply interesting memoir. It was probably this indiscretion which has called forth the strictures to which we have adverted.

We who have now the whole case laid before us, can readily see that, so far as Mr. Lincoln was concerned, no thought of injustice toward General McClellan ever entered his mind or influenced his action. So wholly was he absorbed in the great ruling purpose of ending the war and restoring the supremacy of the Government, that everything was made subservient to this. Indeed, he dealt gently and patiently with the General when many influential citizens, believing his action too tardy and cautious, were

clamorous for his dismissal. But it is not necessary in order to vindicate the President, that General McClellan's military career should be painted in such forbidding colors. It is very easy now to condemn him for his slow and cautious movements, when before Richmond, by showing that he was really confronted by a much inferior force, when he thought himself outnumbered, and was constantly asking for reinforcements. That Lee's army was really less than his own we know now, but neither he nor the Government knew it then. He was not responsible for the wrong information given him by his scouts, and with the overwhelming burden laid upon him at this juncture, we need not wonder that he was unwilling to risk a decisive battle with what, he had reason to believe, was a superior army. Viewed from a military stand point, General McClellan had undoubtedly his defects, but that he, as

true to his country and earnestly desired the overthrow of the rebellion, no one can doubt. One of his faults, if such it be, was a reluctance to sacrifice the lives of his soldiers, and this it was that probably caused him to hesitate and allow Lee to escape from his grasp, after the battle of Antietam, as he surveyed the awful carnage of that one day's fight.

The memory of all our great soldiers ought to be dear to the American people, and their reputations preserved, untarnished by the breath of calumny. How rapidly they have passed away from us within the twenty-four years which have gone since the war closed. Worn down with their labors and responsibilities, their physical powers gave way, and death claimed them in quick succession. But yesterday the gallant Sheridan followed his comrades to the other shore.

Of all the Generals who at different times were in command of the Federal armies, none had so strong a hold upon the affections of his men as George B. McClellan. Who can read without emotion the incident published some time ago of his return to his old army as they were retreating dispirited and discouraged from the field on which they had been defeated under General Pope. It was a dark and rainy night, and the men, overcome by fatigue, were throwing themselves down and dropping asleep by the roadside. Two horsemen came riding by in the darkness, when the quick eye of one of the officers, who saw them pass, detected a familiar form, and said to a comrade, "If I did not know that General McClellan had been relieved of all command, I would say that was he." A few minutes passed, when suddenly the cry reached their ears, "Colonel, Colonel, General McClellan is here!" The sleepy men caught the sound, rose quickly to their feet, and cheer after cheer rang along the straggling column, until the roar died away in the distance. These were the men who, a few days later, followed him to the battle-field of Antietam, and once more confronted and drove the rebel army back into Virginia. Says the narrator of this incident: "The effect of this man's presence upon the army of the Potomac, in sunshine or rain, in darkness or in daylight, in victory or defeat, was ever electrical, and too wonderful to make it worth while attempting to give a reason for it." General McClellan is no longer among the living. Let us forget

his mistakes, and cherish only the memory of his gallant services on behalf of his imperiled country.

Whilst the history of which we have been writing is, as we have said, well worth the study of both young and old, its statements are not to be regarded as infallible. Already many of its allegations have been controverted by writers who were on the other side of the lines during the conflict, and are better posted as to events occurring there. The January number of the *Century* contains a letter from General G. W. Smith, of the Confederate army, contradicting some of its material averments as to the situation when General McClellan was before Richmond. The facts stated by General Smith are a complete answer to some of the imputations thrown by the "History" upon General McClellan and his military movements. - But so far as Mr. Lincoln is concerned, the authors of the work had abundant means of information, and that part of the biography may be in the main relied upon. This gives it its real value, and commends it to all who wish to penetrate the inner as well as the outer life of him who may justly be styled our second Washington. G.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXII.

AGNEW.—The following information will interest several correspondents who have requested data concerning this family:

John Agnew, of Newton township, Cumberland county, died in the early part of February, 1783. In his will he mentions his wife Agnes (evidently his second wife), and the following:

Brother Samuel Agnew and his five children, naming only Matthew and James.

Sister's son, James Clark, and her daughters, Elizabeth Agnes and Jannett Clark.

He makes additional bequests to Elizabeth Herron.

Margaret McCoy, "my wife's" daughter. "My friend Adam Richey."

Rev. Mr. Lind, of Paxtang, £4.

Rev. Mr. Rodgers, £3.

Rev. Mr. Linn, at Big Spring, £3.

To United Congregation of the Reformed and Seceders, at Big Spring, £10.

The executors were David Blaine, "in Big Spring," and John Scouller, miller.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

IV.

Next day the march began again. About midday the party was joined by a large number of Indians, who were on their return from a successful foray from Western Virginia. These had taken a number of scalps, horses, and a large quantity of plunder. Amongst their plunder was a quantity of rum. They were literally maddened with it. When they discovered who the prisoner was they were frantic with triumph. They at once demanded that he should be burnt at the stake. Brady's captors opposed this for some time, but at length yielded to the importunate demands of the larger party.

It is useless to enter into the full details of preparation for the torture of their victim. He was tied to the stake, as the savages deemed, firmly. By some strange oversight of theirs the bands were not tied with sufficient firmness to hold. This oversight might have arisen from the fact that the two Indians who performed this service were half drunk. Brady gradually released one hand, and then rapidly disengaged the other. He seized one of the chunks of wood lying at hand, and with the quickness of a mountain deer and the strength of a giant, he struck down several of the Indians nearest to him, caught hold of a tomahawk, sank it into the brain of the leader of the party, who had taken him, snatched his rifle, and started at full run, to the woods. By dodging and keeping large trees between him and his pursuers, he managed to escape the half dozen balls which were sent whizzing after him. In truth, the aim of the drunken savages was uncertain at best.

The whole transaction lasted but a moment. The savages, at first surprised, took no action save firing at the fugitive. Immediately afterwards, the forest rang with the war-whoop, and twenty warriors bounded off in pursuit. As the foremost one entered the woods—just at the edge of the open glade where the victim was to have been tortured—the report of a rifle was heard and he fell. His fellows gathered around him, and were, for an instant, stayed in the keenness of their pursuit. This time sufficed for a second rifle ball to speed on its errand of death; a second Indian fell.

These deaths but whetted their appetite for carnage. A terrible yell of vengeance signified that once more they were in full chase. Brady heard these single shots, and understood at once that Montour was at hand. He knew that the pursuit would be upon his trail, and he pressed anxiously forward. The whole country was thoroughly known to him. His life depended upon himself, and he pressed forward rapidly toward McIntosh then the nearest post, for Fort Laurens had been abandoned some time before by permission of General Washington.

The savages never followed more keenly than now, as Brady afterwards said, except when they discovered his presence at one of their war councils, in company with John Wetzel. It continued through that day and until long after nightfall. He lay down to rest in a small alcove of rocks. Ere day dawned he was again afoot, and the Indians were again upon his track. About 9 o'clock he was most unexpectedly joined by Nanowland, who had followed him, and Montour the day after they had left Fort McIntosh. From him he received some jerked venison and powder. Brady refreshed, even by this food, was able to retreat faster than ever, and could now venture to fire in case a necessity to save his life arose.

This necessity did arise upon the banks of the Big Yellow creek. There the foremost of the Indians came so close upon them that they were forced to kill two of them, to change their line of march and strike for a blockhouse which stood somewhere upon the Ohio, not far from the site of the village of Wellsville. This they reached in safety, but wholly exhausted with the rapid march they had made.

A part of the savages discovered Montour's trail, and chased him so closely that he barely escaped into Fort McIntosh with his life.

This adventure was regarded on the frontiers as one of the most extraordinary and daring in that day of extraordinary adventures. It gave Brady more reputation than perhaps any other exploit he had performed up to that time. It caused his name to ring throughout the wide Western frontiers.

The West everywhere abounds with traditions of a wonderful leap made by Brady. Different localities are assigned as the arena upon which it was performed. One tradition assigns McKee's Rocks, a celebrated spot upon the Ohio, about five miles below Pitts-

burgh, as the scene of this daring leap. Another account (McCabe's) locates it on Slippery Rock creek, a tributary of the Beaver, running through Butler county; a third on the Cuyahoga river, above Cleveland; a fourth upon Beaver river, a few miles above its mouth; a fifth upon the Ohio, about forty miles below Pittsburgh. It is possible that he was compelled by his hardy daring to make more than one desperate escape of this character; and it may be that similar escapes were made by him at all these localities.

The main features of all the relations concerning the manner and incidents of the escape are almost the same in each narration. If but one was thus effected, it happened most likely, on the Cuyahoga.

It appears, from all the accounts, that Brady was out in Northern Ohio, accompanied by a party of scouts. There were but a few men with him. His band struck the trail of a party of Indians, and urged the pursuit with the eager desire that all frontiersmen of that day felt to have revenge upon their foes. They found their enemy at meal time, and though they outnumbered them greatly, Brady believed that a thorough surprise would counterbalance the disparity of force. He accordingly ordered his men to fire. This they did with fatal effect. The savages sprang to their guns, but their unseen foe poured in another deadly fire. This they returned stragglingly.

At this instant another party appeared upon the scene. These were a band of savages who had found the trail of the whites and followed it. They discovered at once what the state of affairs was, and they fired. Two of Brady's men fell. The others at once fled. It was not possible for them to fight between two fires. The Indians, intent upon the capture of their renowned leader, suffered the others to escape. Both parties recognizing Brady, thus roused from his cover, outflanked him, and left him with no prospect of retreat. Behind him the savages swarmed in great force. In front of him lay the river. Captivity behind him, liberty before, he hesitated not a second. Trusting to his tremendous muscular power, he sprang across a ravine, where the river compressed by its rocky sides pours itself swiftly and darkly through. Not less than twenty-five feet had he jumped—having the advantage of a descent. No evidence of jar or pain did he exhibit from this tremendous shock; forward he bounded, and soon disappeared

The Indian who had pursued him the most closely, although stalwart, vigorous, and practised in all the manly exercises of his tribe, stopped short in his race, as if the chasm of death yawned beneath him, and gazed in perfect admiration upon the glorious feat he saw his mortal enemy perform. He exclaimed, in his imperfect English, "Cap'n Brady, good jump. Very good! Injin no try." Brady heard these words as he ascended the opposite bank. He was far from any place of safety. The woods were thronged with his enemies. Fortunately for himself, he had reached the side of the river nearest Fort McIntosh. Thither, as usual when chased by an enemy north of the Ohio, he directed his course. His enemies would have to ascend the stream some distance ere they could cross. He had retreated so rapidly during this intervening space of time that the foe soon abandoned the pursuit.

We have thus given what we deem to be a correct version of the main incidents of the adventure. These incidents possess an inherent interest regardless of locality. It is but right that we subjoin something of the traditions connected with the wonderful physical powers of this man. On all hands there abounds testimony, of an indisputable character, that he excelled all the frontiersmen and Indians in speed and in jumping. Nor was there any who surpassed him in mere strength. He was full six feet high, and his frame united power with agility in a most surprising degree. His eye had a restless, nervous movement, doubtless begotten by being constantly on the watch for foes. His step was elastic. When he grasped the barrel of his rifle, even in repose, his clutch was so firm that his fingers seemed to sink into the iron. Every nerve was as tense as whipcord, and every muscle as rigid as steel. He had great fondness for the exhibition of old-fashioned Pennsylvania chivalry. In other words, he loved to see a well-contested, hard-fought battle with the fist. If two men quarreled and either desired to "whip" the other he would see fair play at the risk of becoming himself involved in the quarrel; and there was neither citizen nor soldier on the frontier who desired to come in contact with "Sam" Brady. He, however, did not often indulge this natural proclivity of his until after he gave up his commission in the regu-

larly, in 1845. He was selected as the arbiter between neighboring champions who desired to prove themselves "the better man," yet withal he was a man of cheerful temper and by no means quarrelsome; whilst he would not brook an insult from others, he never sought a cause for difficulty in harmless mirth or during the hours of enjoyment. He felt a kindly interest in all, and hated only "bullies" and Indians. There was the best relation, indeed, we might call it attachment, existing between him and several friendly Indians. That attachment arose from many years intercourse and faithful service.

To return from this episode to the legend of McKee's Rocks. Brady is said to have been lingering about them, watching for Indians upon the northern bank of the Ohio, when a party of savages forced him to jump a tremendous distance to avoid captivity. As the story runs, he had to throw away his gun and plunge into the river, diving every time he rose to the surface to avoid being shot. By this slow process he reached the northern bank, although repeatedly fired at. We give the story without vouching for its authenticity. Yet we see no reason why it may not be true.

DR. WM. PLUNKET AND CHANCELLOR PLUNKETT.

[The venerable Meginness, author of the "History of the West Branch Valley," not long since paid me the compliment of saying "he could not get the edge of a pen-knife in between any facts I stated about Buffalo Valley." United States Senator Samuel Maclay married a daughter of Dr. Plunket, and lived and died in Buffalo Valley, and many facts I stated respecting the Maclay family I learned from the late Tunison Coryell, Esq., of Williamsport, whose father George lived on part of Senator Maclay's farm. Reflecting that it would not do to allow the venerable Meginness to be "bottled up" for anything I had written, I referred my friend Hayden's article (*N. & Q.* No. 206) to Dr. Samuel Maclay, 1313 S street, Washington, D. C., whose reply is so interesting I copy it in full.—J. B. L.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1889.

John B. Linn, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of 11th, enclosing a slip from the Harrisburg TELEGRAPH containing an article signed by Horace Edwin Hayden, denying the connect-

ness of your statement in your "Annals of Buffalo Valley" respecting the relationship of Col. or Dr. William Plunket to the late Lord Chancellor Plunket of Ireland. I do not know from what source you derived your information respecting Dr. Wm. Plunket, but I can assure you that the statement in your book is substantially correct. The only inaccuracy I observe in your statement gives a higher rank to Captain Robert Baxter the son-in-law of Dr. Plunket, than he actually held; he was not a colonel in the British army, but a captain in an Irish cavalry regiment. Captain Baxter came to America after the war.

I cannot state, without reference to documents not just now at hand, the exact date of Dr. Plunket's arrival in Pennsylvania, but he was married on the 3d of June, 1749, to Esther Harris, daughter of John Harris, of Harris Ferry (now Harrisburg). They had four daughters, Elizabeth, Mrs. Samuel Maclay; Isabella, Mrs. Bell; Margaret, Mrs. Richardson, and Esther, Mrs. Baxter. Mrs. Baxter died of consumption the next year after her marriage, leaving an infant daughter named Margaret Baxter. Captain Baxter returned to Ireland and the daughter was brought up by her aunts, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Richardson.

In the year 1812 Mrs. Bell visited Ireland and took her niece, Margaret Baxter, to her father, who was then living in Glasslough, County Monaghan, having been married a second time, but having no other living children. They were most cordially received by their Irish relatives and welcomed especially by Miss Catharine and Isabella Plunket, maiden sisters of Hon. Wm. C. Plunket. Mrs. Bell and Miss Baxter were received and entertained by Hon. Wm. C. Plunket at his country seat in Wales, and they made frequent visits from Capt. Baxter's, their Irish home, to their cousins, the Misses Plunket, in Ely Place, Dublin.

In 1826 Mrs. Bell and Miss Baxter returned to the United States, and on April 26, 1827, Miss Baxter became my wife, and Mrs. Bell became and continued a member of my family until her death, in March, 1843.

After the death of Captain Baxter, which occurred in 1834, some trouble arose in relation to the settlement of his estate, which was an entailed one. Mrs. Bell wrote to Lord Chancellor Plunket respecting it. His letter in reply I have now before me, dated

Dublin, January 22, 1835. After mentioning the business matter respecting which she had consulted him, he continues his letter as follows: "I thank you for the interesting accounts you give of yourself and sisters and of their situation and families; though removed to such a distance from my personal intercourse, I feel a sincere interest in their welfare and happiness of relations so nearly connected with me and mine. Many as are the losses which I have had, the death of my dear Sister Bell has been most heavy. She was the last link that connected me with the days of my infancy." He concludes his letter: "I beg you to present my affectionate regards to Mrs. Maclay, and believe me with sincere regard, your friend and kinsman, Plunket."

I have also several letters from the two sisters of Lord Plunket franked by him to Mrs. Bell and Miss Baxter, in one of which the degree of relationship is mentioned. It is from Mrs. Isabella Plunket to Miss Baxter, and is dated June 30, 1815. I quote its commencement: "My Dear Margaret—You will no doubt be all astonishment when on opening this letter you find that it is from your Cousin Bess, but do not be so much elated, for she will write only a few lines. She must begin by telling you that there is not a girl in Ireland more beloved by two old ladies in Ely Place than the said M. Baxter is."

I have said enough probably to satisfy you of the correctness of your "Annals," but I may add that in May, 1839, my wife and myself visited Ireland, and on our passing through Dublin, on our way to the north of the Kingdom, as my wife was well-known to the family, we called upon Lord Plunket, were kindly received by his daughter who was the only one of the family in, and next day were invited to dinner where we met the Lord Chancellor, his daughter (Louisa, I think was her name), his son Rev. William Plunket and his son-in-law whose name I do not now distinctly remember Sir John Brow or some such name, and spent there a pleasant evening. Two of the daughters of Lord Plunket were on a visit to Switzerland, and we did not see them or any other of his sons. The next day I went out to Phenix Park to witness a grand review on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and then went on a journey to Glasslough county Monaghan. We spent about three months making excursions through

Passion. Mr. Smyth accompanied me to visit the place where Rev. Patrick Plunket preached a century before; the old church was gone but Mr. Smyth pointed out its site.

The genealogy in the slip you sent me is correct, with the exception of the statement that Rev. Patrick Plunket had but one son; he certainly had at least two other sons than the one mentioned, viz: Dr. Wm. Plunket, and Robert Plunket, who came to this country. Robert had one daughter, Margaret, who married Samuel Simmons, and lived on Pine creek, near Jersey Shore. She had three sons, Robert Plunket, Thomas Plunket, and Samuel Simmons. Robert P. Simmons was a physician, and went to St. Louis, Mo. Thomas P. lived on the Hepburn farm, now in the city of Williamsport, and Samuel on the farm on Pine creek. I might mention many incidents learned from Mrs. Bell of her long residence in Ireland, but it is not necessary. I trust the foregoing is satisfactory.

SAMUEL MACLAY.

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

Colonel Shock's Tribute to the Companion of His Youth.

The following poem was received a few days ago by General Simon Cameron from his old friend, Colonel Samuel Shock, of Columbia, who is 92 years old and hale and vigorous. The manuscript is remarkably clear and even, and it will be noticed that the rhyme is neatly turned. General Cameron values this reminder of boyhood days very highly:

To General Simon Cameron.

In eighteen hundred seventeen,
A pair of striplings, we,
Were bothered and perplexed to know
How good and great we'd be.

The world was new, and we were green,
Too poor indeed for strife,
But strife, a man will hero make,
If spunk keeps pace with life.

'Twas natural, as cabbage grows
Or infant onions sprout,
And quite a very common thing,
For us to look about.

For in this wicked world of ours,
To travel in or out,
The young, as well as older folks,
Must keep a sharp look-out.

The wear and tear of common life,
Is much as man can bear,
For sometimes folks will cut their throats
Or hang while in despair.

We had no thoughts of tricks like that,
Of death and grave were shy,
Better to live a thousand years
Than think of once to die.

Two hopeful chaps we were, indeed,
With no great itch for sin,
But tried to keep the devil out,
Who, spiteful, would creep in.

You were Simon, and I was Sam,
Familiar like you know,
As other sprigs were mostly called,
As Tom, and Jim, and Joe.

Now, this was surely slight enough,
To put us in a rage,
What man would 'er the fardel bear
Soft soap w... not assuage.

No title then adorned our name,
No man would touch his hat,
No "Sir," no "Mister" greeted us:
All were too big for that.

You stood before a printer's case,
With types your stick to fill,
For William Findlay, Governor,
And old-school devils to kill.

With blarney keen, and sawder soft,
To hide from public gaze
The sins a party may commit,
And close with loud huzza's.

'Twas then, we first acquainted were,
In Peacock's office; when
I strolled into a lawyer's shop,
To learn the rights of man.

The time you can but mind, I judge,
With other things a score,
Your panties were a mile too short,
And I a white hat wore;

A green-coat, too, a fashion was,
A flashy vest, also,
For then the current idea was,
The dress would make a beau.

The news to print for eager ears,
You went to County Bucks,
But truth was not just wanted there,
Your venture went to "Shucks."

A crowd of honors then beset
Your steps to rising fame,
And from a boy became a man
Of growing wealth and name.

You first were made a General,
And next a Bank Cashier;
You then became a Senator,
Republicans to cheer.

"When wild war's deadly blast was blown,"
And rebel power was daring,
You stood among your fellow-men
A hero without fearing.

As chieftain in the chair of war,
In duty you did better,
You nobly stood the negro's friend,
And sought to break his fetter.

And next the country asked your aid,
And sent you to the Russia's,
The country where Buchanan went
To cool his face from blushes.

And now, from all the busy scenes,
That marked your mind and body,
The Nation thinks, 'tis tully time,
For rest, champagne or toddy.

And where have I been all this time,
These nine and sixty years?
What can I show, what have I done,
In this poor vale of tears?

My life has been a meager plot,
Compared with yours, indeed,
For you have been the whirling horse,
And always took the lee.

You know, I once a lawyer was,
With practicing intention,
But clerk was made to House of Reps.
And secretary to convention.

I next became a banker bold,
And after that a Colonel,
If any thing's in store for me,
I hope 'twill be supernal.

Good bye, old man, good bye, good bye,
We may not meet again;
The margin left for each is brief,
And there is no refrain.

"May blessings on your frosty head"
Attend you thick, in showers,
And may you never want a thing,
In this cold world of ours.

And now to close this doggerel,
I quote a verse poetic,
That may be more appropriate,
And quite as sympathetic:

"John Anderson, my Joe John,
We clamb the hilkthegither,
And mony a canty day, John,
We had wi' ane anither.
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my Joe."

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL SHOOK, Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXIII.

THE MARKET SQUARE.—Inquiry has been made relating to Mr. Hamilton's article on Market Square, read at the last meeting of the Dauphin County Historical

Society. We expect to present it in the next issue of *Notes and Queries*.

THE RUTHERFORD GOLDEN WEDDING.

[The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Rutherford was properly noticed in the issues of the press on the first of March. We have been requested, however, to give the address and letters prepared for the occasion. It is to be regretted that the off-hand five minute speech of Major Mumma was not reported. This will account for its omission here.]

Dr. Eggle's Address.

My friends: The ancestor of all the Rutherfords in Paxtang Valley was Thomas. Most persons when beginning a record of their family state that "their ancestor was one of three brothers who came to this country." Then again, that "they left their native land to better their condition or to escape religious persecution." Now this Thomas Rutherford came to America, and to the wilds of Pennsylvania, alone. His object in emigrating was different from most people's. He was in love with a bonnie lassie, one Agnes Mordah, whose family had preceded Thomas to Pennsylvania and settled in Denegal, then Chester now Lancaster county. There was considerable romance in Thomas' make-up, and tradition has come down to us with all sorts of fanciful stories well worthy the pen of a novelist. After Thomas reached Philadelphia, he was not long in finding "Donnegall," the home of his affianced, and subsequently married her. He had industry, energy and pluck, as many of his descendants of to-day are thus noted, and from him have followed genealogically the big and little Rutherfords present on this occasion. Here in this lovely Paxtang Valley, Thomas Rutherford and his wife Agnes Mordah lived and died. Many of the name have gone out to other sections of the country, but there are those who have remained near the old homestead all their lives, very nearly the sole representatives, too, of the Scotch-Irish immigration, a portion of which once filled this valley and which gave strength and character to the early settlements of Pennsylvania.

But fearing I may tire you with the echoes of the past, I will now refer to the present. We have all come here to-night to extend our cordial greetings and congratu-

lations to the representatives of the Rutherford family, who for fifty years have shed luster upon a happy married life. I refer to our delightful friends the host and hostess of the evening, ABNER RUTHERFORD, who married on the 28th day of February, Anno Domini 1839, ANN ESPY, both of Paxtang Valley. They were united by the Reverend James R. Sharon, of blessed memory, an able minister of Paxtang and Derry churches, and his last official act. It may be interesting to know that the parents of Mrs. Rutherford, William Espy, and his wife, Susanna Gray, were married by the same minister, in 1807, it being his first official ministration in his office. These first and last ceremonies were performed on the farm of William Espy, about one mile east of where we are now assembled; and in the brick house a few yards distant from the present home, the happy couple of 1839 began life. As was customary at that period, there were music and dancing, and it is but proper to say that the genial-hearted gentleman who played the violin on this important occasion is still with us.

It is useless for me to say much more in regard to the events which transpired here. The past fifty years of the wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford have been eventful ones. The Heavenly Father, in his great kindness, has blessed them in basket and in store, and there are gathered around here, this evening, representatives of three generations of Rutherfords.

For this opportunity to their neighbors and friends to testify their cordial greeting, we are all under many obligations, and there are none present who will not concur with me in the sincere wish that, in the years which are crowding upon them, the smiles of heaven may rest upon them both to life's fitting close.

Mr. Hamilton's Letter.

MR. & MRS. RUTHERFORD — *Dear Friends:* I desire, on this interesting occasion, to offer my congratulations to you who to-day celebrate one of life's anniversary seasons, so rarely attained in these days of hurry and bustle. I am sure your many friends whose presence here is an evidence of their love and respect unite with me in the wish "may you live a thousand years," and may the golden blessings of health, prosperity

and contentment, be continued to you and yours.

The half century that is passed since your wedding day in 1839, has been an era of wonderful progress, remarkable for discovery and invention. Even here in your quiet valley, have appeared the changes time has wrought. Your fields, ripe to the harvest, no longer yield their golden grain to the swinging "Cradle" but are cut down swiftly and surely by the remorseless "Reaper." The former has vanished, leaving only a namesake within the household, in as much demand as ever.

In those days of old we were a deliberate people. No telegraph, telephone, or R. R. car sent our messages, or ourselves, in hurried flight from one end of the country to the other. Leisurely we penned our missives, and entrusted them to the care of Uncle Sam's officials, paying for their safe delivery never less than six and a quarter cents, and often three times that amount, the Spanish pistareen or "one and six pence." There was time for every plan or project, whether we were going "a fishing or a courting." In the former case, if hunger made a demand, to the creek on the river we went and drew from the stream the fish that came readily to our hook, or purchased from some other fisherman, the toothsome shad for the trifling sum of a shilling. To-day we go to the market for the same, and for our convenience pay a considerably larger sum.

If duty or pleasure demanded a journey of twenty miles, we thought nothing of devoting two days to the trip. To a militia muster we must give one whole day—to the coast, a full week.

Our courting expeditions were undertaken deliberately, if not carried out so comfortably. Possibly precious hours were spent over our *trappings*, only to have them covered by the dust of the highway. Now we brush up, take a seat in the car—if we have a journey before us—enjoy our nervousness at the rate of forty miles an hour, reaching "our dearest" with our Sunday clothes and ourselves in good condition:

"Yet, a man's a fool

If not instructed in a woman's school."

In the disposition of the products of field or factory by the olden plan, we loaded it upon the wagon, choosing for its transportation to market the gloomiest and most uncomfortable season. Now, at our conveni-

ence, we ship it in any direction by the swift carriage of steam-power.

Yet we were a happy set, despite our *slowness—not so conventional* as at present, so fine in many ways—but our “walk and conversation was *our own admiration*, and if a singing school or other party came our way, we enjoyed it to the fullest extent.”

An important feature in the business traffic of our youth, was the Union Canal. It has disappeared, but we still have the ever flowing Swatara and the purple Kittatinny, which in the long past, as at the present, casts its magnificent shadow across this beautiful valley. Time does not mar its old-fashioned majesty. It stands defiant to horse, to motor or steam cars. This is more than the turnpike will be able to do in the years to come.

Fifty years ago we easily found the haunts of “the same old coon,” so well known to our fathers—a prime acquaintance of a brother of this house, Dr. Rutherford—who knew where to tree him, as well as he did the pulses of his patients. But, like the coon, the active squirrel, the swift wild pigeon and the whirring pheasant, have (nearly all) deserted this noisy neighborhood, leaving nothing to replace them. Even the joyous notes of the morning songsters are almost unheard, and if it were not for the moaning whippewill, some of us would not know that a feathered songster was an inhabitant of wood or field.

But—the most astonishing change—after our gray hairs—is the growth of population. Fifty years ago Dauphin county had a population of 30,000; now Harrisburg alone has a greater. Busy Steelton, then a forbidding swamp, extending along the ancient turnpike, with a single log farm-house and barn, did not exist. This great change is at your very door! I close with a prophetic guess, that within a score of years some manufacturing project will close the doors of this hospitable mansion.

It remains for me to add that Mrs. Hamilton joins in my sincere wish for your happy old age.

In the hereafter may we all attain the fuller happiness of grace. Your friend,

A. BOYD HAMILTON.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28th, 1889.

Mr. Stewart Wilson's Letter.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Rutherford: DEAR FRIENDS: Your invitation to the fiftieth anniversary of your wedding is received, and

regret exceedingly that it will be impossible for Mrs. Wilson and myself to be there. Although absent in person, my mind often reverts back to old Paxtang Valley and calls up scenes in my youthful days and persons long passed away. How vividly do I recollect old Mr. Sharon who baptised us all; Mr. Campbell, who sat in the little square box in front of that old six or eight cornered pulpit, and old Mr. Jordan, who would announce in his loud, clear, clarion voice that “Mr. Sharon had gone in,”—the lunch between sermons. The old church yard with many horses and carriages tied to different trees—each person or family having their particular tree. The different families commencing with the Elders, Joshua and James; Little Sam Rutherford, John P.; James Bigger, the widow Elder and her family. Then to go back to the Cowdens and Gilchests; old Robin Gray, and his family; Joseph Gray, your own honored father, “Uncle Billy,” as we familiarly called him. I often look back to the visits your and my father exchanged—the social intercourse between these friends was of the deepest and most affectionate character, both positive men and of rare intelligence, it was always late when they parted for their respective homes.

Your wife's father, Mr. William Espy, had left the valley before my recollection; but I often saw him on the river bank in Harrisburg, in front of his dwelling.

Your brother, the Doctor, was always the life of any company he was in. The Kendigs, of Middletown, Daniel and Martin, the fine horses they drove to Paxtang church was always an object of admiration to my boyish eyes. These people are all gone and now as I am just entering my last year that brings me up to three score, it looks almost like a dream. But I must close with the best wishes to yourself and good wife, and may it be your good lot to live and see many another year. Yours,

H. STEWART WILSON.

—♦♦♦—
CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

V.

The account which McCabe gives of the leap at Slippery Rock creek, by Brady, is substantially the one previously related as happening upon the Cuyahoga. The tradi-

tion locating the scene of it at Fallston, on Beaver river, and the cognate one placing it on the Ohio, near the present village of Industry, where "La Belle Riviere" breaks with great force and power through a heavy gorge in the hills, somewhat differs from either of the others. It agrees with them in the main incident of his being surrounded upon the edge of a precipice, with no hope of escape save by venturing upon the desperate expedient of leaping a distance which no common man would dare to leap. In this instance, as the story runs, the leap was down the face of a perpendicular wall of rocks, and not over an abyss. He, when driven to the last extremity, found a long grape vine, partly swinging himself, and partly jumping down, cleared such an immense distance, without injury, that no Indian would dare essay the feat.

We have thus given all that we can gather upon the subject of this perilous feat. There may have been more than one of them, for Brady was so reckless that he was not likely to hesitate upon trying the same experiment twice. The wide difference in the locality would seem to indicate that this conclusion is the most probable.

We are unable to fix the precise period at which the following occurrence took place. It was probably during the period of General Brodhead's command in the West. Brady, with a party of scouts, had been reconnoitering upon the waters of Yellow-creek. Upon his return a solitary Indian stepped out from cover, and fired. Acquainted with all the wiles, he commanded all his men instantly to tree. He well knew that no single Indian was such a madman as to venture to fire upon his company of spies unless powerfully supported.

No sooner did the Indian leader discover that the ambuscade had been detected than his large force rose from its concealment and poured a heavy fire upon the whites. The spies under the skillful conduct of their leader retreated slowly, returning with great effect the fire of the foe. The loss of neither whites nor Indians has come down to us. That such an encounter could take place at that day without serious loss to both parties was almost impossible. A singular fact characterizes the history of this chief of the olden time. Whilst perfectly reckless in risking his own life, he was chary of those of his men, and lost fewer than any other

leader of his time who saw half the amount of service he did.

Upon another occasion the spies under Brady, numbering in all sixteen men, were encamped at a hunters' camp, well known at that time to both whites and Indians. It seems that it afforded peculiar advantages for encampment. It was called the "Big Shell Camp." Just after midnight a sentinel heard the report of a gun. He aroused the captain, related to him the fact, and the men were aroused and ordered to march. He led them to the highest ridge in the vicinity.

Immediately below them a camp-fire shone out upon the night. They advanced slowly, and saw six dusky forms in upright positions about the fire. There were doubtless others lying down. Brady, resolved to risk nothing, caused his men quietly to lie down and wait for the dawn. At daybreak, the order was given that each man should touch the other to inform his neighbor when the leader desired them to fire. As soon as the man at the extreme left had received the signal he was to fire, and the others were to follow as nearly simultaneously as they could. Brady himself occupied the extreme right. Six Indians arose, stretching themselves lazily, as shaking off sleep. Brady covered the body of one of them with his rifle, and touched his file leader. The touch went quietly round the circle, the guns rang out upon the morning air, and five Indians fell. The sixth had discovered, just in time, the glistening of the sun's first rays upon a rifle barrel, and he sprang behind a tree and saved his life. The remainder of the band sprang to their feet, seized their guns and treed also. Their number was so great that Brady, content with the execution he had already done, deemed it prudent to retreat. This he effected without loss.

Such expeditions as the last two we have related were constantly undertaken by him. We doubt whether there was a week during that portion of the year fit for campaigning, from the spring of 1779 to the close of the Revolutionary war, during which Brady, either singly or at the head of a band of gallant frontiersmen, did not come in contact with the Indians. He was never taken but in the instance we have related; and never was wounded, even seriously, that we have been able to learn of. Indeed, the campaigns of the scouts were not confined to the spring, autumn and fall; they often undertook campaigns in the depth of winter.

Brady's exploits consisted not alone in actual encounters with the Indians. In his willingness to forego his eminent love for the luxury of an encounter with his savage foe when any diplomatic purpose was to be served, Generals Brodhead and Irvine both had the very greatest confidence. This was illustrated by the fact that to him were almost uniformly entrusted the missions of these generals to the Moravian fathers. These resided upon the waters of the Muskingum. There they had settled and gathered around them a small band of Indians, whom they had Christianized. These Indians were friendly both to the whites and their own race, and devotedly attached to the good Moravian apostles of the Gospel. These missionaries sent to a hollow tree missives containing information concerning the intentions and motives of the hostile tribes. Brady knew the secret of this forest post office, and took and brought back the interchange of epistles. Upon such occasions he sedulously avoided all contact with the savages. The secret of the post office was never discovered by the enemy. Through it many an intended Indian foray was anticipated, and therefore broken up. Many a settler's home was saved, and many an Indian invasion repelled.

It served a most invaluable purpose. There can be no estimate formed of what infinite service those good men, Heckewelder, Grube and Zeisberger, performed for the Western country in this way; and the people of that region should hold their memories in most affectionate regard. They and their congregations have long since passed away, but no historian of the events of their times should pass them by without a tribute. This post office was located, according to an old tradition, upon the waters of Little Beaver. We incline to the opinion that it must have been located as far west as the waters of Big Yellow creek, and high up on that stream. The fathers were much afraid, at one time, that the white savage, Simon Girty, had discovered their secret, but it turned out otherwise.

Among Captain Brady's numerous adventures was one which he, taciturn as he was toward the close of his life, it is said, was wont to relate with an enjoyable chuckle. He said one evening, while scouting on the northern bank of the Ohio, somewhere below Wheeling, he was passing along some level bottom lands, densely timbered, and his ear

caught a sound. He slowly and cautiously approached it. When he came close to it, he discovered an Indian mounted upon the shoulders of another, using his tomahawk in peeling off the bark of a tree, in order to make a bark canoe. The idea occurred to him that it would be exceedingly ludicrous to see the upper Indian get a tumble. He accordingly shot the lower Indian through the heart. The upper one fell at least ten feet off, upon his head, and gathered himself up with an expression of utter astonishment. His surprise caused his features to assume so grotesque an appearance that even Brady was compelled to laugh aloud. The Indian, hearing the laugh, instantly threw himself under cover, and quickly dodging from tree to tree, escaped. He had no time to get his gun or tomahawk. Brady got both guns, both tomahawks and plenty of ammunition, an article he chanced to need very much at that particular time.

Perhaps the most important services which Sam Brady performed for the West were the frequent successful scouting expeditions he made into the Indian country for information. Whilst upon such service he displayed the utmost care, the most sagacious prudence. Hence, when in 1780, General Washington desired a man of large experience at the head of a few men to visit the Sandusky towns to obtain information of the numbers and designs of the Western Indians, General Brodhead at once chose the young Captain to lead it, although he was then but twenty-four years of age. It certainly was a very high compliment to him to be thus selected to head such an expedition, so full of perilous surroundings, when there were around him hundreds of men of mature age who had been inured from earliest boyhood to all the wiles and strategic tactics of Indian warfare.

The relation which rests upon the authority of Mr. McCabe is, in substance, about this: Captain Brady had never, up to that time, penetrated anything like so far to the northward and westward as these towns lay. Gen. Brodhead could supply him with but a very imperfect map of the region. The general features of the country through which he passed were by no means correctly marked, and the distance was greater than the General had named. However, Brady had undertaken to perform the task, and he did so. He had with him some scouts and five friendly Chickasaw Indians. These de-

danger and returned to Pittsburgh, and reported that Brady and his party had perished.

Notwithstanding the probability that these Indians had deserted, he determined to persevere, with a full knowledge of the terrible death which awaited him in case he was taken. When he reached the neighborhood of the main village, taking one man with him, he waded to an island in the river and concealed himself and follower among the driftwood, which had been thrown upon it in large quantities by the stream during the spring freshets. Here he staid all the day upon the watch. During the morning he could see nothing, for it was dark and damp from an immense fog rising from the river. Towards noon the fog arose and cleared off beautifully.

A grand sight was then revealed. Full three thousand Indians were engaged in horse-racing—an amusement in which the Indians take as much interest as the whites. A war party had just returned from Kentucky and brought with them some very superior horses. Even at that early day the settlers of the "Land of Cane and Turkey" evinced the Virginia affinities by their love for horses of fine blood and noble breed.

He, doubtless, from his lonely post watched the races with interest. Had he dared to approach the race ground, he would have risked at least one bet. But this was a luxury he could only enjoy at a still greater risk to himself. One noble gray animal won every race during the day, until toward sundown.

At nightfall he slowly left his position, after making such observations as he desired, and collecting his men he began his march homewards. He is said to have taken two squaws prisoners. From these he possibly obtained such information as he desired, and after having marched them with him as long as he thought the safety of his party required it, either let them go voluntarily or permitted them to escape. There is no account of their having been brought to Fort Pitt.

Captain Brady was selected in the following spring to perform a similar service. Willis De Hass, in his *Indian Wars of West Virginia*, gives the history of this adventure in almost the same language as John Brady, the youngest son of the great pioneer. His son was living in 1854, at West Liberty, a village in the "Pan Handle," not far from Wellsburg, where the bones of the frontiersman now rest.

Williamson, the father of Jacob and Lewis, who afterwards became so celebrated as scouts. They, after a long and fatiguing march through the wilderness, reached the neighborhood of one of the Sandusky towns just after nightfall. Brady entered the village disguised as an Indian. He mingled freely with the Indians, and after making a thorough reconnoiter returned to his two friends. He told them that he believed that the suspicion of the savages was aroused concerning him, and that they must begin their march at once. They traveled all night. In the morning they found the Indians were in full pursuit of them. They traveled upon logs, over hard and stony ridges, and avoided all traveled routes for the purpose of concealing their trail.

At the end of three days they found themselves beyond immediate danger. They lived, during this exciting march, and during their retreat, upon parched corn and jerked venison. They at length resolved to enjoy a night's rest. Williamson kept guard whilst the others slept. Brady snored so loud that Williamson said afterwards he might have been heard at Sandusky. He was forced to awake him. Whilst they slept Williamson detected the approach of a stray Indian, who came up close to them. The sentinel fired and shot him. He fell forward dead.

They suffered no further interruption, and reached Pittsburgh in safety, bringing important information concerning the intentions and future movements of the enemy.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXIV.

THE HARRISON FAMILY.—We again repeat what we published months ago (*N. & Q. cc.*) concerning the ancestry of the President—but only the direct line in brief:

1. *John*, of Surry, England.
2. *Benjamin*, b. 1645; d. 1712-13.
3. *Benjamin*, b. 1673; d. 1710; settled in Virginia.
4. *Benjamin*, b. 1700; d. —.
5. *Benjamin*, b. 1740; d. 1791; signer of the Declaration of Independence.

6. William Henry, b. 1773; d. 1841; President of the United States.

7. John Scott, b. 1804; d. 1878.

8. Benjamin, b. 1833; now President of the United States.

THE HUGUENOTS OF LYKENS VALLEY.

The unwritten "Dutch" is the common speech of Lykens Valley. A people homelike and conservative to a degree, not differing to-day from their fathers of fifty years ago—a survival of the quaint and antique of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries! Men's names like their speech change slowly, and hence to-day there remains scattered over that fertile valley Frisan and French names, common at the close of the last century. The descendants of the Huguenots are many, but the tongue of their ancestors is unknown to them; in fact few of them realize their remote parentage which their names attest. The struggle of their forefathers with the intolerant Valois and Bourbon is lost in the night of time.

Among these names occur those of Jure, Sando, Seal, Sauser, Deibler, Ferree, Lebo, Paul, Noll, Gilbert, Frank, Sallade and perhaps Novinger, Riegle, etc. Of the names mentioned, the most remarkable is that of Sallade; because Simon Sallade was doubtless the most remarkable man who ever lived or died in the valley. The writer never heard him allude to his French ancestry and it is even probable that he was not aware of it. Webster explains the name as from Sallet, a word of Latin origin, the name of an open helmet for foot soldiers, usually written Salade, introduced into the French army in the fifteenth century and closely resembling the Morion of a hundred years later. A better version, it is probable, is that the knights and men-at-arms, holding infantry as a worthless arm, in derision of the economical King Louis XL, and his plumeless head piece, called it a Salade, from its resemblance to the domestic utensil, the Sallad-dish reversed.

I will not repeat what I have heretofore written concerning Mr. Sallade in previous *Notes and Queries*, only to regret that so many of his wise and humorous sayings, which must be still floating in the memories of many people, have never been reproduced in print. A man of peace and of "infinite jest," the writer once heard him remark upon his dislike for the clamor of a quarrel, inas-

much as it took the breath and wind away, and fighting he held to be still worse, because it *hurried* a man so much."

When Mr. Sallade first went to the Legislature, about 1820, he had the distinction of being one of the three homeliest men in the State. The nose as a facial feature is probably the ruling member. Sallade's was an exaggerated Roman. George Kramer's was the mighty beet, and Judge Burnside's was pug-pyramidal. A descendant of Mr. Sallade's, recurring to his boyish memory, once remarked to the writer on this particular point "it never seemed to me that grandfather was a homely man." Just so! When we judge the features of our fellows, we, men, look to the nose and forehead; a woman to the mouth and chin, whilst a child gazes upon the eyes alone. Mr. Sallade's eyes were of more than ordinary beauty—a home-like expression from their light-brown depths so peculiar, that I have never seen it repeated but once in another individual.

George Kramer at that period carried a large *gift* knife, given him, as he said, because of his looks. With this knife he also carried a condition, to wit: That when he found a man uglier than himself, his duty was to "pass it on." Judge Burnside refused to take it, and my father suggested that he bestow it on Mr. Sallade. To this Mr. Kramer demurred. Said he: "I have looked Mr. Sallade all over, and in my opinion he is not as consistently ugly as myself. Whilst he beats me a little on the nose, mouth and legs, his make-up is a failure and a mistake. He has the shoulders of a Hercules and the eyes of an Apollo."

To return to our text on Huguenot names, we find very many in the lower end of the county of old standing, but like some of those in the Upper End, sadly mutilated in a foreign tongue. As specimen bricks, let me name two: First, Lorraine Germanised into Larish, and this again anglacised into La-Ross; secondly, Mammau—Maskmaker—with the *u* omitted.

H. R.

MARKET SQUARE SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

[Ten years ago I found notes of a regulation of the Market Square. I prepared the following paper, mislaid it and it is only within a few weeks that I knew of its existence. It was read before the Historical Society at its February meeting. Those who

heard it though the local information which it contains should be preserved. For this purpose it is sent to *Notes and Queries*.

A. BOYD HAMILTON.]

In the years 1808-09, an almost certain prospect of Harrisburg becoming the seat of Government of Pennsylvania, set the authorities of it upon the consideration of what improvements were required to make its sight presentable, especially the most prosperous portion of it. The Lancaster newspapers stoutly charged that the location chosen by the Legislature was ill-judged. "It was swampy beyond remedy." It was generally upon that account unsuitable for the permanent seat of Government. Its inhabitants, "a mere handful, without public spirit, hospitality or cultivation." Such charges roused the spirit, the temper, the vigor and the pride, of the ancient burghers, official and unofficial.

Under this provocation, a survey of Market Square was ordered in 1810. The town council, then controlling all municipal affairs, was composed of Robert Harris, Esq., Col. George Ziegler, Mr. Christian Kunkel, Mr. John Shoch, Mr. Peter Keller, Jacob Boas, Esq., John Capp, Esq., Capt. John Irwin and Major Moses Gillmor. Mr. John Roberts was town clerk and Col. Joshua Elder chief burgess.

As early in the season of that year as the work proposed could be performed, it was commenced and finished. The regulators, Adam Boyd, Abraham Bombaugh and John Norton, presented their plan to "carry off the redundant water from the Market Square," but it did not contemplate a sewer. The then small market houses had just been enlarged and completed by Christian Kunkel, and the square was left in a highly disordered condition; much more, probably, through the fault of the council than of the contractor. The curb of the lower shed was two feet above the level of the original soil, and in many places three feet, as at the western entrance of the upper one. The water, after rains, standing in pools of various depths all over the square, seldom less than a foot in depth—in exact words—the site of the Square was a bowl-like valley, in which the water gathered from all its sides, affording many an enterprising lad a splendid sail or dirty bath, as time, inclination or mischief brought their results. Indeed, it should be said that there is a well authenticated tradition, of the younger Wil-

liam Maclay paddling into the Square in a canoe, while the Susquehanna was in great volume in June, 1895 or '06, making his way from the river up Walnut street and down Second to the Golden Eagle, where his friends met him with joyous greeting. At any rate the Square was a miserable eyesore, until it was put in substantially the condition it is now, between the years 1827 and 1835.

After Maclay's exploit, the Lancaster people added fresh insult, publicly proclaiming that our square "was a good place to catch shad in June." This was not true—the only "fish story" at all to be relied upon in connection with the square, that has not been lost to tradition is that the members of the bar, during a court week, about this time went a fishing from the Golden Eagle, after dinner, and caught a salt mackerell! They were mostly of the Lancaster bar.

Harrisburg boasted of its big river, glorious sunsets, fertile surroundings and central situations, above all its perfect eligibility. Having "pulled its chestnuts out of the fire" whilst this dispute was going on, it could afford to and did laugh at Lancaster in her misery.

To resume. The plan of the regulators did not need the approval of council. A system of surface drainage was recommended, whilst councils wished to introduce sewerage, then attracting much attention in New York and Philadelphia. Thus, after the usual delays, early in 1811, a regulation was ordered, to "include a sewer, from the east side of the square, at its junction with Market street, thence westwardly by the middle of Market street to the Susquehanna river." After consideration, council and regulators agreed and a plan adopted, in use to the present day, with the exception of inlets—that a plan for placing them in the middle of Market street, was not agreed upon. More deliberate consideration rejected this, and instead of two inlets in the center of a highway devoted to traffic, four were constructed, one at each corner. They are there yet.

From the lists given herewith a full roster of residents of the square at that time can be obtained. All of them, with one or two exceptions, were owners of the houses in which they lived. These memoranda will enable the citizen of to-day to follow with precision the course of our great grand-fathers, under whose authority this "regulation" was undertaken:

"To the Regulators.—1811, October 11.

The council have agreed to the plan of having the gutters conveying the water to the mouths of the sewer [on Market street] along the side pavements in the streets.

JOHN ROBERTS, Town Clerk."

In pursuance of this a bright October day brought the regulators together "at 9 o'clock A. M., at the corner on the west side of Second street and Blackberry alley," now occupied by the Brick Presbyterian church, at that time by George Fisher, who had purchased it of John Kean.

John Roberts being the surveyor, a stake was driven "as a point, 106 feet south, on Second street," another stake "as a point at Fisher's corner," thence westwardly across the angle of the square to the upper line of the "bank property"—branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, opened 1809, with Robert Harris, president, Moses Musgrave, cashier, and now occupied by the Harrisburg Bank—then another stake "in a strait line in front of Dr. John Luther's two-story brick;" another in front of William Murray's two-story frame; one in front of George Hoyer's two-story brick tavern; then "at the corner of Christian Kunkel," where he had a hardware store in a large two-story frame and log house. Here a stake was driven at the corner and also in the middle of Market street, "where there is to be an inlet;" then "across to John Howard's" two-story brick store—the house yet standing. Other stakes in front of George Nutz, Moses Swan, Dr. S. C. Wiestling, all two-story bricks; then at "Jacob Boas's tin and stove store," a two-story frame; then at John Norton's tavern, a two-story frame, which yet remains, a choice but not very comely specimen of the early fashion of frame and log houses adopted by the original lot owners in Harrisburg.

"To Dinner."—This is the whole note.

"Afternoon. Crossed Strawberry alley; then along it to Second; up Second 106 feet; then came back to Obed Farnestock's two-story brick store, crossed over and commenced on the east side of Second." The east side of the square was regulated in the same way. Commencing "106 feet north on Second street, thence south to the Golden Eagle," the tavern of Andrew Berryhill, then "a point" in front of Michael Kapp, junior, nail shop and dwelling; then in front of Moses Gillmor, a two-story frame store, yet standing; then in front of Dr. Jo-

seph Kelso, also a two-story frame yet standing; then in front of Samuel Weir's two-story frame inn, "a point" at John Wyeth's two-story frame book store and the printing office of the *Oracle of Dauphin*; at the corner and east along Market street 106 feet; then from this corner stake to the centre of that street "where there is to be an inlet," then to George Brenizer, who kept tavern in a three-story brick house erected by John Hamilton in 1792, now the Leland House, then the General Washington; then at John Close's part of this three story brick; then at David Hummel's frame saddler shop; then in front of the new brick of Thomas Elder; then in front of Michael Kapp, also at the post office a two-story, red painted log and frame house, afterwards occupied by Judge Ellmaker. The postmaster was Mrs. Rose Wright. "Now at a point" at the upper line of George Ziegler's three-story brick tavern house, yet standing; thence "in a southerly direction across the square to Second street, at the corner of the lumber yard of Christian Kunkel," and thence south "along the east side of Second street 106 feet."

This lumber yard of Mr. Kunkel was a great place of resort for school boys and girls. The big pond in it afforded infinite diversion in winter as a skating rink, and in summer to paddle about on "double boards," Messrs. Kelker's hardware establishment and Mr. Scheffer's book store occupy its locality at present.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXV.

ISLANDS IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Can any of our readers give us information as to the location of the following:

"Upper Brushy Island, opposite the mouth of Luper's run."

"Fish Island on the York county shore, opposite Luper's run."

"Battery Island, below Fish Island."

"The Deep Water Island; about fifty perches below Cully's falls."

MONTGOMERY.—John Montgomery removed from Lancaster, now Dauphin, county to Lewis township, Northumberland county, in 1771. He was born in 1734 and died 1833.

died November 8, 1792. His son David, born in 1767, died November 23, 1859, and with his father are buried in the old church yard at Chillisquaque. A grandson, John G. Montgomery, born January 28, 1805, was a lawyer at Danville, elected to Congress, and died in 1857, of the National Hotel epidemic, Washington City. What further is known of this family. M.

HARRISBURG IN 1841.

[Joseph Slocum, of Wilkes Barre, Penna., left a diary giving an account of the inauguration of President William Henry Harrison, which the *Record* of the 8th prints. It is very interesting reading, but what interests us most are Mr. Slocum's notes of his visit to the capital of the State:]

Stopped at Northumberland for breakfast; paid 37½ cents and waited for my stage there. I had my name entered and paid \$3 to Harrisburg. They had to bring out an extra coach. Went on below Selin's Grove; stopped for our dinner and paid 37½ cents. Went as far as the junction of the canal and stopped for our supper; paid 37½ cents apiece. Crossed the Susquehanna on a very large, fine bridge and continued our journey to Harrisburg. We stopped at Mr. Camp's. We got to Harrisburg about 12 o'clock, midnight; went to bed. We were very much tired and fatigued, having been part of two nights and two days on the road without any rest.

Feb. 27.—Saw Steuben Butler's son, who is at school at Carlisle. I saw Mr. Cortright and Mr. Jackson. I was about some in the morning. After the Legislature had met I went to the House with William Alexander, A. T. McClintock and A. O. Chahoon. I found Mr. Middleswarth and gave him the bundle of papers that was sent to him by J. J. Slocum. I sat in the House some time, then went into the Senate Chamber. Heard a quite lengthy speech by Mr. Pearson from Mercer county, a strong Whig, in regard to the Governor's appointing a canal commissioner and the money that is squandered by the public officers in improvements. He stated that he would not give a dollar as long as there was so much money squandered by the present officers in power.

His speech was in reply to Mr. Givens, of Lehigh county, a Locofoco. The debate was quite warm. I stayed until about 12 o'clock. I came down to the tavern and went with William Alexander to see the Cumberland

R. R. bridge over the Susquehanna, which is a fine and very permanent piece of work. Came back to the tavern and here I found an old acquaintance who used to be in Luzerne county forty years ago, by the name of Thomas Beard. He and his father were surveyors for the State Commissioners.

Sunday morn'g, Feb. 28, I got shaved and paid 10 cents, paid 6 cents for having my boots blacked. After dinner Mr. Jackson and I called on H. B. Wright and gave him our views in regard to dividing our county. Returned to the tavern and had our names entered for Little York by stage.

March 5, paid the landlord for seven meals and three nights' lodging, \$3. Paid my stage to Little York, 50 cents.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

VI.

In
memory of
Gen'l JOHN HARRISON,
Born Jan. 8, 1775,
Died Feb'y 28, 1837,
Aged 62 years 1 month and
20 days.

The deceased was a firm friend,
kind husband & affectionate father.
Virtue and freedom claimed him as
one of their brightest ornaments.

In memory of
SARAH HARRISON,
consort of
Isaac Harrison,
who departed this life
May 14, 1806,
Aged 53 years.

In memory of
JAMES HARRISON,
who departed this life
April 6th, 1810,
Aged 22 years.

In memory of
FRANCES HARRISON,
wife of
John Harrison,
who departed this life
April 15, 1813,
Aged 32 years.

In Memory of
STEPHEN, son of
Isaac and Sarah
HARRISON, who departed
this life July 31st, 1831.
Aged 27 years.

In Memory of
RACHEL HARRISON,
consort of
John Harrison,
who departed this life
Nov. 10th, 1829.
Aged 42 years.

In Memory of
ISAAC HARRISON,
who departed this life
January 31st, 1806.
Aged 62 years.

Sacred
to the Memory of
MARY B. HATTON,
wife of
Frederick Hatton,
who departed this life
July 7th, 1840,
Aged
55 years, 1 month
& 5 days.

Sacred
to the Memory of
FREDERICK
HATTON,
who departed this life
June 3d, 1836,
Aged
61 years & 1 month.
Crown'd with virtue, esteemed and blest,
He sunk into eternal rest.

In memory of
MARY ANN HEASLER,
who died July 18, 1796,
aged 83 years.

In
memory of
SAMUEL HARRISON,
who departed this life
December 8th, 1799,
aged 15 years.

Time at marriage. Received 98. 4d.
July 30. Leonard Gehrman and Elizabeth

In
memory
of Doctor
BRICE INNIS,
who depart-
ed this Life
January 6th,
1778,
aged 27 years.

In
Memory
of
BRICE INNIS
sen'r
who depart-
ed this Life
the 18th Febr'y
1778
Aged 67 years

In
Memory
of ELIZABETH
the consort
of
BRICE INNIS
sen'r
who depart-
ed this Life
Juno the 3d 1788
Aged 73 years.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

VI.

Sam Brady had now attained a reputation for daring and hardihood with which he might have been content, but his keenness for adventure only seemed "to grow by what it fed on." He suffered no relaxation in his efforts to defend the frontiers. His success in penetrating into the Indian country for two successive years, and his safe return, only appeared to whet his appetite for another trial. Accordingly, during the winter of 1782, information from various sources reached the commandant at Pittsburgh that a grand council of Indian chiefs was to assemble early in march of that year, at Upper Sandusky, to form a grand plan for attacks at various points upon the whole Western frontier.

Our readers will remember that this year

was distinguished in Western history for the ferocity and persistence with which the Indians attacked the block-houses, and even strong forts along the whole line of defences. The old pioneers, who lived upon the borders and were familiar with the horrors of that year, called it, by way of distinction, "the bloody year," and "bloody '82." Hitherto the fortunes of war had been as favorable to the settlers as to the savages; but during this year the tide seems to have turned. Not a single gleam of success rested upon the arms of the whites. Although they succeeded in repelling the savages from their forts in some instances, yet these were negative triumphs. They were fighting for life alone. Wherever they risked a battle in the field, and where the wager was victory, they were uniformly beaten. The language of the poet might be truthfully used to describe the condition of the frontier settlements at the close of the autumn of 1782:

"Ruin stood still for lack of work,
And Desolation kept unbroken Sabbath."

Brady resolved this time to take with him no person but Wetzel. Nor could he have selected a braver man or better scout. He disguised himself as an Indian chief. His companion was similarly metamorphosed. To none save his friend did he disclose his plan, and not even to him until after they had entirely left the white settlements. After full consultation Wetzel agreed to it. Its novelty and extreme boldness electrified his lion-heart.

They marched as rapidly as the melting snow and deep mire of the paths would permit. They had but a limited number of days to perform their march. The council was to assemble early in the month. When they came nearer the village at which it was to be held, they acted with extreme caution. They found a young Indian loitering some distance from the village. They entered into a conversation with him, and so well were they disguised that he had no suspicions about their identity. He was bright, intelligent and communicative. From him they learned that many chiefs and warriors had arrived, and that a delegation expected from a small band of one of the tribes on the upper Susquehanna or Allegheny had not yet arrived, nor had any from the Shawanese yet come.

Brady, who was perfectly acquainted with the Delawares and Shawanese, and who

spoke the language of both fluently, as did Wetzel, resolved to personate, as circumstances might point out, chiefs of one or the other of these tribes, bands of both of which lived then upon the waters of the two rivers already named.

They entered the village and moved about, strictly following all the customs and usages of Indian life. They gave all the assurances, both from speech and action, which were necessary to accredit them to their wary foes. No suspicion seemed to be excited. They in some wise obtained accommodations, and waited patiently until the hour for opening the council. This was done with great formality.

At length the discussion began. As it proceeded even Brady was astonished at the audacity and breadth of the plans it disclosed. The whole frontier was to be attacked simultaneously, and an utter annihilation of the white settlements from Westmoreland county westward, and southward to Kentucky river, was the aim.

It came Brady's turn to speak. He fully concurred in their plans--pointed out what he declared to be the best mode of attack--where to strike with most effect, and proceeding with fluent energy of speech, when he pronounced some Indian word as only a white man would. It was some guttural shibboleth upon which a civilized tongue must fail. An old Indian brave who sat with his hand resting upon his tomahawk, and who had watched Brady with uneasy glances, sprang forward with the vigor of a tiger mad with rage, and aimed a blow at Brady's head. The latter raised his rifle and shot him through the heart. The whole assembly were magnetized with surprise, and Brady and Wetzel sprang for the door, meeting with no opposition in their egress. A moment more, and had all the hounds of hell let loose their fiendish yells, a more terrible sound of fury could not have issued from their hoarse throats than went up from that infuriate throng.

The victims dodged around a number of neighboring lodges to avoid the rifle bullets which had been sent whizzing after them, in all probability with fatal effect. They reached the edge of the town where an Indian boy had two horses under his care; they seized them, mounted, and put them to the top of their speed. They proved to have both bottom and speed. And it was well for the fugitives that they did.

The details of a three-days' hard flight, and a hard-pressed pursuit, would only disclose the usual expedients of practised scouts to avoid letting a deadly foe come within rifle range of them, and the straining of every power of body and muscle on the part of the savages to overtake their bold and reckless enemies, who had thrown them down a challenge of mortal defiance, and who had possession of all their ideas relative to the coming campaign. Never did the Indians feel so keenly the stigma cast upon their reputation for detective cunning, or the insult offered to their skill as warriors, as they did to think that their most dreaded foe had entered into their villages and war councils, and utterly eluded discovery until the moment the explosion came.

At the end of the third day, Wetzel's horse gave out; he could go no further. He had moved rapidly, day and night, almost without rest and without food. Their course had lain in a southeast direction, toward the Ohio river, which they desired to strike at or near Wheeling. A little after nightfall of the third day, they stopped for a few hours' rest. By midnight they were mounted, and again on their way. They alternately rode the remaining horse, and walked. Either of them could pace in this way with any horse, at a gait which he could sustain for hours together.

They finally reached the Muskingum villages of friendly Indians. These latter could not give them shelter or food, but said to them, "We are men of peace; take what you please by force." They did snatch a hasty meal and seize another horse. One of the animals they had taken at Sandusky still held out. The scouts felt that they could not press high up the Ohio to cross, and that their safety lay in reaching some post on the southern bank at the earliest possible moment. Accordingly, they pushed for the river. They reached its northern bank just as the sun was setting. Their remaining Sandusky horse was now completely knocked up, their Muskingum animal comparatively fresh.

But the river was full from bank to bank, and running heavy with slush ice. They had no canoe. To push forward either up or down stream involved certain captivity. Wetzel suggested the horse. They had no time to construct a raft. At last Brady mounted, and Wetzel, who was the better swimmer, took hold of the horse's tail.

Thus they began their perilous feat. After being borne down far by the stream, the horse's feet caught a bar reaching out far from the southern bank, and he slowly but gradually emerged from the boiling and angry flood. Wetzel was barely alive. His clothes and form were stiffened with frost, and with contact with the ice in the river.

It was impossible for them, it seemed, to kindle a fire. The wood lying around them was wet. The air of the March night was clear and cold; the wind upon the river was blowing quite a fresh gale.

Brady carried Wetzel round into a ravine, where he was somewhat sheltered by a rocky nook. He then led the horse close up to him, split open his head with the tomahawk, ripped him open, disembowelled him with the rapidity of a hunter, and interred into the quivering cavity the body of Wetzel. The animal heat thus imparted by the dead horse saved him until Brady could kindle a fire in a spot where the stray Indian balls from the northern bank could not reach.

With the flint from his gun and knife, and some "punk," he succeeded—though almost paralyzed himself from his plunge bath in the river with cold—in kindling a fire. As soon as it was powerful enough to have a thawing effect, he drew the body of his companion from its strange receptacle, and slowly but surely restored the circulation.

About midnight the Indians appeared upon the opposite bank, and seeing the reflection of the fire between the banks of the ravine, yelled and shouted in most terrific style. They even fired off their guns. As soon as Brady and Wetzel had cooked a portion of the dead horse and supped upon it, they began to feel comfortable, and therefore defiant. They well knew no Indian, however hardy, would venture into the surging stream that even then could be heard grating its icy teeth through the night. They might attempt it in the morning. The scouts were safe for the night. They knew where they were, and that less than twenty miles would bring them to a blockhouse. The continuance of their march was deferred until daylight.

They answered the Indians by taunts, occasionally during the night, by calling them "Old Women," "Dogs," "that they knew nothing about hunting," "that if they would cross the river they would take their scalps." These jibes rendered the Indians furious with

passion, and they replied with similar sneers and scurrilous epithets.

Next day they reached a block-house, some miles below Wheeling, in safety, and Brady returned to Pittsburgh by way of Fort McIntosh. Such information of the purposes of the Indians, as was in his judgment prudent to be communicated to the sub-commandant of the post, he gave him.

The plan of the Indians for their campaign was so frustrated by this adventure that they dispatched no large expeditions until full three months afterwards, and then their plans were materially changed. Indeed, the whites sought to break the force of the expected blow by sending out a force under Colonel Crawford. This, and the murder of Captain Lochry's men, so encouraged them that in July they attacked Hanna's town, in Westmoreland county, burned it, and laid waste the surrounding country. This attack was made by a party of British and Indians, who rendezvoused at Lake Chatanque, and descended the Allegheny in canoes to a short distance above Fort Armstrong, now Kittanning.

General Irvine had resolved to collect an expedition at Fort McIntosh (now Beaver), in September, to attack Sandusky. But the savages anticipated him, and in August assaulted the fort at Wheeling for four consecutive days. Repelled in this attack, they separated into bands, and ravaged the "Pan-Handle" and the southern portion of Washington county. Another large band had simultaneously penetrated into the very heart of Kentucky, and laid waste the central portion of that State. Repelled in their attack upon one of the principal stations, they began their retreat. It was during this retreat that the whites attacked them, which attack resulted in a most bloody and disastrous overthrow at the Blue Licks. All Kentucky was thrown into mourning and gloom. Many of her first men and choicest soldiers fell.

Brady's and Wetzel's scout saved the frontiers for nearly three months from bloodshed and fire. It was no fault of General Irvine's that these attacks in Northern Virginia and Western Pennsylvania were not repelled. He had barely a sufficient force to garrison the posts under his control. Nor could he raise a force adequate in numbers to penetrate into the Indian country successfully, without the aid of the militia. These

never responded cheerfully to the call of either his predecessor or himself.

We have thus traced the history of Brady's successive scouts to the Sandusky towns. We followed them in the order of time.

Gen. Brodhead in September 1779, had undertaken an expedition against Buchaloons, an Indian town of some size upon the Upper Allegheny. Mr. McCabe, upon the authority of a brother of Captain Brady, who lived and died in Indiana county, in this State, relates that Captain Brady accompanied him. The same authority states that our hero led the advance guard in an engagement which occurred between it and a body of Indians coming down the river. That he did not command is clear enough from the letter of Gen. Brodhead to President Reed. The General says that Lieutenant Hardin (of whom he speaks in other dispatches), commanded the advance. Sam Brady was doubtless with the expedition and the reliability of all that part of the narrative which does not relate to his leadership is doubtless correct.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXVI.

AN OLD SCHOOLMASTER.—James Mahon, schoolmaster, died in Lurgan township, Cumberland, now Franklin, county, Penna. He was the son of David and Martha Mahon, of parish of Rai, County Donegal, Ireland. He died at the residence of his nephew, Archy Mahon, of Lurgan township.

COL. JOSEPH WOOD.—This patriotic officer, who died and is buried at Jonestown, Lebanon county, has been confounded with a Joseph Wood who was a member of the Continental Congress from Georgia, as we learn by a recent sketch in the new "American Cyclopaedia of Biography," published by the Appleton's, of New York. This error should be corrected at once.

INDIAN TRIBES IN 1764.

[The following furnished *Notes and Queries* by C. P. Humrich, Esq., of Carlisle, from an original document in his possession, is probably of the date of 1764. It was found among the papers of an Indian trader, and is not only of interest, but of historic value.]

The Names of Indian Tribes, and Where They Live.

- Onindagoes—on the Lakes.
 Senecas—on & near lake Entorio.
 Iroques—on & near Do
 Tuskorois—on & near Do
 Mohawks—on the Mohawk River.
 6 nations. (1)
 Delawares (2)—between Sciota & Muskingdown.
 Alguokines (3)—on St. Lawrence's River.
 Messesaques (4)—on the waters of Do.
 Shawaness (5)—on Sciota.
 Mindetots (6)—on lake Erie near Detroit.
 Wringoes (7)—on west fork of Sciota & lake Erie.
 Picts (8)—near Harran Lakes.
 Kickabues (9)—Wawbash River.
 Pyankishaws—Do
 Pawawa—Lake Superior.
 Autowaus (10)—near Do.
 Autoganes (11)—Mississippi, near the lead mines.
 Muscontaines (12)—Do Do.
 Claim'd by Pontiac 30,000 strong.
 Osageos (13)—on the waters of Masury, west side Mississi.
 Mintios—on Arkinsaw River.
 Sotoes (14)—near Do west side.
 Chitemckas (15)—Do Do
 Homous (16)—low down Do
 Quapaws (17)—on the River St. Francis.
 Tunias—E't side of Mississippi between the notches.
 Choctaws or Flatheads—west branches of Mobile.
 Creeks—east branches of Do
 Cherokees—Tenese River.
 Chickisaws—Head of Yazos River.
 Catabaws—Catabaw River.

Notes on the Indian Tribes, &c.

[For the following notes we are indebted to Isaac Craig, Esq., of Allegheny City.]

1. The names of the Six Nations are not correctly given. These nations called themselves *Agnanuschioni*, which signifies *United People*. The French called them *Iroquois*, and the English called them the *Six Nations*. The following are the names of the tribes which composed the confederacy, viz: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras. The Tuscaroras were only admitted into the confederacy in 1712, and previous to that time the English called them the *Five Nations*.

2. The proper name of Delawares is Lenni

Lenape, which signifies "Original People." These are divided into three tribes, viz: Unamis or *Turtle*, Unalachtgo or *Turkey*, and the Minsi (corrupted into Monsey) or *Wolf*.

3. "*Algonquins*.—There are twenty men settled with the Iroquois of the Two Mountains. This is all that remain of a nation the most warlike, most polished, and the most attached to the French. They have for armorial bearings an Evergreen Oak (*Chene Vert*)."

4. *Messesaques* or Chippewas.

5. The Shawanese were not divided into tribes; they were a restless and unsettled nation.

6. The *Wyandots*, sometimes called *Guyandots* by the English, and *Hurons* by the French, were a brave and warlike race.

7. *Mingoes*, a corruption of *Mengwe*, the Delaware name of the Six Nations.

8. *Picts*, a trader's nickname for the *Twightwees*, whom the French called *Miamis*. In the fall of 1750, the English having obtained permission from the Indians, began the erection of a stockade at the "Tawixtwi town," on the Miami, at the mouth of Loramie's creek, one of the strongest Indian towns on the continent, and the place soon assumed the name of Pickawillany and then Picts' town among the traders. Then Indians residing there became known as *Picts*.

9. Properly *Kickapoos*.

10. Ottawas.

11. *Outagamis*, or "the people of the Fire Country."

12. *Mascoutens*, or "Prairie Indians." Father Allouez visited this tribe in February, 1670. Hennepin says that the Outagamis and Mascoutens "both lived, in 1680, on the river Melliokt (now Milwaukee) which runs into the lake in 43 degrees N. latitude."

13. Osages.

14. Sotoes, on the Missouri river in 1736.

15. Chickamaugas.

16. Hamas.—*N. Y. Col. Doc., vol. vii, 641.*

17. Querphas.—*Id.*

COLONEL WILLIAM PLUNKET.

I have read with much interest Dr. Samuel Maclay's letter of Feb. 14th, in *Notes and Queries*. He certainly does show that Lord Plunket and his family recognized a relationship as existing between themselves and Col. William Plunket; but the exact degree of

that relationship *does not appear*. The statement of my learned friend, John Blair Linn, Esq., that Col. Plunket was *uncle* to Lord Plunket and *brother* to David Plunket, of Baltimore, "who was lost at sea, cannot be accurate, unless there were two David Plunkets of Baltimore lost at sea."

In order not to be misunderstood, it is best to say that the only motive prompting my discussion of this matter is the desire for accuracy; and accuracy based on authority that will bear a true genealogical test. The history of the family of William Conyngham Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a part of the history of the Conyngham family on which I have been for some time engaged.

The authority for my statement of August, 1888 (*N. & Q. No. 206*), is the following quotation from "The Life, Letters and Speeches of Lord Plunket, by his grand son, the Hon. David Plunket, 8v. 2vols. London, 1867," which volume now lies before me. I may be indulged in the belief that Hon. David Plunket ought to know his own pedigree:

"In the beginning of the last century one branch of the Plunket family was established at Glennan, in the county of Monaghan, where the Reverend *Patrick Plunket* officiated as a Presbyterian minister. His only son *Thomas* was educated at Glasgow University for the same profession and was at age of 22 licensed by the Presbytery of Monaghan. In 1749 he married *Mary*, daughter of *Redmond Conyngham*, a gentleman of position in the town of Enniskillen, where Mr. P. ministered, and a family of 2 daughters and 4 sons grew up around him. The youngest of these born the 1st of July, 1764, was *William Conyngham*, afterwards Lord Plunket. Rev. Thomas Plunket died 1778 at Dublin. His eldest son *Patrick* was then a practicing physician and ultimately rose to the first rank of his profession in Dublin and his second son *David* had emigrated to America, where he served with distinction under Washington in the War of Independence, and afterwards realized a considerable fortune as a merchant. He was lost at sea when returning from the West Indies to Ireland, and left, by will, £40,000, one-half to a lady in America to whom he was engaged, and one-half to his brother, *William*. The third son, *Robert*, was, like his eldest brother, educated as a Doctor, but died whilst very

young. It was, therefore, with her two unmarried daughters, *Catharine* and *Isabella*, and fourth son, *William*, a school-boy of 14, that Mrs. Conyngham, after her husband's death, lived in the small house in Jervis street."

Now add to the foregoing statement the act given in my paper of August last that David Plunket was with his first cousin, David Stewart, in Baltimore, and the further fact that both of these first cousins were first cousins of David Hayfield Conyngham, of Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre, in close correspondence, in business relations, and socially, as the books of Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co., and the correspondence of D. H. C. now extant show; and that no mention of the family of Col. William Plunket as a kinsman is found in "The Reminiscences of David Hayfield Conyngham, 1765-1832," and that no tradition of any such relationship was ever known in the Conyngham family, nor in the present family of the Plunkets in Ireland, and if I have erred in my statement, I have erred on good authority.

Genealogical deductions *not* based upon authentic family, or civil or parish records, giving dates as well as names, will not stand the test of historic criticism. I will be very glad if such proof of the claim of the family of Col. Plunket can be given, as it will be incorporated in the history of the Conyngham family, which probably will appear in Dr. Egle's Pennsylvania Genealogies, second series.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

VII.

Most probably Brady was with John Hardin, as a volunteer, fighting *con amore*. The relator years afterwards gave substantially the following as the leading incidents of the encounter: The guard discovered the Indians, and concealed themselves until the latter passed into a narrow ravine lying between some rocks and the river. They were also thrown between the scouts and the main body. They had no alternative but to fight their way back through the pass ere the army came up or take to the river. As they attempted flight in either direction they were mercilessly shot down. Some of them escaped by swimming.

One of them, who had been so fortunate as to reach the opposite bank, could not refrain from taunting Brady in a most insulting manner. The distance was great, but Brady very coolly took aim and fired. The Indian limped hastily away, evidently very badly wounded. He was afterwards trailed by a Scotch-Irish ranger to a tree top, where he had hid himself and was killed before Brady reached the opposite shore. It took place about fifteen miles above Kittanning, according to General Brodhead's account. The name of the celebrated Bend on the Allegheny known as Brady's Bend, it is said, was taken from this incident. We deem it probable that it took that name partly from another encounter of Brady's with the Indians in that neighborhood, and also partly from the fact that some land granted to John Brady's heirs, by act of the Legislature, about 1806, was located not far from the Bend.

The other adventure which took place in that locality is thus beautifully related in the *Knickerbocker* magazine for July, 1855. We have heard the incidents nearly as the writer relates them, from the lips of old settlers in that region, Peter Henry among the number. We prefer giving the story, so far as we have deemed it necessary to quote the narrative, in the words of the author, who was no less a personage than the late Charles Fenno Hoffman:

"The story I am about to relate I received from an old Indian pilot of the Allegheny. It was many years ago, when that stern old leader, Cornplanter (whose remains now repose in silence and loneliness on the banks of that beauteous river he loved so well), was in his glory. His tribe roamed over the dense and unbroken forests along its bank, fearless, unmolested and free. His people were hostile to the whites, and never lost an opportunity to lie in ambush and seize the lonely voyager as he descended the river, and consign him to the stake and torture. But the watchful, shrewd, deadly foe of Cornplanter, and the whole tawny race, was the indomitable and fearless Capt. Samuel Brady. This veteran pioneer and Indian hunter was one of those noble specimens of the hardy foresters who plunged fearlessly into the interminable forests which then overspread so large a part of the Western States.

"Like Daniel Boone, Lewis Wetzel, Simon Kenton, and others who made Indian hunt-

ing a pastime, his deadly hate of the savage, and his burning passion for hunting them down, amounted to a monomania.

"The scene of the present story is at a place known to boatmen and raftsmen as Brady's Bend, and where now the noise and bustle of a new manufacturing town resounds along the shores that then echoed only to the whoop of the savage or the panther's scream. It is a bend in the river, of nine miles in length, and is sometimes called the 'Nine-Mile Bend,' and is scarcely half a mile across the neck. Here, in this bend, Cornplanter, returning from some successful inroad upon the whites, had secured several prisoners, and tied them to as many trees, while his swarthy and hideously-painted followers were busy in making preparations for the faggot and the torture.

"The stake was erected and the faggots prepared with all the coolness and refinement of Indian barbarity. It was a beautiful evening, the sun was just sinking behind the lofty hill upon the opposite shore. Calmness had thrown its oily wand upon the Allegheny's crystal tide, and it slept. The full round moon, bursting through the tree tops behind them, sailed calmly through the distant blue, and cast its mellow beams upon the sleeping river and danced upon its placid bosom. The melancholy note of the whippoorwill, from the adjoining thicket, fell sweetly upon the ear. The victims were unbound and led forth to the place of execution. At this moment, a voice high up among the frowning rocks that loomed out from the thick hemlocks which crowned the opposite hill, hailed Cornplanter in the Indian tongue, informing him "that he was an Indian warrior just returned from the war-path with a goodly number of prisoners." He desired the ceremonies of torture might be suspended until he could ford the river and join them, when they would celebrate the occasion with unusual demonstrations of savage rejoicings. To this Cornplanter consented. The flames that had been kindled were extinguished and the prisoners again bound to the trees.

"In the meantime Brady, for it was he who had deceived the wily Indian, with a body of men, moved silently up the river to a place known as 'Truby's Ripple,' and there fording the river drew his men across the neck of the bend, and moved noiselessly down upon the savages. So cautious was his approach that the Indians were com-

pletely cut off from retreat before they became alarmed. Brady's men hemmed them in from behind, whilst the Allegheny rolled in front. The first intimation that the savages had of his approach was communicated by a deadly discharge from his unerring rifles. The Indians fought with desperation, but were overpowered; all were killed or taken prisoners save the chief, Cornplanter, who, on finding himself alone, plunged into the river and swam for the other shore. Being a good swimmer, he remained several minutes under water, but as he rose for breath he was greeted with a shower of bullets. In this way, alternately swimming under water as long as he could hold his breath, and then rising to the surface, he escaped unhurt, and reaching the other shore in safety, secreted himself behind a large standing rock.

"The prisoners were, of course, unbound, and joined in the jollification and joy at the sudden and unlooked for release. The rock that sheltered Cornplanter from Brady's bullets was pointed out to me by the old Indian in a recent trip down this river. It is known as "Cornplanter's Rock." The old Indian gave me the story, with a sad and dejected countenance, in broken English:

"Alas! how changed the scene! Where then the sheeny tide of the beauteous Allegheny parted only to the swift-skimming birchen canoe, and echoed to the wild voices that came out of the dense, dark forest, now is heard the shrill whistle of the steam pipe and the rushing of the mighty steamer; where the tawny savage then reclined upon the shady banks from the pursuit of the deer, the panther and the bear, or rested from the war-path, is now the scene of life and activity.

"The tall old forest has receded from before the advance of civilization and given place to farms, to beautiful villas and bustling towns. The Indian, too, has passed away; but few, and they miserable decaying relics of what they once were, are now occasionally seen, the descendants of that proud race which once could call these hills, and groves, and rivers all their own. Alas! in the language of the poet:

"Chieftains and their tribes have perished
Like the thickets where they grew."

One of the early pioneers who owed the preservation of his life to Captain Brady was William Bailey, who died in Robinson

township, Washington county, Penn'a, in 1832. He was at the time of his death no less than eighty-two years of age. He and four others were engaged in the harvest field in reaping, when they were suddenly attacked by a large number of Indians, numbering about thirty. This was on the 16th day of July, 1780. All the others save Bailey were killed. Two of them were brothers by the name of Shaffer. The names of the others have not been ascertained. With that singular whimsicality which often marked the conduct of the Indians toward the whites during the border wars, they preserved Bailey's life.

They soon afterwards began their march toward the Ohio. They had concealed no less than thirteen birch canoes in the woods upon its southern bank. The place where they hid them lies below the mouth of Raccoon Creek, a small tributary of the Ohio, putting into that river a few miles below Fort McIntosh. They reached their canoes about midday. Bailey's hands had been kept tied behind his back from the hour he was taken, up to this time. He had suffered intensely from this cause as well as from hunger, not having tasted food for twenty-four hours.

When the Indians got their canoes launched, they put Bailey in one of them, tied him by the neck to a line of bark drawn across the top of the canoe, and began to cross the river.

Before their return to the Ohio, Brady, with some scouts, had discovered their trail, and followed it to where their canoes were hid. He sent one of his men to Fort McIntosh for assistance. He knew that the Indians were numerous. His knowledge of woodcraft, and the number of canoes, indicated to him the presence of an unusually large party. Captain Joseph Irwin of the Westmoreland County Rangers was despatched with about forty men. These, added to the spies, made forty-five in all. Under Brady's advice, they concealed themselves on the northern bank, and quietly awaited the return of the Indians. The order was not to shoot until the Indians came close into the shore, when a most deadly fire could be poured in upon them.

The Indians had got about two-thirds way across the river when a white man, contrary to orders, fired. The others were thus compelled to fire. This fire drove the Indians from their boats into the river. The Indian

who had charge of Bailey sprang out of the canoe, and left his prisoner exposed to the fire of the whites. Bailey supposed the Indian was wounded, from the fact that he used but one arm in swimming. The prisoner himself, whilst endeavoring to disengage his person from the canoe, sunk it, and being tied to it by the neck, was in the greatest danger of drowning. He courageously kept his head above the water, and cried lustily for assistance.

Brady heard his cries, threw down his rifle, plunged into the river with a knife between his teeth, and cut him loose. Bailey was a good swimmer, and soon reached the shore.

The Indians lost all the plunder they had taken, their canoes, and, in most instances, their guns. There were a number of them killed, and it is supposed that most of them were wounded. As soon as they were attacked, their leader called to them in a loud tone to disperse. Accordingly, those who succeeded in reaching the opposite shore and were able to travel scattered in all directions.

This partial victory might have turned into a complete triumph, had it not been for the imprudence of the soldier who disobeyed orders. He deserved to have been most signally punished. There is little doubt the frontiersmen treated him with that contempt and scorn which is worse than physical punishment to a mind not perfectly callous to the higher and better sentiments of human nature.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXVII.

A NOTABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS makes up the last catalogue of Messrs. Zahn & Co., of Lancaster. It embraces some of the rarest imprints of the early Pennsylvania press—chiefly of Ephrata and Germantown. The prices affixed to some of these seem high, but when we consider how extremely scarce, if not unique, some of them are, one need not wonder at it. They were picked up by "collectors" at once, and the firm are to be congratulated upon this rare collection.

FRANCES SLOCUM.—Who has not read of the story of Frances Slocum, the lost sister of Wyoming? Caleb E. Wright, Esq., has

embalmed this sad history in melodious verse, and every lover of Pennsylvania should read the story as Mr. Wright so beautifully relates it. In the same dainty volume is "Sidney Lear, a Metrical Romance," the scene of which is laid in the Susquehanna Valley.

FROM FORT PITT, WESTWARD, 1764.

Memo. of Distances from Fort Pitt Down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Pensacola.

	MILES.
From Fort Pitt to Logs Town (1)...	18
To Big Beaver Creek (2).....	11 29
To Little Do. Do.....	13 42
To Yellow Do. (3).....	10 52
To Mingo Town.....	19 71
To Wipping Creek.....	2 73
To the long Reach.....	50 123
To the Westernmost end of Do....	15 138
To Muskingdown River (4).....	23 161
To little Canaway.....	11 172
To Hochsenn.....	14 186
To great Canaway (5).....	74 260
To the great Guandot.....	48 308
To great Sandy Creek.....	13 321
To the mouth of Sciota (6).....	45 366
To the great Bufeloe lick.....	24 390
To little Miami River.....	102 492
To licking Creek.....	108 500
To great Miami River (7).....	27 527
To Elephants Bones (8).....	33 560
To Kintucky River.....	44 604
To the Falls of Ohio.....	78 682
To the beginning of the low Country.	55 837
To the beginning of the 5 Islands.	38 875
To Green River.....	27 902
To the large Island in the River...	58 960
To Wawbash River (9).....	39 999
To the big Rock Cave on the East side.....	43 1042
To . . . Do. on the West side.....	20 1062
To the Shawanese, or Cumberland River.....	32 1094
To the Cheroakee, or Tenese River.	13 1107
To Fort Mesia, " " " (10).....	11 1118
To the mouth of Ohio River.....	46 1164
To the Chickesaw Hills.....	210 1374
To the mountains on the East side.	63 1437
To St. Francis's River.....	67 1504
To White River.....	108 1612
To Arkensaw River.....	18 1630
To Yazos River.....	275 1905
To the grand Gulf.....	68 1971

To the little Do.	15	1986
To Fort Notches.	42	2028
To the Spanish Fort at Point Cupee.	150	2178
To the mouth of Ibberville.	39	2328
To New Orleans.	111	2257
To the mouth of Mississippi.	92	2420
To Mobile.	120	2540
To Pensacola.	75	2615

From Fort Pitt to Fort Chartres.

To the mouth of Monture's.	12	miles
To big Beaver Creek.	16	28
To little " Do.	14	42
To Yellow Do.	12	54
To Mingo Town.	20	74
To Williams Island.	25	99
To Pidgion Creek.	25	124
To Muskingdown River.	76	200
To little Canaway.	15	215
To big Do.	100	315
To Sciota.	100	415
To Miami River.	125	540
To big " Do.	30	570
To the Falls of Ohio.	129	699
To Green River.	200	899
To Wawbash Do.	60	959
To the Shawanese Do.	120	1079
To Cherokee 12, Cherokee Fort 12.	24	1103
To Mississippi.	56	1159
To the mouth of Ochaw River up the Mississippi.	96	
To Fort Chartres.	24	1279

Notes on the Memo. of Distances from Fort Pitt Down the Ohio, &c.

1. *Logstown.* A large and important Indian town on the right bank of the river "seventeen miles and a half, fifty-seven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt." When Celoron visited it in August, 1749, he estimated the number of cabins at eighty, and says: "We called it Chiniogue, from its vicinity to a river of that name." Logstown figured prominently in the early history of the Ohio Valley.

2. *Big Beaver.* In October, 1778, General McIntosh "erected a good strong fort" upon the Indian side of the Ohio, just below the mouth, of the Big Beaver, and called it Fort McIntosh.

3. *Yellow Creek* famous in history on account of the infamous massacre of some Indians on the Virginia shore opposite its mouth, on the 30th of April, 1774. The mother, brother and sister of Logan the Cayuga chief were some of the victims.

4. *Muskingum river.* In the fall of 1785, a detachment of United States troops, under

the command of Major John Doughty, commenced the erection of Fort Harmer, on the right bank of the Ohio, just below the mouth of the Muskingum. On the 7th of April, 1788, a party of New Englanders landed just above the mouth of the Muskingum and founded the town of Marietta.

5. *Great Kanhawa.* Memorable from it being the first stream in the Ohio Valley visited by white men. Capt. Thomas Batts, Thomas Woods, Robert Fallam, accompanied with Perecute, a chief of the Apomatox Indians, and Jack Nesau, a negro, reached the Falls of Kanhawa on the 16th of September, 1671, and marked some trees with marking irons. On the 10th of October, 1774, Gen. Lewis fought the memorable battle of Point Pleasant, just above the mouth of the Kanhawa. Here, too, in 1777, in Fort Randolph, the great and wise Shawanese king, Cornstock, his son, Ellinipsico, and Red Hawk were basely and treacherously murdered. Captain Batts named this stream New River. Celoron called it "Chinodaichita," and in March, 1846, the plate he buried here in 1749, was found in a perfect condition, and on it the name was "CHINODAHICHETHA."

6. *Sciota.* The French called in Sinhioto. Lower Shawanetown was on the right bank just below the mouth of the Sciota.

7. *Great Miami.* The French called this "Riviere a la Roche."

8. Christopher Gist in Journal under date of March 13, 1751, says: Here [at Shawanetown] I met two men belonging to Robert Smith, at whose house I lodged on this side the *Mineami river*, and one Hugh Crawford; the said Robert Smith had given me an order upon these men, for two of the teeth of a large beast, which they were bringing from towards the Falls of Ohio, one of which I brought in and delivered to the Ohio company. Robert Smith informed me that about seven years ago, these teeth, and the bones of three large beasts, one of which was somewhat smaller than the other two, were found in a salt lick or spring, upon a small creek, which runs into the south side of the Ohio, about fifteen miles below the mouth of the great *Mineami river*, and twenty above the Falls of Ohio; he assured me that the rib bones of the largest of those beasts were eleven feet long, and the skull bone six feet across the forehead, and the other bones in proportion, and that there were several teeth there, some of which he called horns, and said they were upwards of five long, and

as much as a man could well carry; that he had hid one in a branch at some distance from the place, lest the French Indians should carry it away."

The place where these bones were found is laid down on the map of the Middle British Colonies corrected from Gov. Pownall's map of 1776.

9. *Wabash*. The French used this river and the lower part of the Ohio to get to their settlements on the lower Mississippi.

10 *Fort Massiac*, originally a French fort, built by the French troops which descended the Ohio after destroying Fort Du Quesne in November, 1758; it was called after M. De Massiac, Minister of the Marine and Colonies from June 1st to November 1st, 1758. Capt. Harry Gordon is the only English writer I have observed, who writes the name correctly. ISAAC CRAIG,

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

VIII.

Some time during the year 1779 Brady set out from Fort McIntosh for Pittsburgh. He had with him two of his trusty and well-tried followers. These were not attached to the regular army, as they were but serving in the capacity of scouts or spies. They had been with him upon many an expedition. They were Thomas Bevington and Benjamin Biggs; (the latter was with him at the capture of Col. John Franklin in 1787.) Brady resolved to follow the northern bank of the Ohio. Biggs objected to this upon the ground, as Brady well knew, that the woods were swarming with savages. Brady had made up his mind to travel by the old Indian path, and having once resolved upon a given line of conduct, no consideration of personal safety or peril could deter him from carrying out his resolve. Bevington had such implicit faith in his ability to lead that he never thought of questioning his will.

Quite a discussion arose between Biggs and his captain at the mouth of Beaver river, about a mile above the fort, and where the most eligible opportunity occurred of crossing the Ohio unless they chose to continue their march upon the northern shore. Biggs finally yielded his objections, and they proceeded, after having crossed Beaver river with the habitual caution of woodsmen, who

fully understood their avocation. They had started early, and by as rapid traveling as they could effect, consistent with the watchfulness they were forced to exercise, they had by noon reached the last piece of bottom land on the north side of the river, just below what is now known as the Narrows.

Upon this bottom a pioneer, more daring than others, had built a cabin and opened a spot of cleared land. He had planted it in corn, and it gave promise of a rich harvest. As the scouts approached the edge of the clearing just outside of the fence Brady discovered "Indian signs." His companions detected them almost as quickly as he, and at once they began in low tones to discuss the appearances thus manifested. They concluded at once that a keen watch was necessary. Slowly they trailed these signs along the fence toward the house. They knew the situation of this house well, for they had frequently stopped at it since it had been built. They trailed along until they reached the brow of the bluff bank which overlooked it.

A sight of the most terrible description met their eyes. The cabin lay a mass of smouldering ruins, whence in the clear sunshine a dull blue smoke arose. They observed closely everything about it. Brady knew it was customary for the Indians, immediately after they had fired a settler's cabin, if there was no immediate danger, to retire to the woods close at hand, and watch for the approach of any member of the family, who might chance to be absent when they made the descent. Not knowing that they were not lying close by, he left Bevington to watch the ruins lying under cover whilst he proceeded to the northward to make discoveries, and Biggs to the southward. Both were to return to Bevington if they found no Indians. If they encountered the perpetrators, and they were too numerous to be attacked openly, Brady avowed his purpose of having one fire at them, and that should serve as a signal for both of his followers to make their way to Fort Pitt as rapidly as possible.

All this transpired within a few moments, and with Brady to decide was to act. As he stole cautiously around to the northern side of the enclosure, he heard a voice in the distance singing. He listened and soon discovered from its intonations that it was the voice of a white man. As it came nearer he concealed himself behind the trunk of a large

tree. Presently a white man riding a fine horse came slowly down the path. The form was that of Albert Gray, the stalwart, brave, devil-may-care settler, who had built him a home miles away from the fort, where no one would dare to take a family save himself.

Brady wore, as he almost always did, the Indian garb, and was painted. He knew that if he showed himself upon the path Gray would shoot, for the settler had his rifle upon his shoulder. He therefore suffered Gray quietly to approach his lurking place. When the time came, he sprang forward ere the settler could have time to fire, drew his tomahawk, and seizing him dragged him from his horse. As he did so he said in an undertone to him, "I am Captain Brady; for God's sake be quiet."

Gray, with the instinctive feeling of one who knew there was danger at hand, and with that vivid presence of mind which characterizes those acquainted with frontier life, ceased at once to struggle. The horse had been startled by the sudden onslaught, and sprang to one side. Ere he had time to leap forward upon the main path, Brady had caught him by the bridle. His loud snorting threatened to arouse any one who might be near. The Captain soon soothed the frightened animal into quiet.

Gray now hurriedly asked Brady what the danger was. The strong, vigorous scout turned away his face unable to answer him. The manly form of the settler shook like an aspen leaf—tears fell as large as drops of water over his bronzed face. Brady permitted the indulgence for a moment, while he led the horse into an adjacent thicket and tied him. When he returned to Gray the latter had sunk to the earth, and great tremulous convulsions writhed over him. Brady quietly touched him upon the shoulder, and said "Come." He at once arose, and had proceeded but a short distance when apparently every trace of emotion had vanished. He was no longer the bereaved husband and father; he was the sturdy well-trained hunter whose ear and eye were acutely alive to every sound and sight, the waving of a leaf or the crackling of the smallest twig.

He desired to proceed directly to the house, but Brady objected to this, and they went toward the river bank. As they advanced, they saw from the tracks of horses, and from moccasin prints upon moist places that the party was quite a numerous one. After

thoroughly examining every cover and every possible place of concealment, they passed on to the southward, and came by that direction to the spot where Bevington stood sentry. When they reached him, they found that Biggs had not returned. In a few minutes he came. He reported that the trail was broad; the Indians had taken no pains to conceal their tracks—they simply had struck back into the country, so as to avoid all contact with the spies, whom they supposed were lingering along the river.

The whole four now went quietly down to the cabin and carefully examined the ruins. After a long and minute search, Brady declared, in an authoritative tone, that none of the family had been burned. This announcement at once expelled Gray's most harrowing fears. As soon as all that could be discovered by the party was ascertained, each proposed a different course of action. One desired to go to Pittsburgh to obtain assistance—another thought it best to go to Fort McIntosh. But Brady listened patiently to both these propositions, and arose quickly; and after talking a moment apart with Biggs, said "Come."

Gray and Bevington obeyed at once, nor did Biggs object. Brady struck the trail at once, and began pursuit in that tremendously rapid manner for which he was so famous. It was evident that if the savages were overtaken, it could only be done by the utmost exertion. They were some hours ahead, and from the broad trail made by the horse tracks, must nearly all be mounted unless they were unusually numerous. Indeed, there were few moccasin feet visible. It was evident this band had been south of the Ohio and plundered the homes of other settlers. They had pounced upon the family of Gray upon their return.

When the pursuit began it was about two o'clock. At least two hours had been consumed by the spies in making the necessary explorations about the house and in examining the ruins. Not a word was spoken by any one upon the march. Their leader kept steadily in advance. Occasionally he would diverge from the trail, but only to take it up a mile or more in advance. The captain's intimate knowledge of the topography of the country enabled him to anticipate what points they would make. He gained rapidly upon them by proceeding more nearly in a straight line toward the point at which he believed they would cross Beaver river.

The accuracy of his judgment was vindicated by the fact, that from the most elevated crest of a long line of hills he saw the Indians, after they had forded the stream, pass up a ravine. He counted them as they slowly filed away under the bold relief in which they were brought out by the rays of the declining sun. He counted thirteen warriors eight of whom were mounted, two women, including Gray's wife and five children, three of whom were the settler's.

The odds seemed fearful to Biggs and Bevington. Brady made no comments. The moment they disappeared from view he again pushed forward with unflagging energy. Gray's whole form seemed to dilate when he came in sight of his wife and children. Although within three or four miles of Fort McIntosh, from which assistance could readily have been obtained, the chief of the scouts chose to push forward without soliciting aid. He crossed just above the Falls of Beaver, and began the ascent of the hill, up which the ravine leads close by the present village of Fallston, on the north side of the town. The Indians had passed up this ravine, and directed their course toward the waters of a small streamlet now known as "Brady's run."

Brady believed that the Indians would camp near the head-waters of this run. The spot where he expected they would pass the night, owing to the peninsular form of the tongue of land lying west of the Beaver, was full ten miles from the fort. Here there was a famous spring, so deftly and beautifully situated in a deep dell, and so densely enclosed with thick mountain pines, that there was little danger of discovery. Even they might light a fire, and it could not be seen by reflection one hundred yards off.

The proceedings of their leader, which would have been totally inexplicable to others, were partially, if not fully, understood by them—at least, they did not hesitate or question him. When dark came, Brady pushed forward, with as much apparent certainty as he had done during the day. So rapid was his progress that the Indians had but just kindled their fires and cooked their meal when their mutual foe, whose presence they dreaded as much as that of the small-pox, stood upon a huge rock, looking down upon them.

His party had been left a short distance in the rear, at a convenient spot, whilst he went forward to reconnoitre. There they remained

impatiently, for three mortal hours. They discussed in low tones the extreme disparity of the force, and the propriety of going to Fort McIntosh to get assistance. But all agreed that if Brady ordered them to attack, success was certain. However impatient they were, he returned at last. He described to them how the women and children lay within the center of a crescent, formed by the savages as they slept. Their guns were stacked upon the right, and most of their tomahawks. The arms were not more than fifteen feet from them. He had crawled within fifty feet of them, when the snoring of the horses, occasioned by the approach of wild beasts, had aroused a number of the savages from their light slumbers, and he had been compelled to lie quiet for more than an hour, until they slept again. He then told them that he would attack them. It was impossible to use fire-arms; they must depend solely upon the *knife* and *tomahawk*; the knife must be placed in the left hand, and the tomahawk in the right. To Biggs he assigned the duty of securing their arms. He was to begin the work of slaughter on the right, Gray upon the left and Bevington in the center.

After each fairly understood the duty assigned him, the slow, difficult, hazardous approach began. They continued upon their feet until they had gotten within one hundred yards of the foe, and then lay down upon their bellies and began the work of writhing themselves forward, like a serpent approaching a victim. They at last reached the very verge of the line. Each man was at his post, save Biggs, who had the farthest to go. Just as he passed Brady's position, a twig cracked roughly under the weight of his body, and a huge savage, who lay within the reach of Gray's tomahawk, slowly sat up as if startled into this posture by the sound. After rolling his eyes, he again lay down, and all was still. Full fifteen minutes passed ere Biggs moved, then he slowly went on. When he reached his place, a very low hissing sound indicated that he was ready. Brady, in turn, reiterated the sound as a signal to Gray and Bevington to begin. This they did in the most deliberate manner. No nervousness was permissible. They slowly felt for the heart of each savage they were to stab, and then plunged in the knife. The tomahawk was not to be used unless the knife proved inefficient. Not a sound broke the stillness of the night as they cautiously

felt and stabbed, unless it might be that one who was feeling should hear the stroke of the other's knife, and the groan of the victim whom the other had slain. Thus the work proceeded. Six of the savages were slain; one of them had not been killed outright by the stab of Gray. He sprang to his feet, but as he arose to shout his war-cry the tomahawk finished what the knife had begun. He staggered and fell heavily forward over one who had not yet been reached. He in turn started up, but Brady was too quick; his knife reached his heart and the tomahawk his brain almost at the same instant.

All were slain by the three spies except one. He started to run, but a rifle shot by Biggs rang merrily out upon the night air and closed his career forever. The women and children, alarmed by the contest, fled wildly to the woods, but when all had grown still and they were called they returned, recognizing, in the midst of their fright, the tones of their own people. The whole party at once took up their March for Fort McIntosh. About sunrise next morning the sentries of the fort were surprised to see the cavalcade of horses, men, women, and children approaching the fort. When they discovered that Brady was the leader, they at once admitted him and the whole party.

In the relation of the circumstances afterwards, Bevington claimed to have killed three and Gray the same number. Thus, Brady, who claimed nothing, must have slain at least six, whilst the other two killed as many. The thirteenth was shot by Biggs.

From that hour to the present time the spring is called the "Bloody Spring," and the small run is named "Brady's run." Few, even of the most curious of the people living in the neighborhood, know aught of the circumstances which conferred these names—names which will be preserved by tradition forever. Thus ended one of the very many hand-to-hand fights which the great scout had.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXVIII.

THE GARBER FAMILY, of Illinois, held a reunion near Decatur, that State, last year, so we learn from a newspaper scrap sent us.

From it we are informed that they "are descendants of Christian Garver, of Dauphin county, who was a son of Jacob Garver, a native of Switzerland, who came to America in 1790." The facts are as follows: John Garber, or Garver, and his wife Elizabeth, resided in Lebanon township prior to October 7, 1757, when they sold a tract of land a few days after they had received the Proprietaries warrant therefor. They subsequently removed to the neighborhood of Middletown. Here Mrs. Garber died. Subsequently he married Mary — and obtaining a warrant from the Proprietaries for 274 acres at the mouth of Fishing Creek. He rebuilt the mill there. The election for the members of the first Constitutional Convention (1776) was held at Garber's Mill. In 1787 he sold the mill at "Fort Hunter" to Archibald McAllister. He died a few years afterwards. His children were: Christian, Jacob, Michael, Elizabeth, Barbara, and one or two others not known.

"VERY WELL DONE," so writes the editor of the *Tribune and Herald*, Greensburg, D. W. Shryock, Esq., as a caption to the following: "The Legislature of Kansas has just done a very nice thing—just what might be inferred would be the result of the promptings of the loyal hearts of the people. Among the hundred and odd counties in Kansas there was one called Davis, the county seat of which is Junction City. When that county was organized, Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War in Pierce's administration, and it was named for him. Other counties in the State took the name of pro-slavery men at the time, and most of them have since been changed. But up till now, that of Davis county had still stood—withstanding several efforts to change. A few days ago, however, both branches of the Legislature passed an act to change the name of Davis county to that of Geary, in honor of her third Territorial Governor, and Westmoreland county's honored son, John W. Geary. Now there is no more a reminder of Jefferson Davis, the unrepentant arch traitor, on the map of that grand State. The change was most befitting. The boy, John W. Geary, who was our school mate, away back in the early thirties, became a Mexican war soldier—was the first United States postmaster in the city of San Francisco—then its first Mayor—

then Territorial Governor of Kansas, 1856-57—became a Major General in the war of the Rebellion—Governor of Pennsylvania for two terms, and with whom our intimate relations of friendship all the while remained uninterrupted until he was taken home to the Christian patriot's reward. *With our own hands helping, his mortal dust was lowered* to its last resting place in the Harrisburg cemetery in February, 1873. All honor to the people of Kansas. Among its most active and worthy citizens may be found many natives of the Keystone State. Her sons do us honor in whatever State they are found."

• • •
CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

IX.

Mr. McCabe relates the following in his sketches:

Captain Brady had returned from Sandusky, perhaps a week (1780), when he was observed by a Pennsylvania German by the name of Pfoutz, sitting in a solitary part of the fort, apparently absorbed in thought. Pfoutz approached him unregarded, and was deeply pained to perceive that the countenance of the Captain bore traces of deep care and even melancholy. He, however, accosted him in the best English he had, and soothingly said, "Gabbtain, what ails you?" Brady looked at him for a short time without speaking, then resuming his usual equanimity replied:

"I have been thinking about the redskins, and it is my opinion there are some of them on the river above us. I have a mind to pay them a visit. Now, if I get permission from the General to do so, will you go along?"

Pfoutz was a stout, thick Dutchman, of uncommon strength and activity. He was also well acquainted with the woods. When Brady had ceased speaking, Pfoutz raised himself on tiptoe, and bringing his heels hard down upon the ground, by way of emphasis, with his eyes full of fire, said: "By Junder and lightning, I would rader go mit you, Gabbtain, as to any of te finest weddins in tis guntry."

Brady told him to keep quiet and say nothing about it, as no man in the fort must know anything of their intent and departure save General Brodhead; bidding Pfoutz call

at his quarters in an hour. He then went to the General's quarters, whom he found reading. After the usual topics were discussed, Brady proposed for consideration his project of the ascent of the Allegheny with but one man in his company; stating his reasons for apprehending a descent from that quarter by the Indians. The General gave his consent, and at parting took him by the hand in a friendly manner, advising him particularly *to be careful of his own life* and that of the man whom he might select to accompany him. So affectionate were the General's admonitions, and so great the emotion he displayed, that Brady left him with tears in his eyes and repaired to his tent, where he found Pfoutz in deep conversation with one of his pet Indians. Brady related to Pfoutz his success with the General, and then said that, as it was early in the light of the moon, they must be ready and be off betimes.

They immediately got ready to set out, after taking the necessary time to clean their guns, prepare their ammunition, and secure a small quantity of salt. Then they lay down and slept soundly until about two hours before daybreak. Brady awoke first, and stirring Pfoutz, each took down the "deadly rifle," and whilst all but the sentinels were wrapt in sleep, they left the little fort, and in a short time were buried in the forest. That day they marched through woods never traversed by either of them before. Following the general course of the river, they reached a small creek that puts in from the Pittsburgh side. It was near night when they got there, and, having no provisions, they concluded to remain there all night.

Pfoutz struck a fire, and after having kindled it pretty well he covered it up with leaves and brush to keep it in. They then proceeded up the creek to look for game. About a mile above the mouth of the stream a run comes into it. Upon this run was a lick apparently much frequented by deer. They placed themselves in readiness, and in a short time two deer came in. Pfoutz shot one, which they skinned and carried over to their fire, and during the night "jerked" a great part of it. In the morning they took what they could carry of "jerk" and hung the remainder on a small tree in the skin, intending if they were spared to return, to call for it on their way homeward. Next morning they started early and traveled hard all day. Near evening they espied a number

of crows hovering over the tops of trees near the bank of the river. Brady told Pfoutz that there were Indians in the neighborhood, or else the men who were expected from Susquehanna at Pittsburgh were then encamped, or had been some time before.

Pfoutz was anxious to descend and see, but Brady forbade him, telling him at the same time, "We must secrete ourselves until after night, when fires will be made by them, be they whom they may." Accordingly they hid themselves among the fallen timber, and remained so until about ten o'clock at night. But even then they could see no fire. Brady concluded that there must be a hill or thick woods between him and where the crows were seen, and decided on leaving his hiding place to ascertain the fact. Pfoutz accompanied him. They walked with the utmost caution down toward the river bank, and had gone about two hundred yards when they observed the twinkling of a fire at some distance on their right. They at first thought the river made a very short bend, but on proceeding further they discovered that it was a fork or branch of the river, probably the Kiskiminetas. Brady desired Pfoutz to stay where he was, intending to go himself to the fire and see who was there. Pfoutz refused, saying, "No, by *Shorge*, I will see too." They approached the fire together, but with the utmost care; and from appearances they judged it to be an Indian encampment, much too large to be attacked by them.

Having resolved to ascertain the number of the enemy, Brady and his comrade went close to the fire and discovered an old Indian sitting beside a tree close to it, either mending or mending a pair of moccasins.

Pfoutz, who never thought of danger, was for shooting the Indian immediately, but Brady prevented him. After examining carefully around the camp, he was of the opinion that the number of the Indians by which it was made had been large, but that most of them were principally absent. He determined on knowing more in the morning, and forcing Pfoutz away with him, who was bent on killing the old Indian, they retired a short distance into the woods to await the approach of day. As soon as it appeared, they returned to the camp again, but saw no living thing except the old Indian, dog and horse. Brady wished to see the country around the camp, and understand its features better; for this purpose he kept at some dis-

tance from it, and examined about, till he got on the river above it. Here he found a large trail of Indians who had gone up the Allegheny; to his judgment it appeared to have been made one or two days before. Upon seeing this he concluded on going back to the camp and taking the Indian prisoner.

Supposing the savage to have arms about him, and not wishing to run the risk of the alarm the report of a rifle might create if Indians were in the neighborhood, he determined to seize the old fellow single handed without doing him further "scathe" and carry him off to Pittsburgh. With this view both crept very cautiously toward the camp. When they came so near as to see his position clearly the Indian was lying on his back with his head toward them.

Brady warned Pfoutz to remain where he then was and not to fire at all unless the dog should attempt to assist his master. In that case he was to shoot the dog, but by no means to hurt the Indian. The plan being arranged, Brady dropped his rifle and tomahawk in hand, crept silently toward "the old man of the woods" till within a few feet of his victim, and then raising himself, he made a spring like a panther, seized the Indian hard and fast by the throat. The old man struggled a little at first, but Brady's was the grip of a lion; holding his tomahawk over the head of his prisoner, he bade him surrender as he valued his life. The dog behaved civilly, merely growling a little. Pfoutz came up, and they tied their prisoner. On examining the camp they found nothing of value, except some powder and lead, which they threw into the river. When the Indian learned that he was to be taken to Pittsburgh and would be kindly treated, he showed them a canoe, which they stepped into with the prisoner and dog, and were soon afloat on the smooth bosom of the Allegheny.

They paddled swiftly along for the purpose of reaching the mouth of the run on which they had encamped coming up. It was late when they got to the creek's mouth. They landed, made a fire, and all lay down to sleep. As soon as daylight appeared the Captain started to where their "jerk" was hanging, leaving Pfoutz in charge of the prisoner and his canoe. He had not left the camp long until the Indian complained to Pfoutz that the cords upon his wrists hurt him. He had probably discovered, that in Pfoutz's composition there was a much larger

proportion of kindness than fear. The latter at once took off the cords, and the Indian was or pretended to be very grateful.

Pfoutz was busied with something else in a minute, and had left his gun standing by a tree. The moment the Indian saw that the eye of the other was not upon him, he sprang to the tree, seized the gun, and the first Pfoutz knew of his intention was that it was cocked and at his breast, whereupon he let out a most magnificent roar, and jumped at the Indian. But the trigger was pulled, and the bullet whistled past him, taking with it a part of his shot pouch belt. One stroke, however, of Pfoutz's tomahawk settled the Indian forever. Brady heard the report of the rifle and the yell of Pfoutz and, supposing all was not right, ran instantly to the spot, where he found the latter sitting on the body of his fallen foe, examining the rent in his pouch-belt.

"In the name of Heaven!" exclaimed Brady, "what have you done?" "Yust look, Gabtain!" said the fearless Dutchman, "what dis fellow was apout!" holding up to view his belt. He then related what has been stated with respect to his untying the Indian, and the attempt of the latter to kill him. They then scalped the Indian, got their canoe, took in the dog and returned to Pittsburgh the fourth day after their departure.

The Captain related to the general what he had seen, and gave it as his opinion, that the Indians whose camp he had discovered, were about making an attack upon the Susquehanna settlement. The latter was of the same opinion, and was much affected by the information; for he had just made a requisition upon that country for men, and had been expecting them on every day. He now feared that the Indians would either draw them into an ambuscade and cut them off, or fall upon their families, rendered defenseless by their absence.

Toward the close of the year 1779, the garrison at Fort Pitt was short of provisions, and it became necessary, in order to procure a supply of meat, that some companies should proceed to the woods to hunt. Game was abundant within a short distance of the fort. Brady commanded one of these hunting parties. Little apprehension of an attack by the Indians was had, for they did but little damage to the whites during that autumn. General Brodhead's expedition against their towns upon the Upper Alle-

gheny, and his destruction of all their corn and other provisions, had forced them to the British forts to be fed.

The hunt promised to be a successful one. Captain Brady, in constructing his tent, had accidentally cut his knee with his tomahawk. This lamed him so much that he was compelled to forego any participation in the sports of the chase for some time. An excellent opportunity was thus afforded to witness the practices of the Indians. His favorite Indian, Nanowland, was with him. This chief returned one day, apparently much disgusted with the results of his day's hunting. His squaw was despatched, for some purpose unknown, to Brady. When she returned she had some roots in her hand. The Indian now unbreeched his rifle, corked up its muzzle and stuck the lower part of the barrel into some water where the roots were boiling. After he had thus steamed it for some time, the plug shot up, driven out by the force of the steam.

The Captain inquired of the Indian what all this was done for. The chief replied, "That his gun had been sick, and that she could not shoot; he had given her a vomit, and she was now well." Brady related afterwards that Nanowland had shot nothing that day, and really killed ten deer during the next. The Indian's gun, in all probability, wanted cleaning badly, and failed to carry a ball with her usual accuracy until cleaned, when it performed its office as well as usual.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

VII.

In memory of
JOHN,
son of David &
Eleanor B. JOHNSON,
who departed this life
October 20th, 1828,
aged 20 years
and 10 months.

In memory of
MARGARET KIRK,
wife of
James Kirk,
who departed this life

June 5, 1831,
aged 55 years.

Hier Rhuet
JACOB KUNCKELMAN,
Er war geboren den 13th
February, 1769, und
gestorben den 20
February, 1820, sein
Alter war 51 Jahr und
7 Tag.

DANIEL LINGLE
died
Dec. 31, 1865,
Aged 70 years.

In
memory of

ROBERT LONG,
Son of James and
Ann Long, who
departed this
Life the 10th
March, 1790,
Aged 3 years.

In

memory
of MARTHA LONG,
Daughter of James
& Ann Long, who
Departed this
Life the 15 of
September, 1780.

In

memory of
WILLIAM B. McBAY,
who departed this life
Sept. 27, 1837,
In the 45th year of his
Age.

In

memory of
NANCY
wife of
William B. McBAY
who departed this life
Feb. 16, 1824
In the 55th year of her
age.

In

memory of
ISABELLA DIXON
McCORMICK
who died May 10, 1824,
aged 73 years.
Erected by her Grandsons
John McCormick
and
Alexander Sloan.

In

Memory of
JANE,
relict of
HENRY McCORMICK,
who departed this life
August 6, 1844,
Aged 80 years
and 23 days.

This Stone

Stands here to mark the place
Where lies one of the human race;
HENRY McCORMICK was his name,
No matter what his former fame;
Truth will his character display
Upon the last great Judgement day.
He departed this life
February 24th, A. D. 1824,
Aged 59 years & 1 month.

Sacred

To the memory of
WM. ANDREW McCORMICK,
Infant son of Thomas H. and
Rebecca MdCormick,
who was born on the 15th
of April, 1836, and depart-
ed this life on the 15th of
February, 1837, aged 10
months.

In

memory of
SARAH McCREIGHT,
who departed this life
Oct. 26, A. D. 1811
in the 16 year of
her age,
Daughter of
James McCreight, Esq'r.

In
memory of
JAMES MCCREIGHT, ESQ'R.,
who departed this life
November 21st, A. D. 1857,
in the 66th year of
his age.

In
memory of
ELIZABETH MCCREIGHT,
who departed this life
August 25th, A. D. 1837,
in her 65th year,
Daughter of
James McCreight, Esq.

In
memory of
JENNET MCCREIGHT,
who departed this life
September 13th, A. D. 1828,
in the 77th year of her age,
wife of
James McCreight, Esq.

In
memory of
JAMES MCCREIGHT,
who departed this life
July 18th, A. D., 1825,
in the 47th year of his age,
son of
James McCreight, Esq.

In
memory of
WILLIAM MCCREIGHT,
who departed this life
December 17th, A. D., 1814,
in the 22d year of his age
son of
James McCreight, Esq.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXIX.

MOORE.—Henry Moore, of Middletown,
died prior to January, 1801, leaving a wife
(name not given) and daughters as follows:
i. Hannah, m. Stephen Hayes.
ii. Joanna, m. Thomas Smith, Esq.
iii. Fanny, m. James Russell.
iv. Rachel, m. George McCormick.

Can any one of our readers give us in-
formation concerning these families?

PARIS (N. & Q. ccxx.)—Austin Paris, by
his will, dated 20th March, 1729, and proved
7th April, 1730, gave all his estate to his
wife Elizabeth. The will was witnessed by
Neill Gray, Elizabeth Polgreen, Sarah Cam-
hedge and Joshua Lawrence. Elizabeth
Austin, by her will, dated 15th December,
1740, proved 24th August, 1741, gives a le-
gacy of £20 to John Wilme, of Cole's alley
on Castle street, Dublin, silversmith, and
£10 to his daughter Elizabeth; and all her
residuary estate she gave to George O'Kill,
of Philadelphia. He, O'Kill, is called
"nephew," and is made the executor of the
will. J. G. L.

GARVER OR GARBER.—Christian Garber
died in July, 1813. He left his estate to his
brothers and sisters as follows:

i. Michael; had issue:

1. *Michael*.
2. *Barbara*.
3. *Christian*.

ii. Betty, m. ——— Ebersole.

iii. Barbara, m. Michael Nisley.

iv. Elizabeth, m. ——— Landis, and had
issue:

1. *Felix*.
2. *John*.
3. *Henry*.
4. *Christian*.
5. *Mary*, m. ——— Alter.
6. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— Weltmer.
7. *Anna*, m. ——— Coffman.
8. *Franey*, m. ——— Brand.
9. *Barbara*, m. ——— Light.
10. *Catharine*, m. ——— Weltmer.

LATITUDE OF FORT AUGUSTA.—[The
following from the Wilkes-Barre *Record* is
worthy a place in *Notes and Queries*. The
original letter is in the possession of Hon.
Stenben Jenkins, of Wyoming].

PHILADELPHIA, 2d April, 1774.

Fort Augusta half a mile southeast of the
conflux of the east and west branches of the
Susquehanna, is, by exact observation in
latitude 40 degrees, 53 minutes, 32 seconds.

Fort Darkee at Wyoming in 41 degrees,
14 minutes, 27 seconds.

Buffalo Creek, in 41 degrees, 1 minute. As
taken by Mr. Samuel Wallace, a gentleman
of good merit and well-known to the Wyom-
ing people, who is now going up with very

accurate instruments to take the latitude 42 degrees, in order to ascertain how far north you extend; and offers the use of his instrument to any gentleman you may appoint to attend him.
I am, etc.,

PELATIAH WEBSTER,
Mr. Silas Dean, Wethersfield, Conn.

INDIAN TREATY AT FORT PITT, 1776.

[From a memorandum book in our possession, we glean the following important items concerning the personages present at the Indian Treaty held at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, in October, 1776, with other data. Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, and Col. John Montgomery, of Carlisle, were appointed by the Congress to hold the treaty, at which were present the representatives of the more prominent tribes northwest of the Ohio. Besides the commissioners, there were quite a number of whites, among whom was Col. George Morgan, who for many years was a trader in the Illinois country, and Dr. Walker, a distinguished physician in the Western country.]

The chiefs at the Treaty at Fort Pitt in Oct'r, 1776, were—

Six Nations:
Keyushuta, } Chiefs.
White Mingo, }
Caugh-caugh-cau-te-day (Flying Raven.)
Gough-sa-gave-go (Fall Low.)

Wiandots:
The Half-King.
Captain John.
& three other warriors.

Delawares:
Custaloga.
Capt'n White-Eyes.
Capt'n Pipe.
Capt'n Johnny.

Shawanese:
The Corn-Stalk.
Nimwa.
The White Fish.
Shey-ga-na-bay, Ottawa chief.

Je-non-tow-way-taw-shaw, the Name of a Mingo Warrior, *i. e.* Cut off half the Town.

Eh-on-yeh-hon-daw, the Name of a Seneca Chief, *i. e.* Set the Skins on Fire.

Se-pet-te-he-na-the, the name of a Shawanese Chief, *i. e.* the big Rabbit alias blue Jacket.

Gaw-suck-quen-he-yont, the Name of an Onondago Chief, *i. e.* a Bottle reversed.

The Delawares last Fall being very desirous of the Residence of a Minister amongst them to instruct them in the Principles of the Christian Religion, lately received a message from the Six Nations with a String of Wampum, telling them, "not to be in so great a Hurry about becoming religious, for their wise men had lately discovered a new God whom they would bring them to an acquaintance of." The Delawares dislike the Moravian System, as the preachers tell them that they must shake off all politics & command in their Tribes, the same being incompatible with Christianity.

There are four Tribes of the Shawanese—the Kispapoos, the Makagees, the Pickwies & Chillicothequis.

The Six Nations are composed of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas & Tuscaroras. The latter Nation was added to them some Time ago; they consisted formerly of five Nations only.

Owy-Yochlenaws live on the Heads of the Oubache, near Kekayuga Town.

There are three Tribes amongst the Delawares, the Wolf, the Turkey, & Turtle Tribe. Beaver was chief of the Turkey Tribe, & was preceded by Capt'n Johnny or Straight-Arm, White Eyes ruling it. Custaloga was Chief of the Wolf Tribe, & preceded by Capt. Pipe; and Newcomer was Chief of the Turtle Tribe & preceded by Capt. John Killbuck.

I [Jasper Yeates] was adopted into the Six Nations & named Guy-wee-ho, *i. e.* the messenger of good News.

Mr. Montgomery was named by the Shawanese, Muck-a-te-we-la-mow, *i. e.* of the Black Wolf Tribe, Nov'r 6, 1776. Capt. White-Eyes spoke on the occasion as from the Delawares & Shawanese.

Mr. Morgan was named by the Shawanese Temminan. Eod. Die.

In Shawanese, Joseph Spear is called Thakkikolagoe. In Mingoe, Ukunestettan, the Trickes of a—

In Chippewaw, Thomas McCartney is called Moskomoge, the Fish Hawk.

In Shawanese, George Morgan, Esq., is called Weepemackukthe, White Deer. In Mingoe, Shanashase, Council House.

Kisheynoath, or the Hard Man, had his name changed to Bittaumaugh, or The Raccoon caught in the Traps, he being of the Raccoon Tribe.

The manner of the Chippewaw's speaking is—Attawah (Hear), Attawah, Nekanis Nekanis (Eldest Brothers), Meshicmenan Meshicmenan (Youngest Brothers), Weheman, Waguamesick, Wiewieganseman.

At Supper, Oct. 29, 1776, The White Mingo drank a Health to God Almighty, & was backed by the Flying Raven & several other Chiefs of the 6 Nations in the Toast!

Capt. White-Eyes in conversation after Dinner at Fort Pitt, Oct. 17, 1776, said he was rejoiced at being instrumental in bringing the Delawares to an Opinion that a Peace with America would be their greatest Security & Happiness. When the Council Fire is kindled & a firm alliance established, so that the Covenant Chain is kept hold of, I shall then (says he) die with Pleasure. I care not how soon.

Nov. 7, 1776. The White Mingo agrees to go off to Pluggey's Town with the Belt from the Onondago Council, the Com'ra Belt & the Belt of the Senecas on the Allegheny, to warn that Blood-hound & his Banditti from committing further Hostilities; he is to return in 35 days from this time, & if the Villains persist in their Depredations & Murders, the United States are *allowed* to take their own course with them.

This Memo. made at the Senecas' request.

Memo. given to Congress by Colo. Montgomery & J. Jeates, February 7th, 1777:

Number of the Delawares (including the Munsies) beyond Pittsburgh, estimated at 450 fighting men.

Number of the Shawanese estimated at 150.

Number of the Senecas on the Allegheny, estimated at 150.

Number of the Wiandots estimated at 140.

The above Estimate is formed on the best Intelligence the Commissioners could receive. The Indian Manner of Living & the prepossessions they entertain with Respect to having their several Tribes counted, render it extremely difficult to determine their Numbers with accuracy.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

Life Sketch of a Hero of the Wilderness.

X.

During one of the hunting seasons, whilst Captain Brady was attached to the regular service, a report came to the camp of the scouts that the savages had been south of the Ohio, in Western Virginia, plundered the settlers extensively, and driven away their cattle. Brady, as the leader, started with six men, and one of his confidential Indians, in pursuit. The march was begun at the commencement of the hunting season. There existed no necessity for them to encumber the rapidity of their march by carrying with them any quantity of provisions. At the mouth of Graves' creek they passed the Ohio, and pursued their course up a stream putting into the Ohio, almost opposite the present city of Wheeling, until they had penetrated some distance into the woods to avoid present detection by the Indian scouts as to their real point of destination.

They then turned their course abruptly to the westward, and examined every rivulet and creek they passed, until they reached the Muskingum. They failed to strike the Indian trail, until they had advanced forty or fifty miles from where it disembogues itself into the Ohio. At this point, a heavy trail had been made some time before by horses and cattle. They concluded, from the want of freshness in the tracks, to abandon the pursuit.

Fortune immediately afterwards seemed to favor them. They began the descent of the Muskingum, and had proceeded but a short distance when the file leader discovered an Indian coming up the river with a deer fastened upon his back. Brady desired to take him prisoner to obtain information. The scouts concealed themselves, and he dispatched one of the Wetzels a short distance up the river to prevent the escape of the savage, in case he became alarmed and fled. The leader of the whites was to wait until the savage had gone by, and was to try to steal upon him and secure him.

Brady let him pass, borne down as he was by the weight of his load, and then stole upon him with a step as light as that of a cat, when Brady practiced one of his favorite springs upon him. The Indian, alarmed by the yell Brady had uttered, attempted to es-

cape, but the strap he had round his forehead, to assist him to support the weight of the deer, dropped down to his neck, and, choking him, brought him to the ground. Wetzel and the remainder of the band then came up. They at once disarmed him and confined him, when they retraced their steps until they reached a spot close to the margin of the river, carrying the Indian's hunting spoils with them.

Sam Brady knew from experience that this Indian was not likely to be alone in that locality during the season of the chase. He sought, by every means known to himself and his "pet" Indian, to gain some intelligence concerning the movements of the red men. During a day and night, he answered all inquiries by a grunt. At last he indicated that a short distance above there was a hunting-camp, composed of five other warriors. According to his narration, they expected to remain until snow fell. Brady suspected, from the lively and jocose behavior of the savage, and from his apparent willingness to betray his friends, that he was playing "possum." He was not deceived in his judgment. The Indian, not being tied as usual, was permitted to march with them under strict surveillance. They had not gone far when he sprang aside and uttered a war-whoop. His death was instantaneous; he was shot dead by a scout. In a moment some twenty Indians had left cover, and kept jumping about through the woods, ducking and dodging like so many partridges in high grass. The retreat of the whites began at once. The savages soon discovered this retrograde movement, and followed with hot speed until night overtook alike pursuers and pursued.

Brady found that the chase did not continue after nightfall, but knowing it would be renewed more fiercely than ever at day-break, changed his course suddenly, thinking that he had struck a direction which would lead his party homewards. In that region there are low swampy grounds, which appear to dry up at the top or on the crust, but not so much so as to be unimpressible to foot prints. Their chief, in consequence of this, told them to separate and pursue different routes, and meet him at the mouth of a creek which empties itself into the Ohio about twenty miles north of the Muskingum. Each man was to loose the strings of his moccasin, which usually passed beneath his feet, and tie them round his ankles. They

would thus know the trail of each other from those of the Indian, the impression of the latchet being uniformly left by the latter in marshy spots.

They reached the place of rendezvous after a terrible march next day at noon. When they had all arrived they at once crossed the Ohio. No sooner had they touched the opposite shore than they saw two Indians who were lustily hallooing to their companions. Brady knew the savages would attempt to cross the river in pursuit. He, in order to induce them to do so, at once ascended the hill behind him. When the Indians had come within twenty yards of the shore, his men quietly stole back upon them, and fired with deadly effect. Twelve had thus attempted the crossing. Almost every ball took fatal effect. Those not hit immediately returned to the northern bank.

There were enough of the Indians still remaining, should they succeed in crossing, to overpower the whites. Brady, content with his success, retreated still farther. The whites ascended the river steadily that night. The next morning was spent in procuring game. After dinner they resumed their march. About sunset one of the men heard the leaves of a large tree rustle, and looking up saw a large Indian descending. He fired and the Indian fell. Brady and the others at once came to the scene of action, and, fearful that the large party of pursuers had passed them and lay in ambush, continued their retreat by circuitous routes, and reached their camp in safety.

This adventure was derived from one of the scouts who accompanied the expedition.

It seems highly improbable that Captain Brady accompanied Gen. Brodhead's expedition against the Indian towns upon the Muskingum. This expedition took place in April, 1781. Distinct mention is made, in letters of that period, of the presence of Montour and Nanowland, but not one of him. With these men he constantly scouted. They were declared officially to have performed eminent service. Had Brady been with them, it is certain he would have so far overtopped them as to have elicited special commendation.

Brady was still nominally in the regular service in January, 1783. The published return list of the regiment shows that fact. As the war ended during that year, his corps must have been disbanded. He had been nearly five years in the West, and had at-

tained the age of twenty-seven. He seems thenceforth to have manifested no desire to return to the valley of the Susquehanna to reside. It would have been natural for him to return to visit his aged mother and his other family relatives at the close of so many years of absence, although we have no record of the fact of his having done so.

Shortly after the close of the war, he changed his condition in life. Though he did not abandon his fondness for the woods, his love for hunting and scouting, he yet permitted his life-long habits to be interrupted. He, in 1784, married the daughter of Van Swearingen, who was the first sheriff of Washington county. Van Swearingen had moved from the eastern part of the State, and settled in the West whilst yet Washington was a part of Westmoreland county. The family, both at this period and afterwards, stood in very high repute, socially and otherwise. They gave more than one gallant defender to the frontiers, as we have authentic accounts of the death of no less than three of them at different periods and under various circumstances. One of them was killed in the southern part of what is now Beaver county, by the Indians, shortly before or after the close of the Revolutionary war; one on the northern side of the Ohio about 1791, and one fell under St. Clair.

The daughters of such a race were likely to sympathize with a young and gallant spirit like Brady, who was only twenty-seven, and had in that age of iron, of courage, of daring, won the proud distinction of the foremost spy and hunter upon all the frontier—a reputation upon that then remote frontier, and among the simple-minded frontiersmen, equal to that of Napoleon after his first campaigns in Italy, upon the broader arena of civilized Europe.

This union was consummated when the frontiers enjoyed a period of comparative repose. Despite the declaration of peace between the combatants, the more lawless, or the more exasperated of the two races, continued to make incursions into the respective regions inhabited by each. These expeditions were made more for plunder than for scalps.

Brady seems to have been comparatively freed for a period of some years from his constant pursuit of Indians. His home, after his marriage with Miss Swearingen, was at "Catfish," now Washington. There

he remained until his removal with some of the members of his wife's family, including his father-in-law, to Virginia, in 1786 or 1787. They settled a short distance from where the village of Wellsburg now stands. Though no war had been formally proclaimed between the races, it was evident to these experienced frontiersmen that the continued outrages of the Indians must bring on a general war, in which the assistance of the general Government would have to be invoked. They, therefore, very wisely, built, in connection with some of their neighbors, a small blockhouse, or, as they have been often termed forts, for their defence in case they were attacked. The outrages perpetrated by the savages through the five or six following years more than vindicated their sagacity.

When General Wayne, upon assuming charge of the northwestern army, arrived at Pittsburgh, in 1792, he sent for Captain Brady, and gave him command of all the scouts there in the employ of the Government, some sixty or seventy men in number. The Captain so disposed of them that not a depredation was committed on the frontier. On the contrary, three or four times, the Indians were surprised in their own country thirty or forty miles in advance of the white settlements. His plan of carrying the war into the Indian country put a stop to all murders on that frontier. He continued in command of these rangers until the period of his death, which occurred on the 25th of December, 1795, at his own residence about two miles west of West Liberty, Virginia, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He left a widow and two sons.

Having arrived now at a period in our narrative during which there were no scenes in his career worthy of relation, we will proceed to explain some mistakes which have been made relative to the personal identity and exploits of our hero.

There was a Samuel Brady with whom the great partisan is often confounded. This Samuel Brady was the uncle of the Captain. He, too, was celebrated for his exploits in Indian warfare. The mistake has been committed of attributing the feats of Samuel Brady, the brother of Captain John, and uncle of our hero, at Freeland's Fort, to the great Indian avenger. The former was doubtless present at Freeland's Fort, and took part in the celebrated retreat after the

surrender, made through the solicitations and influence of Captain John Lytle, contrary to the advice of Captain Samuel Daugherty, the person to whom the command had been entrusted.

Fort Freeland was the rallying point for several years, upon the Susquehanna, for a large number of frontiersmen who had settled in Northumberland. For a long time there had been no Indian incursions into that region. Indeed, scouts had gone so far as to penetrate into the Indian country, and returned reporting that there were no "Indian signs." Relying upon these reports, the inhabitants felt no fears of the danger which was so soon to approach and burst upon them with most terrible suddenness and destruction. A party of spies who had been sent out, as it were to keep up some show of precaution, returned, saying that they had discovered trails of Indians approaching the Susquehanna. The settlers, fearful of the approaching storm, flocked to the fort for protection. After solemn deliberation, they despatched their women and helpless little ones down the river to Fort Augusta. Two hundred men, including whites, were reported as approaching the fort. There were but sixty defenders within. There was some disposition at first, as the peril came nearer, to evacuate the fort and retire to Augusta. This purpose was finally abandoned, because the Indians had been observed in the neighborhood, and the chances of defense against a superior force seemed better behind their slight breastworks than in the open field.

This attack was at length made upon the upper side early in the day. Below the fort there was a thick glade. A slight trace led through this to the river. The assailants did not pour in an effective fire at first. They kept at long range. Indians are by no means disposed to risk their persons where they can avoid it. The assault was vigorously resisted, and it is supposed the Indians suffered severely so far as they exposed themselves. A very young man in the fort shot an English officer who was observed directing the efforts of the savages.

The attack was suspended that day, but upon the next the Indians poured pell-mell into the fort, and took it, committing a most dreadful massacre. Captain Daugherty and "Uncle Sam" Brady made their escape together, but the former was subsequently killed and his scalp taken into the fort. The latter had made his way into the level land

below the fort. John Burrows, a member of the Legislature, whilst it sat at Lancaster, and who was instrumental in getting him a pension from the Legislature of this State, thus relates what "Uncle Sam" told him of the manner of his escape at this time:

"His rifle being well charged, he secreted himself in a bunch of bushes, stripped himself to his vest and pantaloons and started; two of the Indians singled him out and pursued him (the one a big fellow and the other a small one), with only their tomahawks; when they had got some distance from the fort, he found they were gaining on him, the big one foremost; he wheeled and struck the foremost one a terrible blow with his rifle; the little fellow then disappeared, and he came clear off."

THE END.

4. 1784. witnesses, Frederick and Eva Windnagle.

Hekrenbeder, Joseph, s. of Philip and Martha, b. Sept. 28, 1784; bap. Nov. 8, 1784; witnesses, Joseph and Margareta.

Oberlander, John Christoph, s. of Christian Frederick and Catharine Oberlander, b. Jan. 16, 1783; bap. Feb. 19, 1783; witnesses, John Christoph Siebach, Christoph Frederick Oberlander and John N. Strobel.

Schlauck, Susanna, d. of George and Susanna Schlauck, b. Jan. 28, 1785; bap. March 29, 1785; witnesses, Peter and Susan Bohm.

Alleman, Magdalena, d. of John and Barbara Alleman, b. Feb. 13, 1785; bap. Feb. 21, 1785; witnesses, Magdalena Alleman and Casper Eshenauer.

Heil, Maria, d. of Henry and Margaret Heil, of the Forest; b. March 10, 1785; bap. March 29, 1785; witnesses, Frederick and Margaret Heil.

Meyer, John, s. of Richard Templin and Maria Meyer, b. October 13, 1784; bap. April 24, 1785; witnesses, John and Catharine Meyer, jr.

Miller, Catharine, d. of Philip and Elizabeth Miller, of the Forest; b. March 1, 1785; bap. April 24, 1785.

Miller, John Peter, s. of Peter and Eva Miller, of the Forest; b. December 18, 1784; bap. April 24, 1785; witnesses, Philip and Elizabeth Miller.

Hayman, Susan, d. of James and Susan Hayman; b. November 1, 1784; bap. April 24, 1785; witness, Jane Steanson.

Siebach, Maria Susan, d. of Christoph and Elizabeth Siebach; b. Dec. 14, 1784;

Vol. II.

No. 8.

NOTES AND QUERIES.
HISTORICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,
EDITED BY
WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

VOL. II.

1889.

No. 5.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXX.

LUTHERAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL. — In 1831, the Lutherans opened the Dauphin Academy at Harrisburg. S. D. Finckel of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, was its principal. What is known of it?

HARRISBURG CHARITY IN OTHER DAYS. In July, 1831, a public meeting was held in aid of the sufferers "by the late fire at Fayetteville, N. C.," and a committee appointed to collect funds.

March 9, 1833, a meeting of citizens was held in "aid to the Cape de Verd sufferers."

To both of these worthy objects notable collections were made.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Contributions to its Biographical and Genealogical History.

BUCHANAN, JOHN.

John Buchanan, second son of Andrew and Margaret Buchanan, was a native of the Marsh Creek settlement, now Adams county, where he was born in 1734. He received a fair English education. During the French and Indian war he served in the Provincial ranks, and in the Revolutionary struggle fought on the side of Liberty. On the 25th of February, 1782, he was commissioned collector of excise for the county of Cumberland, and on April 18, 1785, appointed deputy surveyor. He died, while on a visit

westward, at Fort Ligonier, 24th March, 1793, in his fifty-ninth year.

CULBERTSON, ALEXANDER.

Alexander Culbertson, born in the north of Ireland about 1721, came to Pennsylvania with his parents about the year 1740. They were among the earliest settlers in "Emerson's Valley," Letterkenny township, Cumberland county. He was a man of courage and intelligence and of prominence on the frontiers. At the outset of the French and Indian war he raised a company for the protection of the back settlements; was a captain in the Provincial service in 1755 of the "Lurgan Township" company, and afterwards was attached to Col. Armstrong's battalion. In the spring of the following year the Indians having made inroads on the frontiers, he marched in pursuit of the marauders, and overtook them near McCord's Fort. A desperate fight ensued, his company defeated and himself killed. A number of the men who were made prisoners were inhumanly massacred by their captors. This was in the month of April, 1756. Captain Culbertson, left a wife Margaret, and children as follows:

- i. *Samuel*, b. 1745.
- ii. *Robert*.
- iii. *Alexander*.
- iv. *John*.
- v. *Joseph*.
- vi. *James*.

MCCAMANT, JAMES.

James McCamant (or McCalmont) the son of James and Jean McCamant, was born in 1737 in Letterkenny township, Cum-

berland, now Franklin county. His father, James McCamant, came from the north of Ireland a few months before the son was born. He was born in 1684, and died July 2, 1780, leaving a wife Jean, b. 1694, dying May 4, 1794, and children, among others, as follows:

i. *James.*

ii. *Margaret.*

iii. *John*; m. and had *John.*

iv. *Mary*; m. James Montgomery and had James and other children.

v. *Jean*; m. Patrick Hartford.

The son James became a prominent personage upon the borders of Pennsylvania civilization. Of stalwart form, and of undaunted bravery, when the defeat of Braddock's army caused the savages to pour down upon the frontiers, he was a leader in many a pursuit of the blood-thirsty Indian. And so when the thunders of the Revolution reverberated along the Kittatinny hills, he eagerly entered the contest for independence. He served as a major in the patriot army, and was at Long Island, Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown. When peace settled over the land he was one of the leading spirits in securing the erection of the county of Franklin, and was appointed by the Assembly one of the commissioners to erect the court house and other public buildings for the new county. In that body he represented Franklin county from 1774 to 1789. He was commissioned one of the judges of the court of common pleas for the county, September 23, 1789, and under the constitution of 1790 appointed by Gov. Mifflin an associate judge August 17, 1791, a position he filled with ability until his death, which occurred on the 19th of July, 1809, at his residence near Strasburg. His remains lie buried in the grave yard at Rocky Spring church. There are many incidents narrated relating to the daring and prowess of Major McCamant, but the duty of the biographer is simply to give the naked facts. That he was brave, honorable and upright none dare gainsay, and he left in the records of his heroic life that which his descendants may well prize.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

VIII.

In memory of

JOHN McCELLHENY,
who died June 25th, 1806,
age 53 years, 10 m &
14 days.

In memory of
MARY McELHENNY,
died July 27, 1805,
aged 14 years and 6
months.

In memory of
THOMAS McELHENNY,
Died 3d of December,
1819, aged 1 year &
11 months.

In
memory of
HANNAH McELHENNY,
born
July 4th, 1781,
Died
June 27th, 1868,
aged
86 years, 11 mos., 23 ds.

In
memory of
JOHN,
only son of
Thomas McELHENNY, Dec'd
Born February 1777,
Died August 19, 1859,
Aged 82 years & 6 months.

In memory of
THOMAS McELHENNY, SR.,
who departed this life
Sept. 1st, A. D. 1828,
Aged 84 years.

In memory of
MARY McELHENNY,
Died 4th of August, 1807.
Aged 74 years.

In
memory of
ESTHER, wife of
John McKINNEY,
who departed this life
February 23d, 1818,
Aged 75 years.

In
memory of

SAMUEL MCCLURE,
who departed this life
March 14, A. D. 1838,
Aged
25 years
&
1 month.

In
memory of
JAMES MCCLURE,
who departed this life
September the 1st, 1815,
Aged 35 years.

Also,
In memory of
JOHN MCCLURE,
who departed this life
August the 22nd, 1827,
Aged 46 years.

Sacred to the memory of
FRANCIS MCCLURE,
who departed this life
January 23rd 1809,
In the 31st year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of
JAMES MCCLURE,
Sen'r., who departed this life
November the 14th, 1805,
in the 72d year of his age.

In
memory
of **MARGARET**,
Daughter of
Wm. MONT-
GOMERY, who
departed
this life the 13th
December A. D. 1782.

MARY,
Daughter
of Wm. Mont-
gomery,
and wife of
John AYRES
who departed
this life Feb'y
9, 1783.

In memory of
**MARY ANN PAL-
MER**, Daughter of
John and Cath-
rina Palmer,

who Departed
this life March 16,
1798,
Aged 15 years.

DAVID PETTECREW
Departed this Life
July 2nd, 1784, Aged
71 years.

In
memory of
ROBERT PORTERFIELD,
who departed this life
June 22d, A. D. 1836,
in the 50th year of his
age.

Blessed are the dead
which die in the Lord.
Rev. 14-13.

In
memory of
ANN PORTERFIELD,
who departed this life
December 2d, A. D., 1831,
in the 52d year
of her age.

In
memory
of
THO'S ROBINSON,
who departed
this life
December the 18th,
A. D., 1780,
Aged 59 years.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXXI.

NOTABLE ORATIONS. — Conspicuous
among all the excellent addresses and ora-
tions of the past decade of Centennial cele-
brations, are those delivered on April 30,
1889, in the city of New York, by Bishop
Potter and Chauncey M. Depew. They are
"worthy to be read of all men."

CORNPLANTER AT HARRISBURG—On the
7th of February, 1791, Governor Mifflin sent
a circular letter to the sheriffs of Dauphin

and other counties, requiring them to give protection to Cornplanter and his party on their return to the Seneca nation. It was shortly after this that the noted chief tarried over night at Harrisburg.

WHAT ISLAND? On the 24th of May, 1792, an application was made to the Governor, from James Fox and Hugh Montgomery, of Paxtang township, Dauphin county, for the pre-emption of a small island in the Susquehanna river, the first island above Coxe's, containing three or four acres, which was referred to the Surveyor General. Is this island yet in existence, or have the ice and floods washed it away?

DATES OF RATIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION by the several States:

Delaware.....	Dec. 3, 1787
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 13, 1787
New Jersey.....	Dec. 19, 1787
Georgia.....	Jan. 2, 1788
Connecticut.....	Jan. 9, 1788
Massachusetts.....	Feb. 6, 1788
Maryland.....	April 28, 1788
South Carolina.....	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire.....	June 21, 1788
Virginia.....	June 25, 1788
New York.....	July 25, 1788
North Carolina.....	Nov. 21, 1789

From the foregoing it would seem that North Carolina did not ratify until after the election and inauguration of President Washington.

CORRECTIONS TO SKETCHES OF CAPT. SAM. BRADY.—The Hon. John Blair Linn sends us the following corrections:

Part II., paragraph 1. Samuel Brady's father did not go to Boston.

Paragraph 4. It was John Brady, brother of Samuel, who took part in the battle of Brandywine, and Col. Cooke took John upon his horse behind him and saved him.

Paragraph 10. Capt. John Brady was killed April 11, 1779. His son James August 8, 1778.

THOS. CLINGAN, Esq., was a member of Assembly from York county in the sessions of 1788-'9, and 1789-'90. He took a conspicuous part in the contest over the bill for the creation of Adams county.

He appears to have left the Marsh Creek settlement after November, 1791.

I would like to have information as to his subsequent life and place of death, and all particulars. **EDWARD MCPHERSON,**
May 8, 1889. Gettysburg, Pa.

BAD GENEALOGICAL BLUNDERS.—The *Century* for April contains a readable article on the "Inauguration of Washington," the superb illustrations making amends somewhat for the many errors of the writer, Clarence W. Bowman. There are, however, two grave blunders in genealogy, which we essay in this note to correct. Speaking of Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, he says: "He had just married a young woman of fortune, who was the aunt of President William Henry Harrison, and the great-great-aunt of President Benjamin Harrison;" and in a foot note states, "Thomson was the father-in-law of Elbridge Gerry." Now the truth of the matter is as follows: Charles Thomson married Hannah, the only child of Richard Harrison, her mother being the daughter of Isaac Norris, and the grand-daughter of Thomas Lloyd, president of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. They all belonged to the Society of Friends, and were in no manner related to the Harrisons of Surrey, England. As Charles Thomson left no children, this destroys the remaining error. Now Elbridge Gerry married a daughter of James Thompson, merchant of New York, no connection to the Secretary. Strange to state Appleton's American Encyclopedia of Biography make a similar blunder.

THE GROLL FAMILY.

[We give the following genealogical references, omitting the biographical data, in the hope that additional information, especially dates, may be secured, intending to utilize the material gathered in a new volume of Pennsylvania Genealogies:]

I. **JOHN GROLL;** b. August 16, 1767; d. November 14, 1825; m. October 5, 1790, by Rev. Gehring, **ELIZABETH METZGAR;** b. October 14, 1767; d. April 5, 1832. They had issue:

i. *John;* b. July 17, 1791; d. Oct. 21, 1793.

ii. *Lydia;* b. Oct. 10, 1792; d. May 5, 1822; m. Dec. 4, 1810, David Ettla and left one child.

2. iii *John;* b. May 17, 1797; m. Eliza Catharine Lowman.

3. *iv. Abner*; b. Sept. 9, 1800; m. Rachel Shelly.

4. *v. Henry*; b. January 11, 1807; m. Mary Oleweiler.

II. JOHN CROLL (John); b. May 17, 1797; d. October 12, 1873; m. March 26, 1822, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, Eliza Catharine Lowman, b. June 3, 1803; d. Dec. 12, 1881. They had issue:

i. *George L.*, d. January 15, 1874; m. Sarah Brown; d. September, 1882, and had Dr. *Mercer B.*, Rev. *John*, *Edward L.*, *George*, *Rebecca B.*, *Frank* and *Raymond*.

ii. *Henry W.*

iii. *Elizabeth C.*

iv. *Caroline L.*, d. s. p.

v. *Susan D.*

vi. *Maria L.*; m. Rev. W. M. Baum. D. D., and had Rev. *J. Croll*, Dr. *Charles*, Rev. *William M.*, *Eliza Croll*, *Mary S.*, *Maria*, *George* and *Frederick*.

vii. *Annie M.*

viii. *Emma H.*; m. J. P. Keller.

ix. *Margaret C.*, d. s. p.

III. ABNER CROLL (John); b. September 9, 1800; d. August 27, 1823; m. RACHEL SEELEY. They had issue:

i. *John*; m. Mary Doudel, and had *Horace*, *Robert* and *Amelia*.

ii. *William*; m. Annie Faber, and had *Aimer*, *Faber* d. s. p., *William*, *Charlie* and *Hollis*.

iii. *Jydia*; m. Jacob Nissley, and had Rachel, m. Simon C. Peters, *Frank* m. Julia Rambler, *John* m. Bessie Fortney, and *Luther*.

iv. *Luther*; m. Jennie Smyth, and had *James*, *Morris*, *Roy* and *Elnie*.

IV. HENRY CROLL (John); b. January 11, 1807; m. Mary Oleweiler. They had issue:

i. *Aimer*, m. Mary Strouse, and had *Harvie*, m. Kate Lowman; *Mary*, m. Horace Lowman, and *Kate*, m. ——— Rahter.

ii. *Mary*, m. Joseph H. Nissley, and had *Annie*, m. Harry Campbell; *Lillie*, m. William Lowman; *Josephine*, and *Fannie*.

iii. *Ann Eliza*.

iv. *Clementine*, d. s. p.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

IX.

Here lies the Body

of
ADAM REID, ESQ'R,
who departed this life
February, 1769,
Aged 63 years.

Also,
MARY, his wife,
who departed this life
June, 1783,
Aged 71 years.

In
Memory of
ROBERT PORTERFIELD, SEN.,
who departed this life
August 28th, 1829,
Aged about 72 years.

In
Memory of
ELSE PORTERFIELD,
consort of
Robert Porterfield,
who departed this life
July 28th, A. D. 1826,
aged about 65 years.

In
Memory of
JOHN M. PORTERFIELD,
who departed this life
March 27th, A. D. 1820,
in the 25th year of his age.
Also of his sister,
GRACEY PORTERFIELD,
who departed this life
July 29, A. D. 1793,
in the 9th year of her age.
And of their sister,
ELIZABETH PORTERFIELD,
who departed this life
November, A. D. 1803,
aged about 7 months.

In
Memory of
WALLIS PORTERFIELD,
who departed this life
May the 11th, A. D. 1822, in the
25th year of his age.

In memory of
DAVID RAMSEY,
who departed this life
September the 18th, 1787,
Aged 42 years.

In
Memory of
JAMES RAMSEY,
who departed this life
April 27th, A. D. 1833,
In the 60th year of his
Age.

In
Memory of
JAMES ROBERTSON,
who departed
this Life the 17th
of March, 1792,
aged 68 years.

In
Memory of
SARAH, wife of
William ROBERTSON,
who departed
this life Aug.
1781,
Aged 37 years.

In
Memory of
MARGARET, wife of
William ROBERTSON,
who departed this
life March 3, 1775,
Aged 54 years.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Who departed this life
February 9, 1794,
Aged 73 years.

In
Memory of
MARTHA EELL,
consort of
James ROGERS, Jr.,
who departed this life
Aug't 23rd, 1839,
Aged 74 years.

In
Memory of
ANDREW ROGERS,
who departed this
Life the 9th of
September, 1782,
Aged 36 years.

In memory of
JAMES RODGERS,
who departed this life

April 18th, A. D. 1790,
Aged 55 years.
Also,
JAMES RODGERS, JUN.,
who departed this life
May 16th, A. D. 1823.
Aged 55 years.

In
Memory of
EFFEY,
consort of
Robert ROGERS,
who departed this life
Jan'y 25th, 1811,
Aged 27 years & 3 months.
Also,
ANDREW,
son of
Robert & EffeY ROGERS,
who departed this life
Feb'y 26th, 1836,
Aged 28 years & 3 months.

In
Memory of
TIMOTHY
ALLEN,
son of
Robert & Isabella ROGERS,
who departed this life
Oct'r 15th, 1821,
Aged
5 years & 3 months.

Sacred
to the memory of
JOHN SAWYER,
who departed this life
May 5th, 1837,
aged 64 years, 7 months
and 15 days.

Hier Rhuet
CHRISTERAN SCHELL,
Der Frau von
Johannes Schell,
worder gebohren den
17 January, 1802, und starb
25th May, 1822.

DR. WILLIAM SIMONTON
died
May 17, 1846,
in the 58th year of his
age.
Precious in the sight of the

Lord is the death of his
Saints. Psalm CXVI-15.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXXII.

COL. HARRISON A. GLEIM.

The election wires bring us the intelligence of the death of a native of this city at his home in Tipton, Missouri, on the 3d of May 1889.

Col. Gleim was the youngest of eleven children, and was born in Harrisburg, Pa., November 2d, 1825. His father, Christian Gleim, was a prominent citizen of this State, was paymaster at Baltimore in the war of 1812, with the title of colonel, and at one time was public printer of Pennsylvania. He subsequently removed to Pittsburgh, where the son Harrison A. was educated. When a young man he entered the wholesale dry goods house of Brown & Co., of which his brother-in-law, Mr. James W. Brown, was the head, where he remained until 1846, when the business was moved to Philadelphia, under the firm name of John H. Brown & Co., and receiving a position with the last named firm, where he remained until the death of James W. Brown. In 1860 he went to St. Louis. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the army under the command of Gen. Lewis Merrill, as first lieutenant, and by his meritorious conduct rose to the rank of colonel. A large portion of his time in the service was spent in Arkansas. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis, where he remained until 1866, when he settled at Tipton and became a member of the firm of Maclay & Co., in which he retained his interest until his death. When he went to Tipton he was in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and being a thorough business man, devoted himself assiduously to business. He was enterprising and progressive, and no project that promised to advance the interest of his town or vicinity ever failed to elicit his hearty co-operation. He was very active in securing the construction of the O. V. & S. K. railroad, and for a time was vice president of that company. For the past few years Col. Gleim had retired from active business and sought the peace and happiness of home, in company with his widowed sisters, Mrs. E. H. Brown, Mrs. A. G. Douthitt and Mrs. E. G. Adams

between whom and himself there existed the warmest and tenderest affection. Here he gave himself up to the solace and comfort that can be found nowhere else, and we doubt not but spent the happiest days of his life. He was a constant reader of the public prints, took especial interest in the local history of his native city and was thoroughly posted on current events. He was an engaging conversationalist, and entertained his numerous visitors most agreeably.

A List of Shawanese Words.

[In *Notes and Queries* (No. ccxxxix) reference is made to the treaty held at Fort Pitt in 1776, of which treaty Judge Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, was a commissioner, and that among the different Indians present were several from the Shawanese nation. In connection with the same the annexed list of forty-three Shawanese words and their English meaning will prove interesting. The list is written on a very old sheet of paper in the handwriting of Judge Yeates and was found among his papers some years ago. It was evidently compiled by Judge Yeates when commissioner at the treaty in question. S.]

A horse.....	Maehiaway.
A knife.....	Monethe.
An awl or fork.....	Maquenthey.
A tree.....	Tesque.
A young girl.....	Squethetha.
A great man.....	Itokomah.
An Indian man.....	Linne.
A squaw.....	Quiwan.
A boy.....	Skillowaythetha.
A child.....	Oppolentka.
A mirror.....	Nonochtaw.
A blanket.....	Quewan.
A bat.....	Pitakoh.
A tomahawk.....	Tehawgah.
Rum.....	Wethickepe.
A shirt.....	Petenekaw.
Moccasins.....	Mockitou.
A gun.....	Mataquah.
A scalp.....	Wesey.
A table or saddle.....	Papewau.
A spoon.....	Emquawh.
Englishmen.....	Metnusheaw.
A sword.....	Monethe.
God.....	Wese Monetau.
The Sun.....	Keepque.
The Moon.....	Tepequikeeshaw.
Rain.....	Kemawani.
Snow.....	Kune.
Water.....	Nepe.
A river.....	Thepique.

A creek.....	Chikethepqua.
A canoe.....	Locashey.
A wigwam.....	Wigwam.
A fish.....	Ametha.
A buck.....	Eapey.
A doe.....	Nooskata.
Skins.....	Thiaka.
Powder.....	Mawkata.
Lead.....	Lewley.
Flints.....	Sawaugh.
A pipe.....	Quaquah.
Tobacco.....	Themaw.
A treaty.....	Itakheman.

FULTON-BELL-ANDERSON.

[As the following communication, directed to the Historical Society of Dauphin county, is at least interesting, we publish it, promising to give a reply in due time. The letter is written from Cincinnati, O., of the date of May 13, 1889.]

We have been looking over the Centennial History of Dauphin county lately, and would be exceedingly delighted if we could obtain some information that seems to be hinted at in its pages. If Dr. Egle, or any person else can give us the connection between the Fultons, of Tinkling Spring Church, Augusta county, Virginia, and the Fultons, of Paxtang, we will be obliged, as we are desirous of knowing more of the former Irish or Scotch-Irish Fultons from whom we are descended. The indications are that all of the Virginia Valley Presbyterians came in by way of the Presbyterian settlements of Pennsylvania.

I find the names of William and Walter Bell in Dauphin county, and would like to know if they belong to my own Bell line of ancestry. My grandmother, Sarah Bell, Anderson was the daughter of William Bell, of Ennyvale, county Monaghan, Ireland. My grandfather Anderson's mother was also a Bell—he and William Bell were first cousins. James Anderson lived on Coolcollet hill, Glaslough, county Monaghan, Ireland. They came to America in 1801 and settled near Pittsburgh, whence the family removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where they are now located.

In another direction I have an ancestress whose name was Honor Elder, daughter of John Elder, the wife of John Dorcey, of Maryland. Can it be that she was a daughter of "Parson Elder, of blessed memory?" Can any one tell? I should be

proud of such an ancestor if I could justly lay claim to him. L. A. K.

[The following genealogical notes were enclosed with the foregoing]:

BELL.

Walter Bell, of Ireland, had:

i. *William*.

ii. *Walter*.

iii. *Janet*.

Walter Bell, the second, married Janet Knox, a lineal descendant of John Knox, and had:

i. *William*; b. 1747.

ii. *John*.

iii. *Samuel*.

iv. *David*.

v. *Robert*.

vi. *Walter*.

All the sons, except William with five daughters, emigrated to America with their father, Walter Bell, near the middle of the Eighteenth century. One authority says to the Carolinas in 1768; another says to Pennsylvania at an earlier date.

William Bell b. in 1747, married in 1768, Agnes Williams of same age. Their home was in Ennyvale, Ireland. The two youngest children, David and Mary, were born in Path Valley, Penn'a.

i. *Sarah*, b. 1769; m. James Anderson.

ii. *Rachel*, b. 1771; m. Thomas Hoy.

iii. *Walter*, b. 1775; m. 1st Sarah Knox and 2dly, Nancy Osmond.

iv. *John*, b. 1778; d. unm.

v. *William*, b. 1731; m. 1st, Margaret DeWitt Dwight, and 2dly, Emma Brewer, of Pittsburgh.

vi. *Samuel*, b. 1784; m. 1st, M. Ghormley, and 2dly, M. J. Bell, daughter of Walter Bell, of Virginia; for many years he was a dry goods merchant in Philadelphia.

vii. *Ann*, b. 1786; m. Cunningham S. Semple.

viii. *Elizabeth*, b. 1789; m. 1st, ——— Buchanan; 2dly, Rhodes Stanberry, and 3dly, ——— Marshall.

ix. *David*, b. 1793; m. Ann Eliza Owen.

x. *Mary*, b. 1794; d. unm.

Sarah Bell, b. 1769; m. in 1792, James Anderson, of Glaslough. In 1801 she came to America and settled at Braddock's Field, where Mr. Anderson died in 1846. Their children were:

i. *William-Bell*, b. 1793.

ii. *Agnes-Williams*, b. 1796.

iii. *James*, b. 1798; settled in Kentucky.

- iv. *John Williams*, b. 1800.
- v. *Janet*, b. 1804.
- vi. *Eleanor*, b. 1806.
- vii. *Elizabeth*; d. in infancy.
- viii. *Elizabeth*.
- ix. *George-Wallace*.
- x. *Mary-Bell*.

ANDERSON.

James Anderson, of Glasslough, Ireland, married in 1762, Janet Bell, daughter of Walter Bell. They had issue:

- i. *James*, b. 1762; m. in 1792 Sarah Bell, of Ennysvale, as above stated.
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *Janet*.
- iv. *Eleanor*.

CHAMBERS.

Colonel Benjamin Chambers' son Benjamin married Sarah Lawson Kemper, of Cincinnati. They removed to Missouri, where they died. Of their eleven children, only four survived them:

- i. *Sarah-Bella*, m. Dr. Penn, of St. Louis county, Mo.
- ii. *Catharine-Judith*.
- iii. *Ludlow*; d. unm.
- iv. *John*; m. Alice —; Mrs. Chambers and her sons reside in St. Louis.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXXIII.

MURRAY—DOBSON.—The maiden name of Lindley Murray's wife was Hannah Dobson. Was she a daughter of James and Hannah Dobson, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from London, England, in 1750? She being a member of the Society of Friends, no doubt influenced Lindley Murray to join the Quakers.

POORMAN.—A letter has been received at the State Department from Texas requesting information concerning the family or relatives of David Poorman, who was from Pennsylvania. It is of interest to those, if there be any, to write *Notes and Queries* at once, giving such information as they may possess.

OUR SECOND PRESIDING JUDGE.

In the Moravian graveyard, Lancaster,

Pa., which has recently been sold, rest the remains of two distinguished citizens of Lancaster county, William Henry and his son, John Joseph Henry. The memorial stone over the remains of the latter reads:

Sacred
to the memory of
JOHN JOSEPH HENRY
late President Judge of the
Second Judicial District of
Pennsylvania
who was born November 4th
A. D. 1758 and died April
22nd A. D. 1811.

He served as a volunteer in the disastrous campaign of 1775-6 against Quebec and was taken prisoner in the assault upon that city.

As a soldier in the armies of his country and as an administrator of her laws he devoted to her service the best powers of his youth and age.

This monument is erected by his daughter, Anna Maria Smith, and her children.

A YORKTOWN DIARY.

[From the *Press* of Pittsburgh we reprint the diary of a soldier of the Revolution which follows. The author, Captain James Duncan, was an officer in Col. Moses Hazen's (Congress' Own) regiment, commissioned lieutenant November 3, 1776, and promoted captain March 25, 1778, serving until the close of the war. He was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1756. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1774, and was studying for the ministry when the revolutionary war broke out. As related by himself afterward, "The beating of the danger drums past his window made such a noise that he could not study," and he concluded to enter the army. When the county of Adams was formed he was appointed by Gov. McKean its first prothonotary, a position he held until after the election of Gov. Hiester. Having received from the State of Pennsylvania a tract of land in the Donation district located in the Shenango Valley, in which is now Pymatuning township, Mercer county, he removed there, where he remained until his death, June 24, 1844, at the age of eighty-eight years.]

I.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN,

October 2, 1781.

It may not be amiss to take notice of a few remarkable occurrences prior to the commencement of this journal. The army were never so universally deceived in regard to the operations of the campaign as at this time. New York was thought to be the object, and no maneuver left untried to confirm this opinion, when all on a sudden, the army decamped from W. Plains, crossed the North river, and proceeded by a circuitous route to Springfield, in New Jersey, where, after a halt of a few days (in order the better to deceive the enemy), they took their route for Trenton, at which place the artillery stores with our regiment and some other troops embarked. We were now no longer at a loss to know our place of destination. We arrived at Christiana bridge and from thence marched by land to the head of Elk, where the French troops with the rest of our army joined us in a very short time. Here we were delayed for 6 or 7 days, being busily employed in embarking ordnance stores of all kinds on board the vessels. In the meantime the French troops with some other corps of our army proceeded by land for Baltimore. The bay not being able to furnish a sufficient number of vessels, the Rhode Island regiment with ours was obliged to embark on board a number of flat-bottomed boats, which had been constructed at Albany and brought to this place. We set out on this arduous and very hazardous undertaking about September 15, and arrived at Williamsburg the 26th. On our passage, we hugged close the western shore, but the many bays and mouths of rivers we were obliged to cross rendered it exceedingly dangerous. I think the rivers in their order were as follows, viz: Elk, Susquehanna, Petaasco, Severn, Patuxent, Potomac, Rappahannock, Pequankitank, York and James. The bays were numerous. Among the largest is Mock Jack, better than 20 miles across.

The weather in general was very favorable excepting at the time of our crossing the mouth of Rappahannock, when on a sudden, a furious wind arose, which occasioned a very rough sea. A number of boats were dismasted, sails torn to pieces, and the whole in the utmost distress. We, however, all made round the point into a safe harbor, excepting Colonel Antill, who missing the

point, was obliged to stretch for Given's island. After repairing our rigging it was determined to proceed a safer course than that which Colonel Antill took, by sailing across Pequankitank bay into the mouth of a river which forms Given's island. In this attempt I shipped water several times and had all my sail torn to pieces. Some of the boats were more prudent and did not cross that day. However, we all arrived safe, and were detained there two days by the storm. Three vessels sailing in the bay were the same day foundered. A miraculous escape! I cannot but mention the very polite treatment we received from the inhabitants of Given's island.

I have said we arrived at Williamsburg the 26th; the 27th and 28th were detained at this place in making preparations for the siege, and on the 29th the allied army moved down toward York (distant from Williamsburg about 12 miles), and made a short halt about two miles distant from the enemy's outworks when a few shots were fired from the French pieces at some of Tarleton's horse, who immediately dispersed. In the evening we proceeded about half a mile farther and encamped for the night. In the course of the night three deserters came in with little or no intelligence that could be depended upon. On the morning of the 30th we had orders to approach the enemy's works. After marching a short distance we were ordered to load and proceeded within half a mile of the enemy's works on the left. One brigade of infantry was halted, while the First brigade, commanded by General Muhlenburg, crossed a small morass and paraded in order of battle, marched a small distance in front; but the enemy, not firing, they wheeled to the right and took their post in the line; a picket was now turned out (the better to favor reconnoitering parties) which advanced in front nearly half way to the enemy, until they were obliged to retreat by the fire of a field piece from the enemy's works. (It was said his excellency, the commander-in-chief, was in front of this picket the whole time reconnoitering.) The sentries were, however, continued at their posts and regularly relieved the whole day. One of the sentries was so unfortunate as to receive a wound on his foot from a cannon ball, which obliged the surgeons to make an immediate amputation of his leg. We sustained no other harm from their firing, al-

though they frequently overshot us. The remainder of the day was employed in reconnoitering the enemy; and toward evening the whole army encamped nearly on the ground they had before occupied. Before we proceed it may be proper now to take some notice of the different corps and the arrangement of the army. The Marquis de Lafayette's division of L. infantry, composed of Muhlenburg's and Hazen's brigades on the right of the front line, and nearest the enemy; the Baron Steuben's division, composed of the Marylanders, Pennsylvanians and Virginians on the left of the front line. The Jersey troops in the rear of the infantry, and the York in rear of Steuben's division, with the park of artillery and sappers and miners in the center, forming the second line; the militia forms the corps de reserve, and the French troops, commanded by Count Rochambeau, on the left of the whole. We passed this night with little or no disturbance from the enemy, but guess our agreeable surprise when on the morning of the ensuing day (Oct. 1) we found the enemy had evacuated all their front works, and retreated about half a mile. We knew no other way to account for this than that their works being too extensive and weak, they were afraid of a storm.

This morning Col. Scammell was unfortunately wounded and taken by the enemy, as he was too closely reconnoitering, and sent on parole to Williamsburg. No sooner were the enemy's works evacuated than they were taken possession of by our pickets, supported by the whole army, who marched up for that purpose, and continued on the lines a great part of the day, although the enemy at certain times fired very briskly from their pieces. About 8 o'clock this morning the French grenadiers attacked and carried a small battery, with the loss of four killed and six wounded. Ten companies were ordered out early this morning for fatigue of which I had the honor to command one. Until 11 A. M. we were employed in cutting and stripping branches for gabions. On being furnished with shovels, spades, pick axes, etc., we were ordered up to the lines, where we continued inactive until about an hour before sunset. In the meantime, the engineers were employed in reconnoitering the enemy's works, and fixing on proper places to break the first ground. Let me here observe that the enemy by evacuating their works had given us an amazing advantage,

as the ground they left commanded the whole town, and nothing but the reasons before alleged could have justified them in so doing, as by contrary conduct they must have very much retarded the operations of the siege.

The engineers having fixed on and chained off the ground in two different places to erect their works within point blank shot of the enemy, the parties were called on. Five companies were ordered to an eminence on the right and five to another on the left. It happened to be my fate to be stationed on the left, a place the most dangerous of the two, as it was nearest to the enemy, and more exposed to the fire from the enemy's batteries. We were now conducted to a small hollow near the ground. Five men were ordered by the engineer to assist him in clearing away the rubbish, staking out and drawing the lines of the work. This was in the face of open day, and the men went with some reluctance; a little before this we had a shot from the enemy which increased their fears. At dusk of evening we all marched up, and never did I see men exert themselves half so much or work with more eagerness. Indeed, it was their interest, for they could expect nothing else but an incessant roar of cannon the whole night. I must confess I too had my fears, but fortunately for us they did not fire a shot that whole night. I am at a loss to account for it, for the moon shone bright, and by the help of their night glasses they must certainly have discovered us. We were relieved about daybreak, and scarcely had we left the trenches when the enemy began their fire on both works from three pieces.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXXIV.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY are doing most excellent work. The second volume of their publications just received contains much of value and benefit—not only to the members of the Roman Communion, but to many Protestants interested in preserving the records of the past. Apart from Mr. Griffin's biographical sketch of that prominent Pennsylvanian, Col. Thomas Fitzsimons, the church Registers are to be prized by all lovers of historic lore.

A SHEE FAMILY.

The old Moravian graveyard, Lancaster, is soon to be numbered among the "things of the past," negotiations being pending for its sale to another denomination, upon which to erect a new church edifice. Interred in it are 840 bodies, dating from about 1748 up to about 1860, and if sold these bodies will be dug up and re-interred elsewhere. With this object in view, the old plan of this "God's Acre" has been indexed. In looking over the index I was struck by the number of Shees who were interred there during the latter half of the last century and beginning of the present. The plan showed eighteen members of that family as being interred there. I took down a list of their names and carefully searched the register of the Moravian church with good results, as appears further on. Most writers state that Colonel John Shee, of Revolutionary fame, was a resident of Lancaster, when the Third Pennsylvania Battalion was mustered in in 1775 under his command. About the same period Walter Shee, of Philadelphia, merchant, owned land on Orange street, and after his death his widow, whose maiden name was Vernon, subsequently married Robert Thompson, of Lancaster, who was quite a prominent man in civil affairs. As the family of Shees who were interred in the Moravian graveyard may have been connected with the family from which sprang Col. John Shee, I forward the data to *Notes and Queries* as a valuable genealogical contribution. S. M. S.

Lancaster, June, 1889.

THE EARLIEST MEMBER.—Marcus Shee died Jan. 5, 1787, aged 56 years; married; born in Ireland in December, 1730."

Children of Marcus Shee and Anna Christine Shee.

Susan Maria Shee, eldest daughter, born December 16, 1753; died March 5, 1785.

Simon Jacob Shee, born February 13, 1756, at 3 P. M., died July 24, 1768. Killed by a stroke of lightning.

Anna Magdalene Shee, born December 6, 1758, at 9 A. M.; died Dec. 12, 1758.

John and Henry Shee (twins); born March 31, 1760, at 8 and 9 A. M.; John died August 12, 1760; Henry died Aug. 24, 1766.

Christine, Magdalena and Catharine (triplets); born December 22, 1762. All of the congregation was present at their baptism and three different ministers officiated.

Christine and Margaret died Dec. 29, 1762. Catharine ———.

Marcus Shee (2nd); born Nov. 16, 1765; married Jan. 26, 1789. Susanna Biegler, widow, by whom he had issue 8 sons and 4 daughters. Died March 29, 1821, leaving six sons and two daughters, and nine grandchildren surviving. Died of consumption.

Elizabeth Shee; born April 10, 1769; died May 20, 1769.

Children of Marcus (2nd) and Susanna Shee.

John Shee, born Oct. 29, 1789, died Oct. 23, 1794. This record sets forth as follows: "Son of Marcus Shee, locksmith, and Susanna Biegler."

George Shee, born May 31, 1790 (not a full term child), died June 1, 1790. One of its sponsors at baptism was "its grandmother Anna Christine Shee, born Krohn."

Adam Shee, born August 1, 1791, died August 7, 1791.

Michael Shee, born July 27, 1792; died ———.

Catharine Shee, born March 12, 1794; died March 18, 1794.

Rebecca Shee, born Dec. 27, 1795; died ———.

Daniel Shee, born June 1, 1798; died June 6, 1798. One of his sponsors was "Catharine Sweizer, born Shee." This was probably the Catharine who was one of the triplets born Dec. 22, 1762.

Sophia Shee, born May 21, 1799; died ———.

Abraham Shee, born August 11, 1801; died Aug. 16, 1801.

Jacob Shee, born October 20, 1803; died Dec. 14, 1803.

Susanna Shee, born Dec. 30, 1807; died ———.

The old chart, or plot of the graveyard shows that in 1802 a "Beatie (meaning still born) child named Shee was interred. This was presumably a child of Marcus and Susanna Shee. No record, as it was not baptized.

Mark (Marcus) Shee owned considerable property, and in 1779 was assessed at £4, 4s tax for county use.

On June 25, 1777, Mark Shee subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the colonies in accordance with act of Assembly of June 13, 1777. (See Record Book M, page 510, in Recorder's office, Lancaster.)

Another Mark Shee subscribed to the oath on the same date; (Book M. page 547.)

Andrew Shee subscribed on November 2, 1778; (Book M, page 524.)

Francis Shee on November 2, 1778; (Book M, page 523.)

THE FIRST U. B. CONFERENCE.

Where It was Held in the Year 1791.

The meeting of the late General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, at York, Pa., calls to mind that the origin of this denomination was in Lancaster county, this State, at the large gathering at Isaac Long's, and the barn in which the meeting was held is yet standing. To the north, in Dauphin county, was built the second house of worship, now known as Oberlin, but formerly called Neidig's meeting house. In Lebanon resided Rev. Martin Kreider and Rev. Abraham Troxel. The former, the oldest next to Boehm and Otterbein, of the members in the first annual conference, and the latter of Annville, Pa., the new seat of learning of this denomination, who removed to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and became the founder and pioneer of the Church in Western Pennsylvania. Here at Harrisburg (Herr's farm) and across the river at Wormleysburg (Erb's) were held sessions of the annual conferences and the members of which were entertained by the Herrs and Erbs.

The first annual conference, which is now known as the Pennsylvania conference, and from which grew all the other conferences, as well the General conference, was held in Baltimore, Md. The second conference was held in the year 1791, in Paradise township, York county, Pa., at the house of John Spangler. Through the enterprise of D. W. Kreider (Crider), bookseller, of York, Pa., and the kindness of the U. B. publishing house at Dayton, Ohio, we present the readers of *Notes and Queries* a good view of the building.

John Spangler was the grandfather of Mrs. D. W. Kreider. Mr. Spangler, at whose home this conference was held, was a large land owner, and welcomed these apostles of this reformation to his home. The house is about twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size, and though humble in appearance sheltered great hearts, and by its occupants ministered to the comfort of the founders of the United Brethren Church a

hundred years ago. The house is probably one hundred and fifty years old.

The following were the ministers present at this conference:

WILLIAM OTTERBEIN; who died 1813 in Baltimore.

MARTIN BOEHM; died in Lancaster county, Pa., and was the father of Rev. Henry Boehm, the pioneer and centenarian preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Boehm was born Nov. 30, 1725; m. 1753 Eve Steiner; d. Mar. 23, 1812.

GEORGE A. GUETHING (Geeting); he resided and died, 1812, on the banks of the Antietam in Maryland.

CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER was born Jan. 21, 1749, in Lancaster county, Pa. He was in the true sense an itinerant preacher, presiding elder and bishop, always on the go in the work of the Master. He died at Hagerstown, Md.

JOSEPH PRIMMER, born in the year 1762 in Alsace, in France; he settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, then removed to Western Pennsylvania, and finally to Harrison county, Indiana.

JOHN NEIDIG died in 1844 at Highspire, Pa., where he is buried.

ADAM LEHMAN.

BENEDICT SCHWOPE.

The following ministers and members of the conference were absent:

HENRY WEIDNER.

HENRY BAKER.

MARTIN KREIDER; born in 1740 in Lancaster county, died in 1826 and was buried in "Kreider's Kirche Hoffenaber der Schnitz kreek," near Lebanon, Pa. There has descended from him and by marriage into his family rising of seventy-five ministers, mostly of them in the U. B. Church.

F. SCHAFFER.

CHRISTOPHER GROSS; died near New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa.

ABRAHAM TROXEL; b. in 1753, near Annville, Pa.; died February, 1825, near Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

CHRISTIAN CRUM; died west of the Ohio River.

G. FORTENBAUGH.

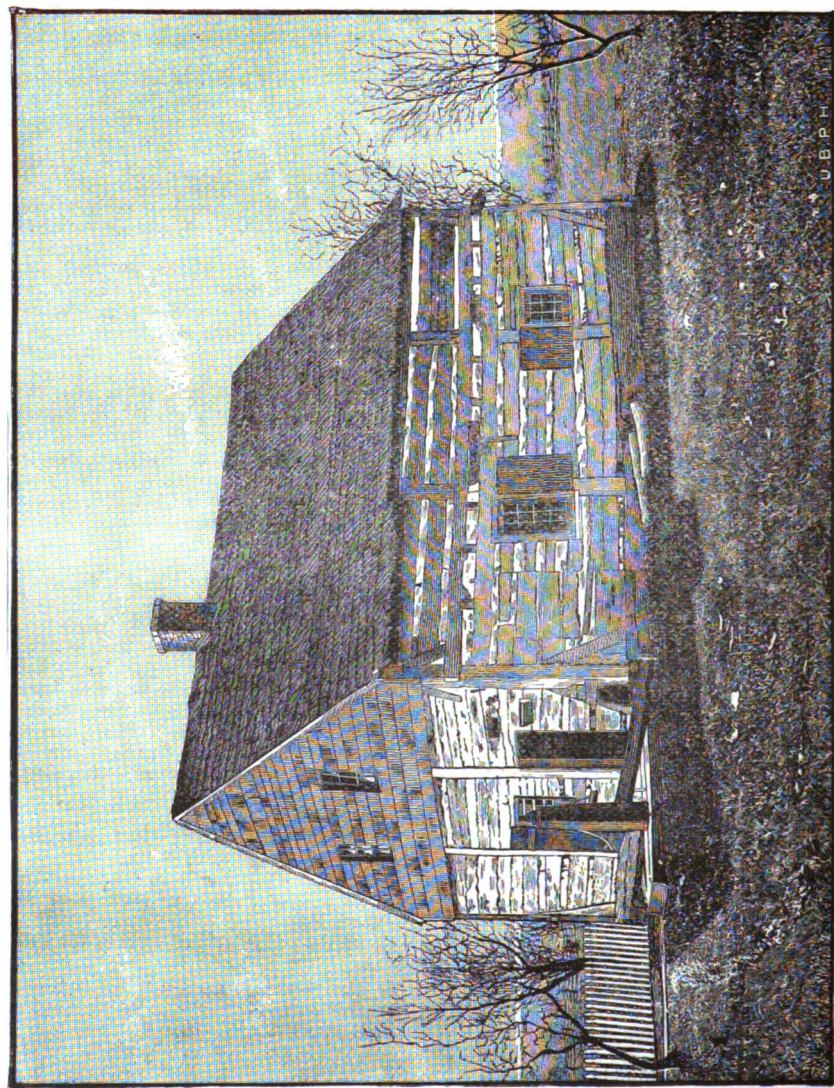
D. STEICKLER.

J. HERSHEY.

SIMON HERR.

J. HAUTZ.

And thus while this ancient building is allowed to stem the tide of time, those who were members of the conference ninety years



PLACE OF CONFERENCE, 1791.

ago have been gathered to their fathers: yet others have been raised up to fill their places.

E. W. S. P.

A YORKTOWN DIARY.

II.

Oct. 2.—The works were so far finished in the course of the preceding night that the men worked in them this day with very little danger, although the enemy kept up an almost incessant fire from two pieces of artillery. A drummer, rather too curious in his observations, was this day killed with a common ball.

Oct. 3.—Last night four men of our regiment, detached with the first brigade, were unfortunately killed (on covering party) by one ball; one of the men belonged to my own company (Smith), a loss I shall ever regret, as he was, without exception, one of the finest men in the army. A militia man this day, possessed of more bravery and prudence, stood constantly on the parapet and d—d his soul if he would dodge for the buggers. He had escaped longer than could have been expected, and, growing foolhardy, brandished his spade at every ball that was fired, till, unfortunately, a ball came and put an end to his capers. This evening our brigade was ordered for an evening party, and in the course of the night a deserter went to the enemy, informing them of our situation, in consequence of which they directed a few shots our way, but did no harm.

October 4.—This morning, on leaving the ground, the enemy were complaisant enough to favor us with a shot, but did no execution. Fatigues were continued in the works as usual, and suffered little or no harm. This day's orders gives us an account of Tarleton's defeat on the Gloucester side on the 3d. He was attacked by Duke De Lanza's legion and the militia grenadiers, commanded by Mercer. Tarleton lost 50 men, killed and wounded, the officer who commanded his infantry killed, and himself badly wounded, with very little loss on our side.

October 5.—We had more firing from the enemy last night than any night since the commencement of the siege, but don't learn that they did any other harm than delay the operation of the works. This day the regiment was employed in cutting and making fascines, and a regiment from every brigade

in the army ordered out for some extra fatigue duty this evening.

Oct. 6.—The parties did not go out, and nothing extraordinary happened this day.

Oct. 7.—The regiments ordered for the extra duty were last night employed in drawing the line of circumvallation. This line extends itself to the river on each side the town, and at all places nearly equally distant and better than 200 yards in front of the former works. The enemy discovered us, although the night was pretty favorable, but the chief of their fire was directed against the French. They were, no doubt, much astonished in the morning to find themselves so completely hemmed in on all sides, and trenches so deep that we could sustain little or no harm from their fire. The trenches were this day to be enlivened with drums beating and colors flying, and this honor was conferred on our division of light infantry. And now I must confess, although I was fond of the honor, I had some fear, as I had no notion of a covered way, and more especially as I was posted in the center with the colors. We, however, did not lose a man in relieving, although the enemy fired much. The covered way was of infinite service. Immediately upon our arrival the colors were planted on the parapet with this motto: *Manus Hæc inimicæ tyrannis*. Our next maneuver was rather extraordinary. We were ordered to mount the bank, from the enemy, and there by word of command go through all the ceremony of soldiery, ordering and grounding our arms; and although the enemy had been firing a little before, they did not now give us a single shot. I suppose their astonishment at our conduct must have prevented them, for I can assign no other reason. Col. Hamilton gave these orders, and although I esteem him one of the first officers in the American army, must beg leave in this instance to think he wantonly exposed the lives of his men. Our orders were this night that if the enemy made a sortie and attempted to storm the trenches we were to give them one fire from the parapet, rush over the parapet and meet them with the bayonet.

Oct. 8.—Some time before daylight this morning we were very much surprised at the conduct of the picket that had been posted some little distance in front of our works. They were fired upon by the enemy, never returned a single shot and retreated into our

works in the utmost disorder. Captain Weed, who commanded the picket, was again ordered out, but the enemy had retired. How he will be answerable for his conduct time will discover, as I dare say he will soon be obliged to give an account. One man of our picket was killed, though some think it was by our men, as there had been other parties ordered out.

The fire of the enemy was this day chiefly directed against the parties employed in erecting batteries. We were relieved about 12 o'clock and sustained no harm during our tour excepting two men badly wounded; but we had scarcely left the trenches when a man working on the parapet had his arm shot off. As soon as we arrived in camp we changed our ground further to the right. Nothing extraordinary happened the remainder of the day.

Oct. 9.—Last night the troops in the trenches, as well as great part of this day, were busily employed in finishing the batteries, and about 4 o'clock this afternoon an American battery was opened, consisting of three 24 pounders, three 12's and four 10-inch mortars. The enemy's fire was chiefly directed against this battery, and the others that were nearly finished.

Oct. 10.—Last night the men were busily employed in finishing the batteries, and early this morning four more were opened against the enemy, viz: One American battery on our left, consisting of four 18-pounders; the grand French battery, consisting of 11 24-pounders, two 13-inch mortars, two howitzers, and six 10-inch mortars; and another French battery of four 18-pounders and two howitzers. The fourth is on the left of the French, but am not able as yet to ascertain the number of guns. About 12 o'clock this day our division relieved the trenches, and from that time the enemy fired but very little until evening. This afternoon our American bomb battery was opened of four 10 pound mortars. A flag came out with Secretary Nelson. He informs us our fire did great execution last night; that we had killed 11 or 12 of their officers, that his black servant was killed by his bedside, and that the first gun fired killed two commissaries as they were sitting at their wine.

Oct 11.—Last night commenced a very heavy cannonade, and the enemy returned the fire with no less spirit. Being apprehensive of a storm, they often fired in every direction. The largest of the enemy's vessels was set on

fire by the bursting of a shell or a red hot ball from some of our batteries, and communicated it to another, both of which were burnt down. They must have lost a considerable quantity of powder in the last, as there was an explosion which made a heavy report. The whole night was nothing but one continual roar of cannon, mixed with the bursting of shells and rumbling of houses torn to pieces. As soon as the day approached the enemy withdrew their pieces from their embrasures and retired under cover of their works, and now commenced a still more dreadful cannonade from all our batteries without scarcely any intermission for the whole day. We were relieved about noon this day, and went home very much fatigued.

Oct. 23.—Last night we began the second parallel and extended it better than half round the enemy. This parallel is better than three hundred yards in front of the other, and close upon the enemy's right works. No sooner had the morning made its appearance and the enemy discovered our very near approach, than they commenced a very heavy fire from the batteries and in the course of the day no little surprised us by opening five royals, as we were in hopes they had no shells, by their not giving them on the first parallel.

Oct. 13.—Last night we were employed in strengthening the line, and began a French battery and a redoubt. We lost several men this night, as the enemy, by practice, were enabled to throw their shells with great certainty. About noon this day our division relieved the trenches, and about 2 o'clock advanced to the second parallel. Capt. White and one private of Col. Wee's [?] regiment were this day killed by a horizontal shell. The militia suffered much this afternoon.

Oct. 14.—The enemy last night kept up a continual blaze from several pieces of cannon of nine royals and some howitzers. Early in the night the fire was chiefly directed against the French, who were just on our left, but about 10 o'clock our people [began] to erect a battery. They soon discovered us, and changed the direction of their fire. It happened to be our lot to lie in the trenches just in the rear of the battery exposed to all their fire; and now were I to recount all the narrow escapes I made that night it would almost be incredible. I cannot, however, but take notice of a remarkable and miraculous one indeed. About midnight the sentry

called "A shell!" I jumped up immediately to watch the direction, but had no suspicion of its coming so near until it fell in the center of our trench, within less than two feet of me. I immediately flung myself on the banquettes among some arms, and, although the explosion was very sudden and the trench as full of men as it could possibly contain, yet not a single man was killed and only two of my own company slightly wounded. I should not forget here that Capt. Hughes and Dr. Anderson, two intimate friends and very worthy officers, were sitting close by me at this time. We all counted it a most miraculous escape. Fatigue parties were still continued at work in the open face of day at the battery, although they suffered much.

Ten men of Col. Barber's regiment were killed and wounded in a very few minutes, five of whom belonged to Capt. Pry's camp. One division was relieved about 12 o'clock, and on our march home two of our men were wounded by the bursting of a shell. About 5 o'clock this day we were again ordered for the trenches.

Oct. 15.—I have just said we were ordered yesterday to the trenches. The French grenadiers were ordered out the same time and all for the purpose of storming two redoubts on the enemy's left. Our division arrived at the deposite of the [manuscript illegible.] a little before dark where every man was ordered to disencumber himself of his pack. The evening was pretty dark and favored the attack. The column advanced, Colonel Guinot's regiment in front and ours in the rear. We had not got far before we were discovered and now the enemy opened a fire of cannon, grape shot, shell and musketry upon us, but all to no effect. The column moved on undisturbed and took the redoubt by the bayonet without firing a single gun. The enemy made an obstinate defense (but what cannot brave men do when determined?) We had 7 men killed and 30 wounded. Among the latter were Col. Guinot, Maj. Barber and Capt. Oney. Fifteen men of the enemy were killed and wounded in the work, 20 were taken prisoners besides Maj. Campbell, who commanded, a captain and one ensign. The chief of the garrison made their escape during the storm by a covered way.

[Here the diary ends rather abruptly.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXXV.

THE MORAVIAN GRAVEYARD AT Lancaster has not yet been sold, and it is doubted if it will be, as there is much opposition to it. The references in our columns to the "pending negotiations for its transfer" have aroused some of our readers in different parts of the country, who say "there should be some means to prevent such desecrations." We are of the opinion that our laws make it a felony to disturb the ashes of the dead—but money-grabbers consider this merely sentiment and hence without any show of reverential feeling in their souls, they find some way to overcome decency and law. As the land in question was given by the Hamiltons for burial purposes, this may put a stop to further proceedings at the present

SOME INDIAN NAMES.

[Having recently examined the scarce volumes of the "Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal," edited by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, about 1804-8, and noticing in several scientific articles contained therein the name by which the dog, elk, etc., was known among the Indian tribes of that day, I have compiled a list of the same for *Notes and Queries*. The names appear to me to be worthy of preservation in a collected list such as can be preserved in *Notes and Queries*.

Lancaster, 1889.

S. M. S.

The Indian or Wolf-dog was called by the following name among the different tribes of Indians in this country during the latter part of the last century:

The Delawares—Lenchum, or Lenni-chum, meaning "the original beast."

The Nanticokes—Ihuwallum.

The Mohicans—Annun-neen-Dee-a-oo, or "the original dog," to distinguish him from the common dog, which they called Dee-a-oo or De-a-oo.

The Tuscaroras—Cheeth and Cheeth.

The Wunaameah—Allum, Alloom, Mo-ekau-neh and Mo-kau-ne.

The Moonsees—Al-lum.

The Chippewas—A-lim, Anumosch.

The Meesisaugers—An-ne-moosh.

The Ottawas—An-ne-moo-kau-che.

The Penobscot and St. John Indians—Almoose.

The Nautics—Anum.

The Narragansetts—Alum.

The Miamis—Aul-la-mo.

The Wiahtahnah—Lemah?

The Pottawatameh—Au-ne-moosh.

The Shawanese—Wissi, Wee-geh.

The Kaskaskias—Remoah.

The Mohawks—Abgarijoo, Er-har.

The Oneidas—Alehaul, Ale-hall.

The Caunewagoes—Er-hur.

The Onondagos—Tschierha.

The Cayugas—Sowaus.

The Senecas—Chee-aah, che-eh.

The Wyandots—Nee-a-nooh.

The Sioux—Shun-gau, chonga, shun-gush.

The Osages—Shoug-eh.

The Cherokees—Keera, Keethlah, Keeth-legth.

The Creeks—Ee-fa, E-fah, Ef-fa.

The Chicasaws—O-phe, Oo-phe.

The Choktahs—O-phe.

The Katabbe—Taunt-see, Taunsee, Tase.

The Woccons—Tauh-lis.

The Natchez—Worse.

The native Mexicans—Chichi.

The Poconchi—Tri.

The Chilese—Tewa.

The Delawares also called the dog—Me-kaune—"the barking beast."

The Indian name of the Elk, or Cervus Major Americanus, or Stag of North America, compiled from the same source:

The Shawanese—Wapite.

The Wunaumeeh—Linnimuss, Moose or Moos.

The Monsees—Ach-tuch.

The Mohicans—Mooth.

The Chippewas—Mi-che-vey.

The Mersisangers—Moos.

The Ottawas—Me-sche-wa.

The Miamis—Mon-so-a.

The Nanticokes—Moos.

The Mohawks—Soo-noo-oo-wah-ne.

The Oneidas—Cho-wauk-lo-wau-na.

The Tuscaroras—Cho-wauh-ro-wauh.

The Onondagoes—Tschuckarogok.

The Cayugas—Skau-hets-ho-wau.

The Wyandots—Taun-dar-reu-tah.

One of the towns of the Delawares mentioned by early writers was called Ching-leclamoose, or "Little Elk's Eyes."

The red fox was called by the Caughnewagoes, a branch of the Mohawks, cheets-hoo. Fire was called by the Delaware—Tindley.

Heckewelder says in same journal that the Indians spoke of a large and ferocious animal called "Jagisho, or Naked beast," which the Mohegans claimed the honor of having extinguished or "wiped out" of existence.

The Mauqui Indians called a species of sheep—The Taye.

The magpie was called by the Hudson's Bay Indians—One-ta-kee-aske, or Heart-Bird.

The cornus Florida, or dog-wood tree, was called by the Lenni-Lennape—Mon-ha-can-ni-min-schi. The Delawares, Hat-ta-wa-nomin-schi. So also the river called by us Muskingum the same Indians called Moose-kingung, or "Elk's Eyes."

The *Cornus Sericea*, or blue berried dog-wood, was called by the Delawares Kin-ni-ka-nick.

Some years prior to 1800 a large tusk or horn was found on the banks of a tributary of the Susquehanna river near the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the stream was afterwards called by the Delawares Chemunk or Chemung, from the word shummo or shoommua, which signifies "the river of the Horn."

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

X.

In

memory of
NANCY SLOAN,
Relict of
James Sloan,
who died
Dec'r 1st, 1837,

Aged

52 years & 7 months.

The conqueror death has laid me low,
He has a victory obtained,
But Christ my Lord shall conquer death,
And animate my flesh again.

In

memory of
JAMES SLOAN,
who died

June 18th, 1820,

aged 45 years

Also of his son

John,

Died Aug. 31st, 1822,

Aged 5 years.

In
memory of
ALEXANDER SLOAN,
who departed this life
June 18th, 1812,
Aged 77 years & 3 months.

Also of
Elizabeth, wife of
Alexander Sloan,
who departed this Life
September 12th, 1784,
Aged 45 years
and 9 months.

REV. JAMES SNODGRASS,
Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation
of West Hanover during a period of 58 years
and 2 months. He was born in Bucks co, Pa.,
July 23d, 1763.
Licensed to preach the Gospel by the Pres-
bytery
of Philadelphia in Dec., 1785, ordained and
Installed by the Presbytery of Carlisle in
May, 1788. And departed this life July 2d,
1846, In the 84th year of his age.
Your fathers, where are they? and the
prophets, do they live forever?
Zech., i:v

In
Memory
of
NANCY SNODGRASS,
consort of the
Rev'd James Snodgrass,
who died
Jan'y 24th, A. D. 1839,
Aged 69 years.
Them which sleep in Jesus
will God bring with him.
I Thess. 4:14

In
memory of
MARTHA SNODGRASS,
consort of the
Rev'd James Snodgrass,
who was born in Philadelphia
March 2d, 1760, & died Dec'r 20th, 1826,
in the 69th year of her age.
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.
Rev. 14, 13.

In memory of
BENJAMIN SNODGRASS,
of Bucks county,
who departed this life

July 1st, 1804,
In the 73d year of his age.
Death thou hast conquered me,
I by thy darts am slain,
But Christ will conquer thee,
And I shall rise again.

Sacred
to the memory of
ANN SNODGRASS,
who departed this life
May 25th, 1801,
aged 58 years.

In memory of
WILLIAM SNODGRASS, JUN.,
who departed this life
the —th December, 1799.

In
memory of
WILLIAM SNODGRASS,
who departed this life
August 4, 1811, aged 65
years.

In
memory of
JOHN SNODGRASS,
who departed this
life May 25th, 1801,
Aged 58 years.

In memory of
ANN SNODGRASS,
who died January
the 14th, 1842,
aged 45 years
and 5 months.

In memory of
WILL'M SNODGRASS,
who departed
this Life October
the 18th, A. D. 1802,
Aged 26 years.

In
Memory of
MARY SNODGRASS,
wife of John Snodgrass,
jun., died February 8th,
1815,
Aged 28 years.

In
Memory of
ROBERT STURGEON,
who departed this life
on the 30th day of June,
A. D., 1805,
In the 66th year
of his age.

In
Memory of
JANE STURGEON,
consort of
Robert Sturgeon,
who departed this life
February 21st, 1809,
aged 65 years.

In
memory of
MARY, wife of
John SNODGRASS,
who departed this life
March 11th, 1836,
in the 89th year of her
age.

In
memory of
JOHN SNODGRASS,
who departed this life
January 2d, 1829,
in the 83d year of his age.

THE DEININGER FAMILY.

I.

This is one of the earliest German families which settled in Dauphin county, although now in Lebanon county. John Adam Deininger was born April 23, 1722, at Aicholz, near Halle, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. He emigrated to America on the ship Samuel from London, Hugh Persey, master, from Rotterdam, landing at Philadelphia September 26, 1732. In the list of passengers we find no name of Deininger of those above the age of sixteen years. It is possible that he came with his stepfather, whoever he may have been. He was, however, accompanied by his sister Barbara, then in her seventh year, having been born in the year 1726, dying in the year 1800 in London-

derry township, now Lebanon county, at the age of 76 years and 7 months, of inflammation of the bowels. She was never married; she is buried in the old Bindnagle church graveyard.

John Adam Deininger was baptized in the Lutheran faith in his 26th year at Bindnagle church. He settled on a farm which was warranted to him by the Proprietaries, April 18, 1755, for 250 acres, and to this day part of this tract is known as the "Deininger farm," and is located about one-half mile north of Palmyra, at the foot of the "gravel hill." The old house with several additions is to the left of the public road leading by the Lebanon Valley R. R. depot. We find also among the warrants for land in Derry township, then Lancaster county, one for 200 acres granted Feb. 28, 1750, to Leonard Deininger, but who he was we are not positive, yet inclined to the opinion that he was a brother to John Adam.

John Adam Deininger m. first, Rosina Diller, dying in 1780, leaving him issue, eight children, to wit:

i. *Mary Magdalena*, b. August 6, 1752; d. August 23, 1775.

ii. *Christina*, b. February 17, 1755; sponsors at baptism, John and Regina Early.

2. iii. *Margaret*, b. January 4, 1758; sponsors at baptism, Michael and Margaret Herner (?); n. John Early.

3. iv. *John Adam*, b. October 12, 1760; sponsors at baptism, Casper Dieler (?) and Hocklander; m. Christina Fernsler.

iv. *Michael*, b. Nov. 17, 1763, m. first Anna-Mary Killinger; secondly, Eve Rudisil.

v. *Regina*, b. April 26, 1766; sponsors at baptism, John and Regina Early.

vi. *Susan*, b. April 5, 1769; sponsors at baptism, John and Regina Early.

vii. *John*, b. Jan. 1, 1772; d. July 6, 1843; m. Maria Elizabeth Houck, March 8, 1774, d. March 29, 1851. She is buried, with part of her family, in Zion's Lutheran and Reformed church, two miles west of Harper's along the Jonestown road. He is buried at Shell's church. They had issue, among others:

1. *Samuel*, b. Oct. 21, 1804; d. June 24, 1876; m. Eleanor A. —, b. June 25, 1811, d. August 21, 1852.

2. *Michael*, b. October 21, 1804, (twin); d. May 5, 1865.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXXVI.

CHAMBERS.—Mr. Thomas U. Chambers lives at the Ridge in Cumberland county, (near Kingston) and can give you the information you ask for respecting the Chambers family. S. D. B.

SURVEYOR GENERAL PARSON'S TONIC.
—We are indebted to an industrious correspondent for the following:

EASTON, 26 March, 1753.

MR. JASPER PAINE:

Sir: I herewith send you a Cagg to be filled with new Beer that it may ferment in the Cask. There is already some Scurvy Grass and Horse Raddish in the Cagg that should be fermented with the Beer for Diet Drink. Please let me know if you expect that any waggon will come soon this way from Bethlehem, if so the Cagg may be put in it and brought here, if not I will send for it. I have also sent a Gun Lock which is out of order. It wants a Screw and the Hammer is too soft. I wish it could be made harder or that a new one was made. The expense I will very cheerfully pay. I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

WM. PARSONS.

THE DEININGER FAMILY.

II.

II. MARGARET DEININGER (John-Adam) b. January 4, 1758; d. —; m. John Early, son of Johannes Early. They resided all their life-time in Londonderry township, Lebanon county. They had issue (surname Early):

i. *Magdalena*, b. January 4, 1778; baptized March 6, 1778, d. October 29, 1817; she married David Earnest; born October 15, 1787; d. January 12, 1831; both are buried in the Lutheran graveyard at Hummelstown. They had issue (surname Earnest):

1. *Elizabeth*, m. Rev. Joseph LaRoss; they were the parents of D. H. E. LaRoss, the late superintendent of public schools of Dauphin county.
2. *Mary Magdalena*, m. Michael Bomberger.

3. *Obed*; m. Mary Cobangh.

4. *Adam*, m. Catharine Fisler.

5. *John*; who went West and whose family record is desired.

ii. *John-Jacob*, b. December 12, 1779; d. November 14, 1837; m. Elizabeth Kramer and they had issue:

1. *Rachael*, m. Philip, son of Henry Meyer; removed to Center county, and whose family record is desired.

2. *Elizabeth*, m. John Sechrist.

3. *John*, m. Elizabeth Wolfersberger.

4. *Catharine*, m. John Sechrist.

5. *Margaret*, m. Augustus Carmany.

6. *Rosanna*, m. Joseph Carmany, and they had issue among others, a daughter who married John Imboden, who resided in Annville and represented his county in the legislative session of 1887.

iii. *John-William*, b. March 5, 1782; d. December 12, 1863; m. first Catharine Hershey; and they had issue:

1. *Margaret*, m. Henry Landermilch.

2. *Benjamin*, died while attending the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pa.

3. *Catharine*.

4. *John*, m. Magdalena Snively (see N. & Q.).

5. *William*, m. Leah Detweiler.

6. *Jacob* (1st).

7. *Jacob* (2d).

John William Early m. secondly, Christina Kreider, daughter of Rev. Martin Kreider (1731-1827) and Catharine Schmuts; and they had issue:

8. *Catharine*, m. Gabriel Wolfersberger.

9. *Joshua-Heister*, m. first Mary Maulfair, and secondly, Sarah Weidner.

10. *Martin-German*, m. Sarah H. Hummel.

11. *Christina*, m. Thomas Goetz.

12. *Mary Magdalena*.

13. *Elizabeth*.

14. *Daniel-Seth*, m. Amanda A. Mark; resides in Harrisburg.

iv. *Daniel*; b. February 9, 1784; d. March, 1813.

III. JOHN ADAM DEININGER (John-Adam), b. October 12, 1760; d. October 14, 1828; m. Christina Fernster, daughter of Michael Fernster, b. September 19, 1764; d. January 3, 1850; and had issue:

i. *Leonard*, b. January 7, 1787; d. September 6, 1852; m. Polly, daughter of Anthony Hemperley, and they had issue:

1. *Jacob*; d. s. p.
 2. *Adam*, m. Rebecca Deckard; settled in Ashland, O., and left issue.
 3. *John*, m. Peggy Wolfersberger.
 4. *Benjamin*, b. February 8, 1830; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Stager and Catharine Fox; resided in Campbellstown, Pa.
 - ii. *Benjamin*; b. Feb. 12, 1793; d. March 6, 1824; m. Rebecca Bear, and they had issue:
 1. *Fanny*; m. David, son of Henry Wilhelm; she resides in Palmyra, Pa.
 - iii. *Mary*; m. John Miller; resided in Palmyra, Pa.
 - iv. [A dau.]; m. John Lutz; resided in the vicinity of Derry Church, Pa.
 - IV. MICHAEL DEININGER (John-Adam), b. November 17, 1763, in Londonderry township, now Lebanon county; sponsors at baptism, Nicholas and Julianna Brightbill; d. August 26 1805. He m. first Anna-Mary Killinger, b. December 25, 1768; d. August 26, 1805; both are buried in Bindnagle church grave yard. They had issue:
 - i. *Rosanna*, m. Jacob Long, son of Martin Long (1750-1833) and Elizabeth — (1751-1822); b. July 17, 1791; d. November 23, 1849. They left issue.
 - ii. *Henry*, b. November 1, 1790; d. April 23, 1798.
 - iii. *Mary*, b. March 1, 1792; d. January 1, 1835; m. George Walmer. They left issue.
 - iv. [a dau.], m. Martin Hershey.
 - v. *Michael*, b. November 25, 1797; resided and died in Londonderry township, Lebanon county; was elected in 1857 commissioner for the county; d. January 23, 1870; m. Rebecca Shantz and they had issue:
 1. *John-Adam*, d. s. p.
 2. *William*, m. Catharine Ulrich; he was elected in 1876 sheriff of Lebanon county; resides in Palmyra.
 3. *Henry*.
 4. *Catharine*, m. Henry Crum.
 5. *Jerome*, m. Angeline Henry. He served as a member of the General Assembly from Lebanon county.
 6. *Michael*, m. Kate Foster, of Lebanon, and have issue.
 7. *Calvin*, m. Lorrett France and have issue.
 8. *Edwin B.*, d. s. p.
- Michael Deininger m. secondly Miss Eve Rudesill, widow of Nicholas Nye.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

XI.

In
Memory of
ALLEN STURGEON,
Died July 31, 1865,
Aged 70 years.
"He is not dead but sleepeth."

In
Memory of
MARGARET,
wife of Samuel STURGEON,
who departed this life
Oct. 9, 1834,
Aged about 80 years.

In
Memory of
SAMUEL STURGEON,
who departed this life
October 2d, 1801,
Aged 60 years.

In
Memory of
MARTHA STURGEON,
who departed this life
October 4th, 1801,
Aged 16 years
and 6 months.

Sacred
to the memory of
ELIZA,
wife of Allen STURGEON,
who departed this life
Jan. 1, 1848.
In her 54th year.
Blessed are the dead which
die in the Lord.—Rev. xiv:13

In memory of
FRANCES STEWART,
who departed this Life
Nov. 16th, 1790,
in the 70th year of her age.

MARTHA STEWART,
second wife of
William Stewart.

who departed this life
August 9th, 1799,
in the 56th year of her age.

In
memory of
MARY STEWART,
wife of
William Stewart,
who departed this life
Feb. 22d, 1790,
in the 44th year of her age.

WILLIAM STEWART,
who departed this life
July 14th, 1803,
in the 65th year of his age.

In
memory of
WILLIAM THOME
who departed this life
Oct. 16, 1848,
In the 71st year of his
age.

In
memory of
MARGARET THOME
who departed this life
February 20, A. D. 1862,
in the 83d year of her age
consort of William Thome.

In
memory of
MARY TODD
who departed this
life on the
15 Day of
February,
A. D. 1775.

In memory of
JOHN TODD,
who departed this
life September 14,
A. D. 1814, aged 62
years.

In
memory of
JAMES TODD,
who departed
this life
on the 9 Day

of September,
A. D. 1783, aged
71 years.

In memory of
JAMES TODD,
who departed this
life April 15th, 1837,
aged 21 years, 1 month
and 3 days.

In
memory of
SALLY TODD,
who departed this life
December 27th, 1831,
aged 51 years.

In
memory of
MARY TODD,
who departed this life
December 25th, 1813
aged 57 years.

Also of
WILLIAM TODD,
who died July 5th, 1784
in the 2d year of his age.

And of
JANE TODD,
who died May 30th, 1794,
aged 10 months and 12 days.

In
memory of
DAVID TODD,
who departed this life
November 9th, A. D. 1803.
in the 52d year of his age.

Also
in memory of
MARY, his daughter,
who died February 2d,
A. D. 1795,
aged 9 years and 3 months.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXXVII.

"THE WYOMING MASSACRE OF 1763."—
The *Record of the Times*, of Wilkes-Barre,
of August 2d, publishes a full synopsis of
the address delivered at Forty-Fort on the
3d of July last. The newspapers through-

out the State seem to have been under the impression that the subject was that of the Massacre of July 3d, 1778, and this confounding of the two massacres has led to much partial comment, to be regretted not only by the speaker, but the Memorial Association who so kindly invited him to take part in their annual exercises.

OTZINACHSON: A HISTORY OF THE WEST BRANCH VALLEY by our esteemed friend John F. Meginness Esq., of Williamsport, has been completed, number thirteen containing nearly 200 pages, delayed by "the flood," closing the volume. In 1856, when the first edition was published, the author opened up a rich field of historic lore, and his early work was considered *an authority* on the history of the West Branch. If this was true of the first, what must be said of this carefully re-written and thoroughly revised edition of his invaluable work of thirty-three years ago. It is comparatively a new book—full of references and notes, which make it one of the most interesting historic publications relating to our State. The industrious and painstaking author is certainly deserving the highest praise for his masterly work, and we are confident that the copies of "Otzinachson," remaining in his hands will be eagerly secured, and the book become a rarity, prized not only by the "Dwellers upon the West Branch," but by Pennsylvanians in general.

FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

An Interesting Letter Written by General Simon Cameron.

[In all the sketches of the life of General Cameron recently published reference was made to his having been a contractor on the Pennsylvania canal at an early day. In the line of this business he contracted with the State Bank of Louisiana to construct a canal from a point within the city of New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain, a distance of about six miles through swamp land. It is well understood that the general level of the land thereabouts is below the water level of the great river, and is protected from overflow by a levee. Upon the bank of this canal is the celebrated Shell road, the principal drive of the city. It is kept surfaced with small shells from the gulf. The military parade referred to was the 16th anniversary of the

battle of New Orleans, January 8th, 1815, in which there were undoubtedly present many participants in that conflict. His remarks concerning Ritner's success as a candidate were prophetic, as he was defeated by Geo. Wolf in the pending election. Ritner was not elected until 1835. At the date of this letter General Cameron's residence was in a house now numbered 223 Market street, Harrisburg, and William Ayres lived directly opposite. Old citizens will remember the Lombardy poplars, then the fashionable street tree, but now rarely to be seen even at country places. After General Cameron left it, the house in question was occupied by Charles Mowry, printer, Benjamin Parke, lawyer, and James McCormick, sr., Esq., who built anew. When General Cameron returned to Harrisburg from the South he brought many relics from the famous battle ground. He also brought a handsome pony, and a smart colored servant named Jeff, who spoke French fluently, and was noted for his versatile attainments, especially *yarning*. The postage marked upon the letter is 25 cents, at that day payable on delivery. This letter, written with a manifest desire to impart information, General Cameron may have thought that it would be published at the time in a home paper. As the interval of fifty-eight years has added not only to its interest, but also the regard and respect for its distinguished author, it is thought its publication will be now acceptable.

GEORGE B. AYRES.]

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 9, 1831.

William Ayres, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter afforded me much pleasure. It reminded me of the many long talks we were wont to have in the summer evenings before your door. Blessings on the man who invented writing—it overcomes distance and brings together, in imagination at least, those who would otherwise be separated by thousands of miles. In reading your letter I felt as if I saw my own house shrouded by the tall poplars, and my little boys prancing about in their shade; at my side I saw Evans, and Krause, and David Hays; at the corner, waddling towards us, was Squire Alricks with his big cane; across the way was Tommy Wallace and Jake Rahm, and a coterie of other industrious Democrats—all of us busy in discussing matters of much interest to everybody but ourselves. But I had scarcely got to the

end of my reverie when a red-faced Irishman summoned me to attend to some matters which I cared as little for as the Great Mogul of Tartary cares for a Presbyterian preacher. He broke the chain of my thoughts, dispelled the charm and convinced me of the reality of my location. Still, I consoled myself with the fact, that a man can live even here without much discomfort. I like New Orleans. It is growing rapidly, and must, in a very few years, be a very great city. Men of enterprise from all quarters of the Union are discovering it and taking advantage of its admirable location for business.

You ask me for a description of the course of the canal. I am afraid I cannot give you such an one as will be intelligible, for the reason that I have not a map before me. Our friend, David Hays, can tell you that the town is divided into three parts—in the center is the city proper, below is the lower Fauburg, inhabited by the old French and Spaniards; above is the upper Fauburg, filled with Americans from the far North.

The French part of the town is in the same state it was twenty years ago; above is all enterprise and improvement, and from the foot of Julius street in the upper Fauburg is the commencement of our canal. From thence it runs in a direction a little west of north until it reaches Lake Ponchartrain, about two miles above the old Fort of St. Johns. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water—at this place twenty-eight miles wide. Its shores are still in a state of nature—a complete wilderness, inhabited by alligators, herds of Spanish ponies and wild boars, who roam at large, living upon the wild herbage of the swamps and prairies. Nearly the whole line of the canal runs through a wilderness. The Metairie ridge, which is about its center, is the only clear land. My office on the ridge is in the house formerly owned by General Lallemand. The canal will have seven feet of water and will be sixty feet wide at the water line. The Pennsylvania canal has only five feet of water with forty of water line. Thus you will see that this is twice as large. It is designed to accommodate the largest sloops which navigate the lake. There is an old canal connecting the city with the lake by the Bayou St. John. This bayou, or "Bio," as it is called, is a kind of a creek or inlet of the lake, is winding and tortuous, and so difficult to navigate

that vessels often require three days to pass it, and still its revenue is about \$50,000 per annum. Our canal will be straight, and will enable vessels to pass through in two hours.

The Julius street commencement is about half a mile from the Mississippi. Since its commencement property has risen some hundred per cent. in the neighborhood. The old settlers think it never can be finished, but they will be mistaken; two years will convince them of their error. The only difficulties we found in the trees and the rains of the climate. I have only been disappointed in one particular, viz., the rains, and if Huliugs had never come here I should have made such a fortune as would have satisfied a much more avaricious man than myself—as it is, I shall not grumble.

Yesterday was a time of jollification. The military paraded in their best—the Governor and the great men went in procession to the church and heard prayers and music and a speech. I was invited to join the procession, but as I cared more to see than to be seen, I declined and walked about the town to look at all which was new or amusing or interesting. Among the most beautiful sights was the shipping, of which there is a large number in port, dressed in the gayest and richest flags of their respective nations. The colors of half the governments of the world were unfurled to the breeze, floating gaily and proudly at every motion in the air. I wished much to view the battle ground, but the roads were too muddy. A scientific and military friend has promised to accompany me and point out the positions occupied by the several prominent actors in the conflict. I shall avail myself of his offer some day before I leave this region. How soon that will be I can scarcely say. If my family were here I should not much care how long I remained—but when I do get home I will remain there. This trip will content me, for it will enable me to be comfortable, and, with a little economy, sufficiently independent.

I am afraid you Anties [anti-Masons] are determined to nominate Ritner. Remember, if you do, he will be defeated, and your party will sink to rise no more. Be wise, for once, and take a less objectionable man. There should be no tenacious adherence to a man, when principles such as your people pretend to advocate are at stake. Nothing but per-

sonal interests grounded upon a desire to rule the automaton could induce his nomination. But I have no right to advise.

Remember me to all our friends—tell them I remember them all. Yours truly,
SIMON CAMERON.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Inscriptions in the Old Graveyard.

[The following concludes the inscriptions in this old graveyard, one of the noted landmarks of the Scotch-Irish settlement in Pennsylvania. Although there are a few who do not appreciate these records, there are very many who do, and we have letters from numerous sections of the Union expressing gratification in this effort to preserve them.]

XII

In
memory of
MARY TODD,
who departed this life
February 15th, 1775,
aged 56 years.
Also of
JAMES TODD,
who died
September 14th, 1794,
aged 46 years,
and of
HUGH TODD,
who died
December 16th, 1809,
In the 21st year of his age.

In
memory of
JAMES TODD,
who departed this life
July 2d, 1831,
aged 27 years.
Also of
ELI JAMES TODD,
was born on the 1st of
December, in the year of
our Lord 1830, and
died on the 27th of
August, 1839.

Sacred
to the memory of
ELEANOR S. VANDERSLICE,

consort of
Doct. John S. Vanderslice,
who departed this life
January 20th, 1838,
aged 24 years, 2 months
& 23 days.

JOHN S. VANDERSLICE, M. D.,
Departed this Life
Sept. 23, 1841,
In the 40th year
of his Age.

In memory of
JEAN,
consort of James WILSON,
and daughter of
John and Frances
Harrison,
who departed this life
Aug. 21, 1831,
Aged 26 years.

In
Memory
of
JAMES WILSON,
who died November
14th, 1817, aged
19 years.

In
memory of
ISABELLA WILSON,
who departed this Life
September 20th, 1812,
aged 20 years.

In
memory of
MARTHA WILSON
who departed this life
November 18, 1811,
aged 22 years

In
memory of
ANDREW WILSON
who departed this life
September 11, A. D.
1806, in the 47th year
of his age.

In
memory of
MARTHA WILSON
Relict of Andrew Wilson

who departed this life
December 20, A. D. 1814,
in the 46th year of
her age.

In
memory
ELIZA WILSON
who departed this life
August 18th, A. D. 1914,
aged 15 years
and 1 month.

In memory of
The REV'D MAT. WOODS,
who died Sept'r. 13th., 1784,
in the 27th year of his age
and 3d of his ministry.

During the short time of his ministry
he approved himself a diligent,
faithful Servant of Christ.

In him were united Learning, Judgment
and eminent Piety, with great Meekness,
self-diffidence and humility.

This marble was the Donation of
his affectionate People.

Serve Christ humbly on earth, if you
expect to reign triumphantly with
him in heaven.

[Omitted in proper place.]

In memory of
JAMES DIXON,
who departed this
life the 19 day
of September, 1782,
Aged 74.

In memory of
JAMES DIXON, Esq.,
who departed this life
January 20th, A. D., 1824,
in the 70th year
of his age.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXXXVIII.

JOHN CUMMIN, who served in the Legis-
lature of Pennsylvania, and was a member
of the Constitutional Convention of 1838-39,
died near Mifflintown October 7, 1840, aged
seventy years. Was he not the ancestor of
the late Judge Cummin?

JAMES HOOVER, State Librarian, died at
Harrisburg, October 7, 1840, at the age of
twenty-nine years. Information is requested
concerning him—his parentage, former
residence, education, etc.

OLD PAXTANG CHURCH.—It is proposed
during the year 1790, the date to be here-
after agreed upon, to celebrate the one hun-
dred and fiftieth year of the erection of the
present church edifica. It is only proper
that this should be done, and in the mean-
time a full and accurate history of that old
land-mark of Scotch-Irish settlement be pre-
pared. Let the congregation take definite
action in the matter, for a year is brief
enough time to prepare what should be done,
carefully and well.

EGE.—The death of the Rev. Oliver Ege,
of Mechanicsburg, at the extreme old age of
ninety years, calls to mind the following
facts relating to his ancestry:

Jacob Ege came to America in 1739, from
Holland and located in Berks county, Penn-
sylvania. Of his children, Michael Ege set-
tled in Cumberland county, where he became
largely interested in the iron business, and
during the Revolutionary period was one of
the most prominent iron manufacturers in
the State. He died August 31, 1815, his wife
Dorothy preceding him on the 4th of Sep-
tember, 1810. They left three sons and two
daughters—Peter, Michael, George, Eliza
and Mary. By a division of his estate, to
Peter was given Pine Grove furnace, to Mi-
chael Boiling Springs furnace, and to George
Mt. Holly furnace. The daughters received
their shares in the estate. Mary married
Dr. William C. Chambers, and Eliza, James
Wilson, a merchant of Chambersburg. Peter
married, his wife Jane dying Feb. 1, 1841,
and left descendants. George married Eliz-
abeth Miller, daughter of John Miller, of
Carlisle, and Michael, jr., Mary Galbraith,
daughter of Andrew Galbraith, or East
L'ennsboro', Cumberland county.

A HEROIC FAMILY.

The following record of a Family of Rev-
olutionary Heroes a worthy a place beside
that of the gallant butlers:

DAVID BUSH, b January 19, 1707; d April
2, 1792. He was a justice of the peace for
the county of New Castle, Delaware, active
in recruiting the militia, and in 1748 erected
a battery on the Rocks of Christianna

for the defense of Wilmington. Three of his sons entered into the contest for Independence, as follows:

LEWIS BUSH, the eldest son, b. October 8, 1751; was commissioned first lieutenant of the Sixth Battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, Col. William Irvine, January 9, 1776; and promoted captain, vice Captain Robert Adams, killed at Isle Aux Noix, June 21, 1776, of the same battalion, June 24, 1776. Upon the formation of Col. Thomas Hartley's regiment, he was commissioned major, January 13, 1777; was mortally wounded at the battle of Brandywine September 11, 1777, and died during the retreat.

GEORGE BUSH, the second son, b. March 23, 1753; d. in February, 1797; was commissioned captain in the Eleventh Penn'a regiment January 13, 1777; transferred to the Sixth Penn'a January 17, 1781; and subsequently to the Third Penn'a January 1, 1783. He was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. After the war he was appointed by General Washington the first collector of customs for the district of Delaware.

JOHN BUSH, the third son, b. February 7, 1755; d. May 2, 1806; was commissioned ensign of Capt. James A. Wilson's company, in the Sixth Pennsylvania battalion, June 24, 1776; promoted to first lieutenant in Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment of the Line, March 20, 1777; promoted captain lieutenant in same regiment April 17, 1780, and December 11, 1781, captain in the Third Pennsylvania. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

L. B. J.

AN INTERESTING REGISTER.

"A List of the Freeholders of Dauphin County, A. D. 1794," is the title of a MSS. presented to the Dauphin County Historical Society by Col. F. A. Owl, in 1888. Its penmanship is of a superior character. It has a German motto, literally translated says: "These men will soon all be dead;" which is now solemn truth.

At the time this list was prepared, Harrisburg had become a borough, 1791, and Paxton comprised all of the present townships of Lower Paxton, Susquehanna, Swatara and Lower Swatara; Middletown was separately enumerated. It is a curious fact, showing how absolute custom is, that in no act of Assembly or order of courts is there any authority for the words "*Lower*" Paxton;

legally that township has no right to its Christian name. The assessors and custom fixed the present nomenclature. In the same fashion what was once St. Thomas has become Linglestown, in the same township. Paxton was formed into a township in 1729.

In 1794, John Joseph Henry was presiding Judge; his associates, John Gloninger, John Carson, John Kean, Thomas Forster, Samuel Moore; Alexander Graydon, prothonotary. A note by Judge Henry, preceding the list, reads:

"The Constables are arranged to do Duty at Court according to the following Order:

Paxton,	) To attend at June sessions during the four days of the Lebanon, sessions.
East Hanover,	
Upper Paxton,	) To attend at September sessions during the four days of the sessions.
West Hanover,	
Heidelberg,	) To attend at Dec'r sessions during the four days of the sessions.
Middle Paxton,	
Londonderry,	) of the sessions.
Bethel,	

Derry,	) To attend at the March sessions during the four days of the sessions.
Harrisburg,	
one of the Constables,	
Middletown.	

The two other constables of the Borough of Harrisburg are to attend the Court of Common Pleas on the Friday and Saturday of each court week."

It will be observed that freeholds, held by women and non residents, are not registered. Estates owning a great many lots and large farms—such as John Harris, John Hamilton, and others, in town and to ship—do not seem to have been enumerated in the Harrisburg list.

In 1787 the assessment of "Louisburg" contained 143 names. This one, 7 years later, shows but 105, proving the slow growth of Harrisburg in its early days.

The spelling has been preserved as in the original. H.

HARRISBURG BOROUGH.

Bumbach, Conrad,	Hartman, George,
Bennet, Thomas,	Heiss, John,
Brunner, Henry,	Henning, Jacob,
Beatty, James,	Hortman [Hutman],
Barr, Alexander,	Mathias,
Barr, Robert,	Horning, Stephen,
Berryhill, Samuel,	Ingram, William,
Boyd, John,	Irwin, John,
Beder, Henry,	Kapp, Michael,

Bucher, Jacob,
 Boyd, Adam Esq
 Berryhill, Alexander,
 Esq.,
 Balaly, John,
 Briudel, Philip,
 Conrad, Henry,
 Cummins, Alexander,
 Comfort, John,
 Crabb, William,
 Dentzel, John, Esq.,
 Duncan, James,
 Davis, Samuel B.,
 Daawley, John,
 Ebbert, John,
 Elder, John,
 Fulton, Henry,
 Fridley, George,
 Fridley, Barnet,
 Forrest, Andrew, Doc-
 tor,
 Fenton, Benj., Doctor,
 Fisher, George, Esq.,
 Firestone, George,
 Ford, Henry,
 Forster, Thomas, Esq.,
 Graydon, Alexander,
 Esq.,
 Grimes, Samuel,
 Graydon, Wm., Esq.,
 Graybill, Peter,
 Glass, William,
 Gilmor, Moses,
 Gillum, John,
 Hanna, John A.,
 Esq.,
 Horter, Va'entine,
 Hoyer, George,
 Hess, George,
 Harris, Robert,
 Houtz, Anthony, Rev.,
 Hill, Samuel,
 Hocker, John,
 Hocker, Adam,
 Hocker, Stoppel,
 Hoga, John,
 Hoefly, John,
 Kean, John, Esq.,
 Kunkel, Christian,
 Krause, John,
 Kranse, Andrew,
 Knatzer, Michael,
 Luther, John, Doctor,
 Mears, Wm.,
 Montgomery, Joseph,
 Esq.,
 Mish, Jacob,
 Murray, Patrick,
 Mitchel, James,
 McChesny, John,
 Murray, Wm.,
 Martin, John,
 Murray, Thomas,
 Miller, Charles,
 Norton, John,
 Newman, Andrew,
 Ott, Nicholas,
 Patterson, Galbreath,
 Esq.,
 Potts, Stacy,
 Pool, John, jr.,
 Redlick, George,
 Reinmuth, Philip,
 Romgen, John,
 Ream, Andrew,
 Siegler, George,
 Sawyers, James,
 Seyboth, Tobias,
 Sailor, Henry,
 Sees, Stoppel,
 Sees, Baltzer,
 Smith, Casper,
 Tressenrider Conrad,
 Unger, Peter,
 Wetherholt, George,
 Welckhance, Jacob,
 Weir, Samuel,
 Walter, Peter,
 Youse, Fredrick,
 Youse, George,
 Youse, Jacob,
 Zollinger, Jacob,
 Zinn, John,

MIDDLETOWN TOWN.

Atly, Phillip,
 Atley, David,
 Bollinger, Emanuel,
 Blattenberger, John,
 Blair, Thomas,
 Bamberger, Michael,
 Bernheiter, John,
 Christ, Valentine,
 King, Jacob,
 Kissinger, John,
 Lenning, John, Esq.,
 Lauaman, George,
 McClure, Jon., Esq.,
 McFarling, Walter,
 Moore, Henry,
 Messenkope, Jacob,

Cansert, George,
 Conrad, Widow,
 Elijah, Green,
 Eberly, Jacob,
 Eneas, Joshua,
 Frey, George,
 Frank, David,
 Garber, Christian,
 Gross, Christian,
 Gross, Michael,
 Gross, George,
 Gromiller, Martin,
 Hemperly, Michael,
 Hains, John,
 Hoffman, Daniel,
 Hemperly, Martin,
 Heppich, Christ'r,
 Hays, Stephen,
 Krall, John,
 King, Christian, Esq.,
 Meyer, Henry,
 Metzgar, John,
 McKann, John,
 McKinny, Mordecai,
 McMurtrie, Charles,
 Oberlander, Fred'k,
 Russell, James,
 Raup, George,
 Rathfang, Fred'k,
 Snyder, Jacob,
 Snyder, Joseph,
 Shuster, Peter,
 Shaaky, Philip,
 Snyder, Mark,
 Spayd, Christian,
 Stubs, Thomas,
 Snowgoose, George,
 Toot, George,
 Wierich, Philip,
 Wolfly, Jacob,
 Wolfly, Ludwig.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXXIX.

AN OLD-TIME OBITUARY.—The *Car-
 lisle Gazette* of September 7, 1800, in speak-
 ing of the death of James Pollock, Esq.,
 who died on the 1st day of that month, says:
 "Mr. P. was one of the earliest inhabitants
 of this county—a respectable and useful
 member in society; a hater of 'Rats that eat
 the malt that lay in the house that Jack
 built;' a real and genuine Republican, and
 we may say the Republic has to regret the
 loss of a faithful and true patriot."

A LEGISLATIVE ANECDOTE.

It is Only a Century Old.

[The following bon-mot and reply we copy
 from the *Car lisle Gazette* for 1787. The
 prohibitory measures adopted by the Legis-
 lature of 1889, although repudiated by the
 people, recalled them to mind.]

On Wednesday the memorial presented to
 the General Assembly by the College of
 Physicians, against the excessive use of
 spirituous liquors, was taken up for a second
 reading, and having occasioned some wit and
 mirth at the expense of that learned body,
 it was proposed to give the memorialists
 leave to bring in a *bill* "No, no!" ex-
 claimed Mr. Peters, "I hope the House will

never agree to that, for I am sure I have smarted enough already under *long bills* of their bringing in.

[To the foregoing a member of the College essayed a reply through the newspapers.]

A witty member of the late Assembly having treated the town to a laugh at the expense of the faculty, on occasion of the memorial presented to the Legislature upon the abuse of spiritous liquors, one of the fellows of that body begs leave to observe that however long the bills they send in may be, many of their patients stretch the time of payment to a much greater length, which, in a year of such extraordinary health as the present, becomes a greater grievance to the Doctors than the unpaid bills can possibly be to their patients—for this reason it is hoped nobody for the future will complain of his Doctor's bill till he has paid it, unless he is a professed wit, in which case the payment of a long bill is never expected.

THE BATTLE OF THE AUGLAIZE.

[The following letter, written by the son of Col. Samuel Postlethwaite, of Carlisle, to his father, is an interesting contribution to our Western History. Of the father, a notice of him will shortly appear among our appear among our sketches of Cumberland Valley worthies. The son remained in the West.]

CAMP ON GRAND AUGLAIZE RIVER, 175 miles advanced of Fort Washington, 29th August, 1794.—*Dear and Honored Father* The bearer of this letter (Captain Slough, wounded thro' the body) would perhaps be better able to satisfy you with regard to the route of the army and other circumstances attending it, but lest his time or yours would not permit it, I shall give you a very brief account of the whole. On the 16th of July, as I before informed you, I left Lexington; on the 20th about 1,600 Volunteers crossed the Ohio; the 28th Gen'l Wayne's army, near 1,600 men effective, and one Brigade of Volunteers left Greenville Head Quarters, leaving the other Brigade of Volunteers to bring up military stores. At the River St. Mary, 86 miles advanced of Greenville, the Brigade left behind joined us, and the whole (after building a Garrison) proceeded on 4th Aug., course generally N. from 10 to 15 E. without any difficulty, except passing thro' low swampy ground, untill we arrived at the

junction of Maumee and Auglaize which forms the Grand Auglaize, and makes a beautiful point much resembling that at Pittsburgh. The army destroyed on their route to this place an astonishing quantity of corn and every vegetable known in any part of the world, a great number of houses, &c. After building a strong garrison on the point, the army proceeding down the Grand Auglaize nearly an East course 41 miles, encamped on a piece of rising ground between two beautiful Prairies, built a little fortification where all heavy baggage was deposited on the 19th. On the 20th, early in the morning, the army in motion—at three quarters after 8—on a piece of thick, bushy ground, a prairie on the right, the Front guard of 2 companies of spies commanded by Major Price, of Kentucky, was attacked by a large body of Indians, formed in three lines. The spies retreated, giving the right wing commanded by Gen'l Wilkinson time to form. At the same time Gen'l Todd's Brigade of Volunteers formed on the extreme left and advanced, when in a few minutes a heavy fire commenced on the right and gradually extended to the left. In about one hour the Indians, received so contrary to their expectations, fled with precipitation and dismay before the army, leaving their dead upon the field and not having time to take more than 2 or 3 scalps. One whole brigade commanded by Gen'l Barber, and a rear guard commanded by Major Russell, which made nearly 1,000 Volunteers, were entirely in the rear of the whole, and were not in the action at all, so that not more than one-third of the army were engaged. The Indians retired beyond a strong British Garrison, which was but 3 miles from the ground on which the action was fought. The army proceeded about one mile and halted to take care of the wounded. The number of killed and wounded is said to be 135, but by far the greater number are wounded; but two officers killed and 3 wounded. The express is just starting. I am extremely sorry I cannot take time to be more correct, as well in my relation as in my writing. I have written to Jacky to give you the necessary information with regard to our business. It may be two months I am afraid before I shall be in Kentucky. When I arrive there I shall write to you early and fully.

It is not certain what number of Indians were killed. Some say 200. I think not so

many. It is however certain that they were aided by a number of Canadians and British troops. British guns and bayonets were found by several of the dead. We had the pleasure to destroy the Plantation and houses of one of the Girty's, with fine corn-fields, &c.

After reading what I have written, I find I have related things so out of place, owing to my hurry, that I am almost induced not to send it, but as it will be a proof that altho' I was really in danger, I am yet alive and perfectly well, and that I have still the same respect and affection for my dear and honored father. My love to Mama and all family.

SAM. POSTLETHWAIT, JR.

To Sam'l Postlethwait, Esq.
Gen. Scott's compliments.

AN OLD TIME REGISTER.

II.

Lower Paxtang Township.

Alleman, Nicholas,	Kiblinger, John,
Alleman, Stoppel,	Kerr, Wm.,
Alleman, John,	King, Thomas,
Alleman, Henry,	Kehr, Jacob,
Achy, Henry,	Keller, Joseph,
Arnolt, George,	Knob, Jacob,
Brank, Jacob,	Koch, Martin,
Beegler, John,	Kohr, Michael,
Bessem, Rudy,	Lerne, George,
Been, John,	Lingel, Thomas,
Buck, John,	Lingel, Frederick,
Bishop, Peter,	Long, Conrad,
Boyd, William,	Landis, Felix,
Byers, James,	Limbirt, Henry,
Bell, Thomas,	Landis, Abraham,
Broison, Thomas,	Lucas, Daniel,
Berryhill, And'w,	McCord, James,
Sen'r,	Meharg, Alexander,
Bob, Peter, Jun'r,	McRoberts, Robert,
Barnet, John,	McElhainy, John,
Byerly, Casper,	Montgomery, Hugh,
Brown, Philip,	Moore, Archibald,
Bomberger, John,	McArtunr, Thomas,
Berryhill, And'w,	Morton, James,
Jun'r,	McClure, Robert,
Briner, John,	McKinney, John,
Brand, Jacob,	Myer, Henry,
Bachman, Jacob,	Myer, John,
Bacher, Casper,	Montgomery, David,
Bobe, Philip,	Miller, Jacob (miller),
Bobe, Peter, Sen'r,	Meder, John,
Binson, Daniel,	Muma, John,

Bennetch, Lawrence,	Miller, Martin,
Bergenhof, Wm.,	Minoch, George,
Chambers, Arthur,	Myer, Abram,
Calhoon, Wm.,	McAllister, Archibald,
Cochran, James,	Miller, John (Beardy),
Caldwell, James,	Milleisy, Jacob,
Carson, John, Esq'r,	McCreight, Anthony,
Cox, Cornelius,	McClay, Wm., Esqr.,
Crouch, Edward,	Nagel, Stoppel,
Castle, Michael,	Neidich, Abram,
Castle, John,	Newling, George,
Cowden, James, Esq'r,	Neidich, John,
Crain, Wm.,	Neesly, John,
Carson, Richard,	Newman, Peter,
Carson, George,	Neesly, Michael,
Cooper, Daniel,	Overholtzer, Jacob,
Castle, Fred, Sen'r,	Pancake, Peter,
Castle, Fred, Jr.,	Pitner, Michael,
Crall, Christian,	Peck, Jacob,
Castle, Emanuel,	Parthimer, John, Sr.,
Diller, Leonard,	Parthimer, John, Jr.,
Dagon, Ludwig,	Page, Christian,
Duncan, Benjamin,	Patton, David,
Eshenhauer, Casper,	Page, George, Sr.,
Eshenhauer, Chris- tian,	Parthimer, Philip,
Earnest, Wm.,	Peifer, John,
Eply, John,	Roop, Christian,
Earl, Jacob,	Rutherford, John,
Espy, Josiah,	Rutherford, James,
Elder, Robert,	Reigart, John,
Elder, Joshua, Esq'r,	Roop, John,
Foltz, Francis,	Roop, Jacob, Sr.,
Felty, Peter, Jun'r,	Roop, Jacob, Jr.,
Felty, Peter, Sen'r,	Ream, Daniel,
Feaser, George,	Roberts, Daniel,
Flickinger, Christian,	Ritchy, David,
Flora, Joseph,	Rees, George,
Fackler, George,	Robison, John,
Fackler, George,	Stever, Casper,
Fackler, Wendel,	Sirrer, Stoppel,
Fackler, John,	Stephen, Ephraim,
Fisher, Phillip,	Stephen, Hugh,
Fulton, Richard,	Stephen, Andrew,
Farling, Jacob,	Stephen, Zachariah,
Furry, Christian,	Swan, Moses,
Fisher, John,	Steward, Elijah,
Fox, Peter,	Steward, Hugh,
Fisher, Jacob,	Shearer, Peter,
Fisher, John (Sweet- ara),	Steward, James,
Fritchey, Godfried,	Syder, Jacob, Sen'r.,
Frantz, Michael,	Smith, George,
Fogelsanger, David,	Smith, Adam,
Greiner, Philip,	Smith, Wm.,
Gilchrist, John, Jun'r,	Shoop, Bernard,
Gray, George,	Shoop, Stoppel,
	Shyly, George,
	Smith, Jacob,

Gray, Joseph,	Swartz, Christian,
Gray, John,	Shell, Martin,
Gray, Robert,	Shetz, George,
Gross, George,	Swan, Richard,
Good, Jacob,	Sybert, John,
Groff, Jonas,	Stober, Jacob,
Gehman, Abram,	Steuer, Adam,
Hoover, John,	Shafner, Martin,
Hoover, David,	Shafner, Frederick,
Hoover, Jacob,	Shearer, Samuel,
Houser, Martin,	Willson, John, (Cl'k.),
Heiger, John,	Willson, John, Jr.,
Hains, Adam,	Walburn, Christian,
Hains, Simpson,	Walburn, Michael,
Hinkel, Casper,	Whitehill, John,
Heckert, Philip,	Willson, Alex'r.,
Heilman, Peter,	Wallower, Leonard,
Hoy, Abram,	Jr.,
Hock, Henry,	Wenrich, Francis,
Johnston, Alexander,	Wiggins, James,
Johnston, James,	Whitmore, John,
Ishenhauer, Peter,	Walburn, Peter,
Kiblinger, Henry,	Wetzel, Martin.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXL.

THE HISTORY OF CARLISLE PRESBYTERY, to comprise two octavo volumes, is to be published by subscription. The different papers read at the Centennial three years ago have been amplified to such an extent that it is expected the work will be well nigh exhaustive upon the different subjects treated of.

MILLER.—William Miller, of Carlisle, made his will Dec 2, 1775. His estate he bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth, and children as follows:

- i. William
- ii. John
- iii. Elizabeth
- iv. Mary
- v. Sarah
- vi. [posthumous].

A legacy is left to his step-son, John McCurdy. The executors named are John Byers, John Montgomery, brothers John and Robert Miller, and brother-in-law Robert McPherson.

To the foregoing we may add this:

JOHN MILLER, whose will was made August 5, 1775, and proved April 13, 1776,

brother of the foregoing, mentions his wife Mary, and children:

- i. William.
- ii. John.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Margaret.

He also mentions his brothers, Robert and William Miller, brother-in-law, Robert McPherson, and son-in-law, Charles Leiper.

AN OLD-TIME REGISTER.

III.

Lebanon Town and Township.

This assessment covered all of the territory in the present Lebanon county, Lebanon North and South, Annville North and South, Cornwall, &c., townships. Lebanon county was taken from Dauphin in 1813. Annville created in 1799.

Allwine, Conrad,	Killinger, George,
Alleman, Leonard,	Klein, Handieter,
Arnold, John,	Ley, Andrew,
Arnold, Peter,	Laber, Baltzer,
Achenbach, Adam,	Lang, Christian
Arnold, Hermannus,	Lang, Henry,
Bucher, Benedict,	Lang, Abram,
Bard, Adam,	Light, John, Sr.,
Blanch, Abram,	Loeb, Christoph,
Blanch, John,	Lang, Wilhelm,
Beck, John Philip,	Light, Martin,
Bamberger, Joseph,	Light, Jacob, Jr.,
Burkholder, Christian,	Light, Jacob (M., son),
Burkholder, Ulrich,	son),
Bart, John,	Light, John (M., son),
Boehm, Jacob,	Light, Martin, Jr.,
Brand, Christian,	Lehman, Jacob,
Biely, Adam,	Leshar, Michael,
Boltz, George,	Lautermilch, John,
Bager, Valentine,	Light, John,
Brechbill, John,	Light, Felix,
Buehler, Henry,	Light, Henry,
Bridenbach, Michael,	Miller, Peter,
Bender, Eberhard,	More, Samuel,
Burkholder, John,	Meyly, George,
Breneisen, Jacob,	Meyly, Samuel,
Becker, Michael,	McGrundel, George,
Buehler, George,	Miller, Rudolph,
Buecher, Jacob,	McFadian, John,
Boeshore, Henry,	Miller, John,
Bachman, John Jr.,	Miller, Peter (farmer),
Buehler, Christian,	Miller, Daniel,
Bowman, George,	Meyer, John,
Bryans, Edward,	Meyer, Henry,
Berry, Henry,	Mensing, Conrad,

Benner, John,
Bard, Adam, Jr.,
Boltz, Michael,
Bachman, Christian,
Boltz, Jacob, Jr.,
Brand, Isaac,
Benner, Charles,
Bush, Martin,
Bleistine, Abram,
Beckley, Jacob,
Burkhart, Peter,
Boehm, Christian,
Berry, Conrad,
Clark, Thomas, Esq'r,
Crall, Abram,
Castle, Christian,
Dohner, John, Jr.,
Dietz, John,
Doebler, Anthony,
Dubs, John,
Dohner, John, Sen'r,
Denies, John,
Denies, Nicholas,
Dutweiler, Michael,
Dohner, Jacob,
Doebler, Abram,
Dohner, Henry,
Dishong, David,
Eichelberger, God-
fried,
Ensminger, Peter,
Ensminger, Daniel,
Entres, Peter,
Etter, Samuel,
Ellenberger, Jacob,
Eby, George,
Embich, Christoph,
Embich, Jacob,
Embich, Fredrick,
Eichelberger, Peter,
E-terline, Christoph,
Eckert, Philip,
Ellenberger, Jacob,
Funk, Martin, Jr.,
Fersler, Philip,
Frank, Peter,
Fisher, Peter,
Fitzberger, Daniel,
Folmer, Jacob,
Finkel, John,
Feierabend, John,
Frolich, George,
Fisher, Peter, Jr.,
Fersler, Fred'k,
Fasnacht, Conrad,
Fersler, Philip,
Frantz, John,
Myer, John (miller),
Menges, Adam,
Matter, John,
Myer, Henry,
Martin, Alexander,
Miller, John (Swe-
tara),
Meyer, Christoph,
Maulfer, Michael,
Mark, Conrad,
Marshall, David, Doc-
tor,
Mellinger, Jacob,
Morris, Mathias,
Mark, Jacob,
Meyer, Abram,
Meily, Samuel, Jr.,
Miller, George, Jr.,
More, Conrad,
Meyer, Martin,
Nagel, G. Frederick,
Neef, Jacob,
Orth, Adam,
Orth, Gottlieb,
Ohrendrof, Christian,
Ohrendrof, John,
Peiffer, Jacob,
Peter, Henry,
Rithel, Henry,
Reinoel, George,
Reifwine, Jacob,
Richter, Peter,
Rudy, Henry,
Read, James,
Raguil, Abram,
Reish, Peter,
Ritter, Michael,
Roessaly, John,
Reinoel, Conrad,
Reish, John,
Rupp, John,
Reinhart, Bernhard,
Rohrer, John, Jr.,
Rnhl, Peter,
Roland, Jacob,
Richard, Jacob,
Richard, Adam,
Rehwalt, John,
Rupp, Jacob,
Richard, John,
Stoever, Adam,
Stoever, Tobias,
Stoever, Fred'k,
Shaak, Jacob,
Shaak, Nicholas,
Shindel, Peter,

Gingrich, John, Jr.,
Groff, John,
Greenawalt, Philip,
Sr.,
Greider, Christian,
Greider, Jacob, Jr.,
Glassbrenner, George,
Sr.,
Greenawalt, Philip,
Jr.,
Groh, Abram,
Gingrich, Michael,
Gingrich, Christian,
(Jost),
Gingrich, John, Sr.,
Greider, George,
Greider, Tobias, Sr.,
Greider, Martin,
Greider, Jacob, Sr.,
Greider, John, Jr.,
Greider, Michael,
Greider, John, Sr.,
Geisseman, George,
Gilbert, Henry,
Gebhart, George,
Guntrum, Fred'k,
Gehrhard, Conrad,
Gloninger, John,
Esq'r.,
Greenewalt, John,
Graybill, Peter,
Gray, Jacob,
Gneagy, Joseph,
Glaasbrenner, Peter,
Gloninger, Peter, Jr.,
Gloninger, George,
Gingrich, Michael P.
S.,
Greider, Jacob, Jr.,
Guenther, Peter,
Guntrum John,
Gingrich, John,
Getz, Baltzer,
Hostetter, John,
Holz, George,
Heilman, Anstet,
Heilman, Adam,
Heilman, John,
Hearter, Mathias,
Heissy, John,
Horst, Joseph,
Huber, Andrew,
Heissy, Michael,
Hock, George,
Henner, John, Sr.,
Hoffman, Conrad,
Henning, Daniel,
Sheafer, Isaac,
Stohr, Philip,
Shafner, Jacob,
Shafner, Henry,
Snevely, John,
Snevely, Ulrich,
Snevely, George,
Snevely, Peter,
Stiel, David,
Strohm, John,
Strohm, George,
Sweigert, John Imbo-
den,
Stauffer, Christian,
Stroh John,
Shambach, George,
Steger, Frederick,
Shally, Baltzer,
Shally, Lucas,
Shantz, Henry,
Strome, Henry,
Shott, Lewdwick,
Snock, John,
Seegrist, Lorentz,
Swab, Jacob,
Shalleberger, John,
Steckbeck, Michael,
Sauter, Jacob,
Seegrist, Jacob,
Sherry, John,
Sierer, Conrad,
Smith, Henry,
Sweigert, J. Imboden,
Jr.,
Smith, John,
Six, Jacob,
Slotterbeck, John,
Shamo, Joseph,
Shenk, Joseph,
Stroeher, John,
Spicker, Benjamin,
Singer, Michael,
Sweigert, Imboden
Adam,
Snee, John, Jr.,
Shaak, Jacob, Jr.,
Stiel, Jacob,
Stiegly, Jacob,
Shanz, George,
Stoehr, John,
Stieb, Jacob,
Teiss, Michael,
Traxel, Abraham,
Thomy, Jacob,
Thomy, John,
Thome, John, Esqr.,
Teiss, David,

Hoffman, Fredrick,	Uhler, Christoph,
Heissy, Peter,	Uhler, Martin,
Hirsberger, Christian,	Uhler, Michael,
Huber, John,	Uhrig, Philip,
Herr, Abram,	Ulrich, Martin,
Huber, Michael,	Umberger, John,
Huber, George,	Umberger, Jonas,
Hoffman, Jacob,	Uhrig, Michael,
Jorty, John,	Wentz, Jacob,
Jorty, Henry,	Weirich, Jacob, Esqr.,
Imhof, Marty,	William, Frederick,
Jacob, Adam,	Wolff, Christian,
Jung, Felix,	Walter, John,
Juen, Wilhelm,	Waltz, Christoph,
Jeager, John,	Wirth, Christian,
Jorty, Jacob,	Weiss, Nicholas,
Jensel, Martin,	Witmer, Peter,
Jung, Abram,	Werner, Henry,
Jorty, Ulrich,	Woods, James,
Karmeny, John, Jr.,	Wingert, Christian,
Kitzmiller, Jacob,	William, Thomas,
Krebs, Michael,	Walter, Christian,
Kelker, Rudolph,	Wentz, Peter,
Kelker, Anthony, Esq.,	Wentling, Peter,
Killinger, Michael,	Weiss, Jacob,
Keller, Valentine,	Wagner, Daniel,
Koeler, Leonard,	Weitzel, Elias,
Knoll, Christian,	Wilhelm, John,
Kruppensach, George,	Williams, Henry,
Krause, David, Esq'r,	Wenger, John,
Keller, John,	Walter, Henry,
Karmeny, Philip,	Xander, Jacob,
Kinzer, Christian,	Zinn, George,
Karch, Jacob,	Zimmerman, Godfried,
Kochendorfer, John,	Zimmerman, Frederick
Keller, George,	Zimmerman, John,
Keller, Jacob,	Zebold, Leonard,
Kop, Valentine,	Zerman, Francis,
Kornman, George,	Zehring, John,
Knoll, Jacob,	Zerben, Fredrick,
Kinsy, Jacob,	Ziegler, John,
Kien, Charles,	Zent, Jacob,
Kelker, Henry,	Zenah, Jacob.

EVANS FAMILY.

Of Delaware County, Penn'a.

I.

[The information concerning this family is communicated by the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre.]

An old manuscript of the Evans family, of Gwynned, Montgomery county, Pa., entitled "Genealogy of the Evans family, collected in the years 1819, '20 and '21, by Samuel

Morris Lynn, and transcribed by William S. Evans, of Philadelphia, 11th month, 1821," has lately come into my possession. It enables me to complete a line not carried out in Mr. Howard Jenkins' valuable "History of Gwynned." Connected with the family by marriage, I am able to give such additional data as I find in my own record. In the manuscript there is also a deduction of the Owens genealogy from Owen ap Evans (p. 144 of Mr. Jenkins' Gwynned). Appended are also additional data from the MSS. connecting Mr. Jenkins' "Evans" pedigree.

I. CADWALADER EVANS (Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan); b. 4 mo., 7, 1709, at Merion; d. cir. 1768 (he is recorded as No. 39, p. 151, "History of Gwynned"); m. ANN PENNELL; d. 1799; daughter of Joseph Pennell, and his wife Alice Garrett, daughter of Wm. Garrett, of Darby. Joseph Pennell was son of Robert and Hannah Pennell, of Middletown, Delaware county, b. in 1686; Robert was constable of M. in 1687. His wife, Hannah, d. in 1711, aged 71, he surviving. Mr. Evans removed from Merion to Middletown and thence to Edgemont. "The farm on which he lived contained 340 acres. He bequeathed it to his son Thomas." "(M. C. D.) Their children were:

2. *i. Pennell*; m. Margaret Jackson.

ii. Hannah; d. s. p.; m. Roland Parry.

3. *iii. Alice*; b. 1734; d. 1818; m. Jonathan Morris, M. D.

4. *iv. Robert*; d. cir. 1815; m. Sarah Faulkner.

v. Joseph; d. unm.

vi. Thomas; d. 1787; m. Jane Coxe, who m. secondly, Caleb Cresson, of Philadelphia, and d. s. p.

5. *vii. Ann*; m. Joshua Cowpland.

II. PENNELL EVANS (Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan); m. Margaret Jackson. Their children were:

i. Sarah; d. s. p. 1819; m. first, William Savery, a public Friend; secondly, Thomas Norton, a worthy Friend, who d. 2d mo., 1821.

ii. Ann; d. young.

6. *iii. Cadwalader*; m. first Sarah Cox; secondly, Sarah Bond.

III. ALICE EVANS (Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan) b. 1734; d. in 1818 at Darby; m. in 1757, JONATHAN MORRIS, M. D., b. 3d mo. 17, 1729, in Marple township, Delaware county; d. 4th mo., 7, 1819; son of Jonathan and

Catharine (Moore) Morris, and grandson of David Morris, an early emigrant from Wales to Pennsylvania, and his wife, Mary Phillipin. Catharine Moore was daughter of Richard Moore, of Radnor, Delaware county. A very interesting sketch of this early and eminent physician is given in Dr. Smith's "History of Delaware County Pa.," pp. 486-487. Their children (surname Morris) were:

i. *Cadwalader*, M. D.; b. 10 mo. 2, 1758; d. 1798, m. Mary Lewden of Lewden's Island, Del., who d. 1801-2. He lived at Newport, Del. They had—

1. *Dr. John Lynn*; grad. M. D., Univ. of Pa. 1816.
2. *Maria*; living on the Island in 1821; m. Dr. Samuel Duffield of Lancaster county, Pa.; grad. M. D. Univ. of Pa. 1817; they had—*William H.* d.; *Sarah S.* m. James Hopkins, and had Samuel D. and Washington; *Samuel Morris*, m. Georgianna Sparks of Philadelphia, and had Georgianna Sparks, Harriet S., and Thomas T.; *Mary-Cadwalader*; *John-Lewden-Morris*; *Anna H.*; *Cadwalader-Morris*, d. inf.

ii. *Ann*, b. 8 mo. 1, 1760; d. 1825; m. 1781, Joseph Lynn of Philadelphia who d. in 1800 aged 42; they had—

1. *Mary*; m. Abraham Hoops of London-grove; and had, *Mary-Ann*, *Amelia*, *Francis*, *Howard*.
2. *Phebe*; b. 1789; d. 5 mo. 8, 1821.
3. *John M.*; grad. M. D., Univ. of Pa. 1812.
4. *Jonathan*; d. young.
5. *Jonathan M.*; d. young.
6. *Joseph Morris*.
7. *Samuel-Morris*.

iii. *Jonathan*, b. 11 mo. 16, 1762; d. 1798.

iv. *Catharine*, b. 6 mo. 15, 1765; m. Joseph Shallcross, M. D.; b. Dec. 12, 1759, at Wilmington, Del.; d. May, 1811; son of Joseph and Orpha (Gilpin) Shallcross, of Delaware; he studied medicine with Dr. Nicholas Way, so eminent as a physician, and president of the Philadelphia Mint under Washington; Dr. S. practiced in Wilmington until 1788, when he removed to Stanton, Del.; in 1794 he located in Darby township, Penn'a., where he died; they had:

1. *Eliza*, m. Thomas Wickersham, of Philadelphia, and had *Morris*, *Anna*, *Samuel*.

2. *Morris-Cadwalader*, M. D., b. Aug. 8, 1791, at White Clay creek, Del.; d. Nov. 28, 1871, at Philadelphia; m. Eliza Sparks, of Philadelphia; was educated in the schools of Darby township; was an especial favorite of his grandfather, Dr. Jonathan Morris, from whom he received much of his mental and moral training, and whose character is so well portrayed by the sketch, from Dr. Shallcross' pen, in Smith's History of Delaware County. He graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, April 1813, his thesis being "Effect of Ardent Spirits on the Body and Mind." In 1812-13 he held a post in the Philadelphia alms house. In 1813 he located in Darby, where his practice became so extensive as to affect his health. He removed in 1834 to Philadelphia and continued his practice until his retirement in 1852. He had *Joseph*, of Sharon Hill, Delaware county; *Sarah*; *Harriet*.

3. *Hannah*; m. Robert McCauley, and had *Joseph*.

4. *Joseph M. D.*, b. March 21, 1797, at Darby; d. July 10, 1871, at Gallipolis, O.; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania 1826; practiced for many years with success in Kentucky and Ohio; married and left children.

v. *Samuel*, b. 2 mo. 19, 1768; of London-grove.

vi. *Evan*, b. 3 mo. 2, 1770; of London-grove; m. Amelia Stone, daughter of Lewis Stone, of Newport, Del., and had—

1. *Lewis*.
2. *Samuel*.
3. *Herba*.
4. *Sabella*.
5. *Alice-Anna*.

vii. *Hannah*, b. 1 mo. 3, 1774; d. young.

viii. *Thomas*, b. 2 mo. 26, 1776; d. 1791, drowned in the Schuylkill.

ix. *Alice*, b. 5 mo. 23, 1779; m. Joel Jackson, living in Lancaster county, Penna., in 1821, and had—

1. *Mary-Anne*.
2. *Alice*.
3. *Catharine*.

IV. ROBERT EVANS (Cadwalader, Robert Thomas, Evan ap-Evan); d. in 1815; he settled in Virginia, and owned a farm near

Richmond; m. Sarah Faulkner. Their children were:

- i. *Abraham.*
- ii. *Cadwalader.*
- iii. *Robert.*
- iv. *Thomas.*

v. *Jane*; m. James D. Ladd; both died in 1821, leaving *Oliver* and *Anna-Maria*.

V. ANN EVANS (Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan); m. in 1765, JOSHUA COWPLAND, son of David and Isabella (Bell) Cowpland, and grandson of William Cowpland, of Chester. Their children (surname Cowpland) were:

- i. *Caleb.*
- ii. *Cadwalader.*
- iii. *Sarah.*

iv. *David C.*; m. Anna Neale.

VI. CADWALADER EVANS, (Pennell, Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan) d. June, 1825, at Wheeling, W. Va., m. first at Old Swedes church, Philadelphia, Oct. 11th, 1778, SARAH COX, who d. at Andover Forge, Sussex county, N. J., 10th mo., 1794; he m. secondly in 1796, SARAH BOND, daughter of Col. Bond, of Hacketstown, Sussex county, N. J., probably Col. Wm. Bond, who was captain of the First Regiment of Sussex county, in 1776, and Lieutenant-Colonel of same Oct. 7th, 1778 — also, a Captain in the Continental Army, (N. J. in Revolution p. 357). Mr. E. removed to Brownsville, Pa., where he was known as an inventor and miller. He was a member of Lodge No. 60, F. A. M., at Brownsville in 1815. The children by first marriage were:

- 8. i. *John Cox*; m. first Hannah Rich- ards; secondly, Louisa Thomas.
- ii. *Abraham*; d. young.
- 9. iii. *William S.*; m. Ann Parshall Beach.
- iv. *Thomas L.*; unm. in 1820; master of a vessel in Buenos Ayres, S. A.
- v. *Samuel*; d. young.
- vi. *Josephus*; d. young.
- vii. *Pennell*; d. young.
- viii. *Sarah-Ann*; d. young.
- ix. *Susan*; d. young.
- x. *Cadwalader*; moved to the West.

By the second marriage, the children were:

- xi. *Sarah Ann*; unm. in 1821.
- xii. *Charles*; m. and lives on Mobile Bay, Ala.
- xiii. *Maria*; m. Joseph Barclay Baylis, residing at Brownsville in 1821, and member of the mercantile firm of D. B. Baylis

& Co. in B. on Front street, in the house now owned and occupied by the family of the late D. P. Knox.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXLI.

AMOS GUSTINE.—In reply to a correspondent in Philadelphia, we may state that Amos Gustine was the son of John Gustine, who was an early settler in the Juniata Valley. Amos was a school teacher and merchant, and located at Mifflintown in 1811. He held a number of local offices, was sheriff 1831-34, county treasurer in 1837, and served in the Twenty-seventh Congress, 1841-43. He was the first president of the Juniata bridge company. He died in Lat Creek Valley, March 3, 1844, and left a valuable estate.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WORTHIES.

Contributions to its Biographical History.

LOUDON, ARCHIBALD.

Archibald Loudon, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (McCormick) Loudon, was born March 18th, 1762, in Shearman's Valley. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, received a good English education, and learned the trade of book binder, and subsequently the profession of printing. He established himself in business at Carlisle in November, 1790, and kept the first book store in that borough. He published and edited some of the earliest publications printed west of the Susquehanna. In 1808-11, he compiled and edited two small volumes of "Indian Narratives," which, on account of their remarkable rarity, have recently been published in a limited edition by the "Harrisburg Publishing company." These were followed by "The Wonderful Magazine," a miscellany of entertaining events and remarkable things, and other publications. He was for a number of years postmaster of Carlisle. In 1814 he edited and published the *Cumberland Register*, in connection with his book store in that town. He died on the 22d of March, 1832. Mr. Loudon married in 1788, Margaret Bines, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Vance) Bines, of

Cumberland county, and left a large family of children. Of Mr. L.'s personal character we shall not essay to speak, save to say that he was one of the historic men of the valley, whose memory deserves great honor.

MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM.

William Montgomery, son of Col. John Montgomery, was born at Carlisle in 1760. He studied medicine under Dr. McCoskry, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. After remaining in Carlisle a few years, he removed to the South and located at Columbia, South Carolina, where he secured a lucrative practice, and became widely known as eminent in his profession. He died in that town on the 1st of November, 1803, in the 43d year of his age. The *Carlisle Gazette*, in alluding to his decease, says: "He was a native of Carlisle, and being early educated in the best schools, his great professional talents, adorned with a rich and suolime fancy, qualified him either to shine in the gorgeous temples of ambition, or to charm and delight in the arbour of ease and pleasure."

MCCLURE, DAVID.

David McClure, born in the North of Ireland in 1726, of Scotch parentage, received a good education, and came to Pennsylvania with the great outpouring of Scotch-Irish emigration in 1750; he settled at first in the Cumberland Valley, south of the Kittatinny mountains, but about the year 1760, in company with his brother, William McClure, took up land on Shearman's creek, now in Perry county. He served towards the close of the Revolution on the frontiers, although well advanced in years, yet was an active and influential patriot. He was appointed a justice of the peace under the Constitution of 1776, and commissioned one of the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Cumberland, October 4th, 1784. He died at his residence in Shearman's Valley, July 14th, 1796, in the seventieth year of his age. Concerning him, the *Carlisle Gazette* held this language: "He filled the office of justice of the peace in this county many years with reputation, and to general satisfaction. Few men excelled him in benevolence,

philanthropy and probity. He was a sincere friend to religion, virtue and civil liberty. He lived in peace and friendship with his family, neighbors and acquaintances, and his death is greatly lamented.

WAUGH, REV. SAMUEL.

Samuel Waugh, the son of William Waugh, was born in 1749 in York, now Adams, county. His father came from Scotland, and was among the earliest settlers on Carrol's Tract. During the Indian maraud of 1757 his barn was burned by the savages, he and his family having escaped to the Codorus settlement. The son received a classical education and graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1773. He then pursued the study of theology, but at what period he was licensed as a minister we have no knowledge, nor do we know what was his first charge. In 1782 he received "a call from the united congregations of East Pennsborough [Silvers Spring] and Monaghan * * * together with bonds for the annual salary of one hundred and fifty pounds, and also for a gratuity of seventy-five pounds from each congregation, that in East Pennsborough to be paid in one month after his instalment, and that from Monaghan within three years." Mr. Waugh accepted this call and he continued as their pastor until his death, which occurred on the 3d of January, 1807, in the 58th year of his age. "He was," says the *Gazette*, "much beloved as a man, of amiable deportment, of great simplicity, plainness and sincerity of manners, affectionate in his addresses, and sedulous in all the duties of his office, * * * the people among whom he labored have lost a faithful and beloved pastor, the College of Carlisle one of its earliest and most learned patrons, and the Church a zealous and able defender of the faith first delivered to the saints." Judge Clendennin, who knew him well, gave this estimate: "Mr. Waugh was a sound divine, a very acceptable preacher, and highly esteemed by his people. After I became a member of his church I was intimately acquainted with him, and as far as my acquaintance extended I can say of him that he was an Israelite in whom was no guile." Mr. Waugh married April 14, 1783, Eliza Hoge, daughter of David Hoge (1735-1804), and had a large family of children, most of whom, however, died in youth.

EVANS FAMILY,

Of Delaware County, Penn'a.

II.

VII. DAVID C. COWPLAND (Ann, Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan); m. in 1797, ANNA NEALE, of Burlington, N. J. Their children (surname Cowpland) were:

- i. *Mary-Neale*, (twin); d. 1864.
- ii. *Ann*, (twin).
- iii. *Joshua*, of Philadelphia, merchant, m., December 11, 1823, Catharine W. Carr, of Philadelphia, who d. in 1841; and had children:
 1. *Wm. Thompson*, b. May 17, 1824; d. 1846.
 2. *John-Carr*, b. May 2, 1827; d. 1866. m. Ada Brookfield.
 3. *Anna*, b. Aug 22, 1829; d. 1827.
 4. *Thomas-Crumpton*, b. Nov. 30, 1831; d. 1832.
 5. *Martha-Neale*, b. Feb. 16, 1833; d. 1870; m. Charles Goepf.
 6. *Rev Joshua*; b. Aug. 18, 1835; m. Anna M. Wood, of Wheeling, W. Va.; grad. Penn'a Coll. 1861; grad. Theolog. Sem., Gambier, O., 1864; ordained deacon 1864, and priest in 1865; rector Christ church, Wellsburg, W. Va., 1866-1878; St. John's, Curwensville, P., 1878-1881; Christ church, Point Pleasant, W. Va., 1881-1885; asst. rector, Epiphany, Philadelphia, 1885-1887; children, *Joshua-Wood*, *Anni M.*, and *Joshua*.
 7. *Henry Martyn*, b. March 1, 1838; d. 1878.
 8. *Reginald Heber*, b. March 29, 1841; killed in U. S. A. at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- iv. *Charles C.*
- v. *David*, of New York.
- vi. *Sarah*; m. H. F. Kennedy; now of Cincinnati, O.

VIII. JOHN COX EVANS (Pennell, Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan); m., first, Hannah Richards, daughter of Samuel Richards, of Philadelphia. [Besides Hannah, Mr. Richards' other children were, *Joseph*, *Rachel*, m. William Simmons, *Mary*, *Lydia*, m. first Elliott and secondly Shipley.] John Cox Evans m., secondly, Louisa Thomas, of Delaware county, Penn'a. The children by the first marriage were:

- i. *Mary-Ann*.
 - ii. *Jane*, m. Joshua Tevis, of St. Louis, Mo., later a merchant of Philadelphia, and they had:
 1. *William H.*
 2. *Marshall*.
 3. *Norman*.
 4. *Edwin*.
 5. *Howard*.
 6. *Jane*.
 - iii. *Thomas L.*; m. Elizabeth Sellman, of Cincinnati, O., and they had:
 1. *Marshall*.
 2. *Mary*; m. Lewis Baker.
 3. *Rachel*.
 4. *Julia*; d. s. p.
 - iv. *Samuel-Richard*; m. Mrs. Peck, of Cincinnati, G., and had two children.
 - v. *William R.*, b. 1808; d. 1857 in Philadelphia; m. June, 1832, Mary Hause, b. 1809; d. March 14, 1841, daughter of William and Catherine (Hull) Hause,* of Philadelphia. Their children were:
 1. *Mordecai-Dawson*, b. June 4, 1834; m. Nov. 18, 1868, Mary G. Bringhurst, daughter of John and Rebecca L. Bringhurst, of Philadelphia.
 2. *William Hause*, b. Sept. 12, 1836.
 3. *Mary*, b. March, 1840; d. young.
 - vi. *Francis*.
 - vii. *Morris*; of Louisville, Ky.; m. and had three children.
 - viii. *John Cadwalader*.
 - ix. *Hannah*; m. Nov. 22, 1843, Alfred Morris Collins, merchant of Philadelphia, son of Isaac and Margaret (Morris) Collins, jr., and had (surname Collins):
 1. *Henry Hill*; m. Edith Earl Conrad, and had *Henry-Hill*, *Alfred-M.*
 2. *Jane Tevis*; m. S. G. Morton Maule, and had *Margaret-Collins* and *Alfred-Collins*.
 3. *Josephine-Richards*; m. Joseph F. Page, and had *Charles-Collins*, *Edith* and *Elizabeth-Richards*.
 - x. *Emily*.
- *William Hause was for many years a builder and a merchant in Philadelphia. Mr. Evans was his partner. He had six children.
- i. *John*, b. 1807; d. July 4, 1855; m. March 12, 1831, Anne Victoria Ravesties, daughter of Frederick Ravesties, Mobile, Ala., and left issue.
 - ii. *Mary*; m. William R. Evans.
 - iii. *Edwin*, b. 1818; d. 1856, in Ala., unm.
 - iv. *Elizabeth*, b. August 23, 1810; d. July 5, 1837; m. Sept 15, 1832, Hon. Edwin Parsons Hayden, of Baltimore, Md., and left issue.
 - v. *Caroline*, b. 1815; d. 1817.
 - vi. *Charles*, b. Jan. 1818; d. August, 1820.

IX. WILLIAM S. EVANS (Cadwalader, Pennell, Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan); m. ANN PARSHAL BEACH, daughter of Nathan Beach, of Salem, Luzerne county, Pa. Nathan B. was an early settler of the Wyoming Valley, a Revolutionary soldier, and a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miner in his "History of Wyoming," says he was "for many years one of the most distinguished citizens of Luzerne county." An inventory of his landed property made fifty years ago lies before me—aggregating \$80,000. Their children were:

- i. *Nathan-Beach.*
- ii. *Charles Cadwalader.*
- iii. *Susan-Beach*; d. young.
- iv. *Mary-Beach.*
- v. *Sarah-Norton.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXLII.

"BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS of Deceased Residents of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna" is the title of a very interesting volume of life sketches by our friend John F. Meginness, Esq., of Williamsport. We took occasion some weeks ago to call the attention of our readers to a revised edition of Mr. Meginness' "History of the West Branch Valley," which the book before us admirably supplements. There is moreover so much in it concerning men whom most of us have read or known in our Pennsylvania history, that the venerable author (not in years, but in historic research) has placed not only the people of the West Branch Valley, but those throughout the Commonwealth, under great obligations for preserving these records of the men who made the valley what it is. They were notable men, who in their day and generation were prominent and influential in whatever tended to the prosperity, success and development of the country. The author has done his work well, and "looking the gift-horse in the mouth," we can only ask "for more." He has trodden a field which he has done justice to, and the descendant of the early settlers of this Valley, wherever scattered, will no doubt delight to revel in the capital life sketches of the men of whom they received traditionary accounts at their mother's

knee. As the edition has been limited to 200 copies at the price of three dollars each, the readers of *Notes and Queries* should secure at once a volume which will increase in value as the years go by.

EVANS FAMILY,

Of Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

III.

Owen's Genealogy.

I. OWEN AP-EVANS, fourth son of Evan-Robert Lewis, noted on page 144 of Mr. Jenkins' "Gwynedd," had three sons and two daughters, by name of Owen, viz:

2. i. *Robert.*
- ii. *Owen.*
- iii. *Evan.*
3. iv. *Jane*; m. Hugh Roberts.
4. v. *Ellen.*

II. ROBERT OWEN, who came from Wales in 1690, with Jane, his wife, and settled at Merion, 6 or 7 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. He d. 5th mo 8, 1697. See a Memorial of him in the Book of Friends Memorials, printed at Philadelphia in 1787. He had

i. *Robert*, whose daughter Hannah m. Joseph Wharton, by whom he had several children, one of whom is the present Robert Wharton, now (1820) Mayor of Philadelphia.

ii. *Owen*,† the great grandfather of Clement Biddle, Sugar Baker of Philadelphia.

iii. *John*; of whom nothing is known.

iv. *Evan*; m. Susanna, daughter of Wm. Hudson, of Philadelphia, 1717, (Rec: Phil. Month. Meet).‡

v. *Gainor*; m. Jonathan Jones, of Merion, and had issue (surname Jones):

Mary; m. 1737 Benjamin Hayes, of Haverford. § She left an only child, who m. George Smith, and had Benjamin, died 1820, and Mary, who m. Samuel Davis, and resides in Merion.

2. *Jonathan jr.*; m. Sarah Jones, son of Thomas, of Merion.

3. *Jacob*; m. in 1752, Mary Lawrence, daughter of Henry Lawrence, of Haverford. He d. s. p. 1812, aged about 95.

4. *Rebecca*; m. John Roberts, and had (surname Roberts), several children, who are all dead, or in a very advanced age at this time (1820), viz:

John, Benjamin, Franklin, Jonathan Robert, Algernon, who left two sons, living in 1820, and *Edward*.

5. *Hannah*; m. 1758, Joseph Williams, (surname Williams), and had

a. *Rebecca*; m. Amos George, of Blakely; one of her sons, *Joseph George*, resides on the old maternal farm in Blakely; is married and has children; *Amos George*, unm. at Blakely; *William*, unm. at B.; *Richard*, of Philadelphia, m. Ann Smith, daughter of George Smith, of Philadelphia. Of the other four nothing is known.

b. *Eleanor*, m. Joseph Bond and left issue: *Samuel*, m. and went to Indiana; *Hannah*, m. and went to Virginia; *Robert*, and others.

6. *Owen*, m. in 1740, Susanna Evans, daughter of Hugh and Lowry Evans, and had ten children, given in "Gwynned" p. 152.

7. *Edward*; d. unm.

8. *Ezekiel*; d. unm.

9. *Elizabeth*; m. 1758, Jesse George.

vii. *Elizabeth*; m. David Evans and had Evan, who was the father of David Evans, joiner and cabinet maker, late of Philadelphia, deceased. They had also a daughter Sidney who m. 4th mo, 26th, 1759, Joseph Howell, and left Sidney, wife of James Hutchinson, and Rebecca, wife of Joseph Ashbridge, deceased. [Gwynned, p. 185.]

III. JANE OWEN; came from Wales and m. Hugh Roberts, a public friend who died in Merion in 1702. "He was an eminent preacher, a man of note and good character in Pennsylvania, whence he removed from Wales in 1683, where he had lived, near 18 years, to an advanced age. He, too, suffered much for his religion in his native country prior to his removal to America. He is said to have been of a tender and affectionate disposition of mind and a very valuable and worthy person." (Proud's History Pennsylvania.) They had (surname Roberts):

i. *Robert*; settled in Maryland and was the ancestor of the present Isaac Parish, Doctor Parish, Patience Marshall and others.

ii. *Edward*; who was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1770.

IV. ELLEN OWEN; d. in Wales; m. — Cadwalader, had (surname Cadwalader):

i. *John*; who came to Philadelphia. He traveled over various parts of America and Europe as a public friend; and while on a

voyage to Tortola, one of the West India Islands, he was taken sick on the passage and died here in 1742 aged 66. He was highly esteemed among friends." He had:

1. *Dr. Thomas*; who m. Hanna Lambert, b. 1705; d. 1778. They had General John Cadwalader, who was father of the present General Thomas Cadwalader."

The following connections of the "Evans Family" in Mr Jenkins' History of Gwynned are taken from the manuscript referred to above:

P 155 to II (9) Evan Evans, a son "Owen" m. 1736, Mary, dau. of Samuel Nicholas.

165 to III (56) Musgrave Emma moved to Haverford 1763, and had *Samuel*, *Martha*, *Ann* and *Thomas*.

152 (44) Ann Evans, m. Samuel Howell, and had *Arthur*, a public friend, d. in Chestnut street before 1820; *Ann* m. Aaron Ashbridge, of Chester, and had Aaron of Abingdon; *Deborah* m. Daniel Miffin.

163 to III (38) No. 102, *Susanna* m. Alexander Anderson and had: *Samuel*, who lived in Front street, Philadelphia, m. Sarah Wickersham and had *Mary Ann*, *William*, *Harriet*, *Louisa*, and *Emma*. No. 105, *Hannah*, m. (as on p. 163) Jared Spencer, died in 1820, and had: *Thomas Lukens*; and in 1820 lived in Georgetown, D. C.; *Samuel* m. Rebecca Stoeck, and lived in Horsham; *Mary*, *Hannah* m. Arnold Boon and lived in Georgetown, and *Ann*. No. 106. *Hugh* m. Sarah Mathes, both dead in 1820, leaving two sons.

Notes to Owen's Genealogy.

*Wharton Family in Pennsylvania, Mag. of History, I p. 340.

†Owen Owen's eldest daughter Sarah m. Mch. 3, 1736, John Biddle and had Owen, the father of Clement. (Brogher's Repository, 101), Autobiography of Charles Biddle, p. 372.

‡See Watson's annals of Philadelphia, III, p. 500, 501.

§Son of Richard, Jr., grandson of Richard and Isatt Hayes, sr., of Delaware county. [Smith's His. Del. Co., p. 467.]

¶Son of David and Eleanor Lawrence. [Smith's His. Del. Co., p. 476.]

**See Keith's Provincial Councillors, "Thomas Cadwalader," p. 371-397, where no mention is made of Ellen Owens by Mr. R. M. Cadwalader, who states that this John, who d. 1742, was not the father of Dr. Thomas. The above statement is in the MS. of 1820. (H. E. D.)

MORAVIAN CHURCH AT LANCASTER.

[The following is a list of the pastors of the Moravian Church, in Lancaster, Pa., 1748-1870, furnished by John W. Jordan, of Philadelphia.]

- 1748. Leonhard Schnell, Richard Utley.
- 1749. Abraham Reinke.
- 1751. George Neisser.
- 1753. Christian H. Rauch, Anton Wagner.
- 1754. Otto Krogstrupp.
- 1755. Christian Bader, C. Rasmeyer, C. F. Oerter.
- 1756. Christian Rasmeyer.
- 1757. Carl Godfrey Rundt.
- 1758. Carl Godfrey Rundt, C. Rasmeyer C. Bader.
- 1759. C. Bader.
- 1762. C. Rasmeyer.
- 1766. Andrew Langgard.
- 1773. Otto Krogstrupp.
- 1782. Ludwig Frederick Boehler.
- 1781. John Herbst.
- 1791. Abraham Reinke.
- 1795. Ludwig Huebner.
- 1800. John Martin Beck.
- 1803. Abraham Reinke.
- 1806. John Martin Beck.
- 1810. Constantine Muller.
- 1819. Samuel Reinke.
- 1823. Peter Wolla.
- 1826. John G. Herman.
- 1829. Charles F. Reichel.
- 1834. Charles A. Van Vleck.
- 1835. Samuel Reinke.
- 1839. George F. Bahnson.
- 1849. Robert de Schweinitz.
- 1853. Henry A. Shultz.
- 1855. Lewis F. Kampman.
- 1858. Joseph Horsfield Kummer.
- 1862. Edwin T. Sensenman.
- 1864. David Bigler.

Of the above but two survive: Revs. Robert de Schweinitz, and Joseph H. Kummer.

AN OLD-TIME REGISTER.

IV.

Derry Township.

[Derry in 1794 was bounded on the west by the Susquehanna; divided from Loudon-derry by the "Hall road" from the Cone-wago to the Swatara creek on the north. About 1840 "Port Royal," or Portsmouth,

by alteration of boundaries fell to London-derry, and at present forms a part of the latter township.]

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Augst, George, | Lepkichler, Michael, |
| Brand, David, | Lighty, Nicholas, |
| Brand, Abram, | Landis, Peter, |
| Baum, Daniel, | Landis, Jacob, |
| Blessly, Anth., Sr., | Metz, John, |
| Billard, Fred'k, | McCleaster, James, |
| Bower, Geo., | McCleary, Alex., |
| Brenser, John, | Mumma, John, |
| Buck, Wm., | McKee, Robert, Sr., |
| Booser, Henry, Sr., | McKee, John, |
| Binehouer, Peter, | McKee, James, |
| Bayler, Martin, | McKee, Robert, Jr., |
| Baum, Michael, | Metzler, Henry, |
| Bricker, Jacob, Sr., | Minnich, Wendel, |
| Buck, Fred'k, | Metzgar, Jacob, |
| Books, Jacob, | Matzsal, Christopher, |
| Cander, Josiah, | Martin, John, |
| Cander, Robert, | Neesly, Jacob, |
| Cobach, Abram, | Neesly, Jacob (Miller), |
| Cope, Abram, | Over, Christian, |
| Cass, Jacob, | Ogle, Thomas, |
| Campbell, Moses, | Perst, John, Jr., |
| Ceppert, George, | Perst, Peter, Sr. |
| Caufman, Christley, | Russel, Alex., |
| Ceppert, Abram, | Roderock, Peter, |
| Dobenberger, Jacob, | Rife, Joseph, |
| Dutweiler, David, | Rife, Jacob, |
| Everly, Peter, | Raun, Martin, |
| Eshilman, Peter, | Reeser, John, Sr., |
| Ernest, Christopher, | Rule, Jacob, |
| Etter, Henry, Sr., | Ricker, Fred'k, |
| Etter, Henry, Jr., | Spidel, Maximilian, |
| Fishburn, Phillip, | Shate, Phillip, |
| Felix, Stephen, | Singer, Daniel, |
| Funk, John, | Singer, Conrad, |
| Frank, Jacob, | Singer, Jacob, |
| Grape, Wm., | Supe, George, |
| Hummel, Valentine, | Supe, John, |
| Esq., | Shearer, John, |
| Hamacher, Adam, Esq., | Scott, James, |
| Hotts, John, | Smith, Jacob, |
| Hoover, Christian, | Supe, Daniel, |
| Hoffert, Mathias, | Speck, Michael, |
| Hearshey, Jacob, | Seller, Fred'k, Sr., |
| Holinger, Christian, | Shroedly, And'w, |
| Hikes, Andrew, | Strickler, Abram, |
| Hamacher, Phillip, | Shelly, Daniel, |
| Heslip, Robert, | Shelly, Jacob, |
| Hiestant, Abram, | Shelly, Daniel, Jr., |
| Johnson, Samuel, | Shaffner, Henry, |
| Kippel, Christopher, | Steal, Dennis, |
| Kish, David, | Spelsbach, George, |
| Kingry, David, | Stoufer, Christian, |
| Kingry, Joseph, | Snyder, John, Sr., |

Kingry, Jacob,	Tarr, Abram,
Lair, Casper,	Tarr, Conard,
Long, John,	Thomas, Abram,
Laird, James, Jr.,	Wilson, James,
Laird, James, Sr.,	Welker, John,
Leman, Jacob,	Youngman, Peter,

Londonderry Township.

Alleman, Henry,	Kelly, James,
Bickel, Fred'k,	Logan, Thomas,
Boyd, Benjamin,	Longnecker, Jacob,
Buck, Christian,	Longnecker, Daniel,
Brand, Michael,	Longnecker, Abram,
Bigham, James,	Longnecker, Christian,
Balm, John, jr.,	Langan, Wm.,
Balm, John, sr.,	Landis, John, sr.,
Balm, Jacob,	Landis, John, jr.,
Balm, Wm.,	Landis, Christian,
Bowman, Jacob,	Landis, Henry,
Bowman, Henry,	Leehman, Peter,
Beam, Christian,	Leineweber, Peter,
Bradly, Samuel,	Lynch, John,
Barnhart, Henry,	Lehman, Jacob B. S.,
Bale, Wm.,	Little, John,
Burkholder, Christian,	Long, Martin,
Branstater, And'w.,	Lance, Michael,
Bole, John,	Lance, Jacob,
Boyers, John,	Litter, Joseph,
Brown, Michael,	McCary, Robt.,
Bomberger, Christian,	McClay, John,
Cooper, John,	McCleary, Samuel,
Cashnet, Peter,	Morrison, James,
Clark, Walter,	Myer, Jacob,
Carmony, Anthony,	McAllen, Robt.,
Cratzer, John,	Miller, Daniel,
Carmony, Joseph,	McElrath, Thomas,
Craig, John,	McAllen, Thomas,
Carper, Jacob,	Mitchell, Thomas,
Deninger, Michael,	Myer, Geo.,
Dovenberger, Jacob,	Miller, Augustus,
jr.,	Miller, Michael,
Dovenberger, Jacob,	Minsker, James,
sr.,	Null, Christian,
Dochterman, Michael,	Naffsker, Joseph,
Duncan, James,	Neigh, Wm.,
Deninger, Adam,	Naffsker, Christian,
Dasher, Alex.,	Naffsker, Jacob,
Dull, Leonard,	Over, Peter,
Eberly, Peter,	Petlion, Abram,
Early, John, jr.,	Pile, Jacob,
Eshelman, Henry,	Remer, Abram,
Early, Thomas,	Reeser, John,
Fortney, Wendel,	Reeser, Peter,
Fortney, John,	Ricker, Jacob, jr.,
Foster, James,	Ricker, Fred'k.,
Foster, David,	Rish, Jacob,

Foster, And'w.,	Stauffer, Henry,
Foster, Josiah,	Shefer, George,
Fleenger, Ludwig,	Stevich, John,
Fishburn, Philip,	Shank, Michael,
Fishburn, Ludwig,	Snyder, Christian,
Frazier, Wm.,	Shearer, Jacob,
Grove, Abram,	Simmerman, Christian,
Grab, John,	Sawyer, Wm., Esq.,
Gregbey, Geo.,	Sawyer, John,
Hays, David,	Sawyer, Joseph,
Hunchberger, Isaac,	Stoner, Christian,
Hays, Wm., Col.,	Stickley, Abram,
Henry, Wendel,	Shill, Michael,
Hays, Patrick,	Shank, Adam,
Hoover, Michael,	Snyder, John,
Harsha, Benjamin,	Snyder, Christian, B. S.,
Herchelrode, Henry,	Troxel, Jacob,
Hemperly, Geo.,	Telebach, Christian,
Herabberger, Dan'l.,	Vandyke, Lambert,
Hays, Robert,	Wilhelm, Abram,
Hays, Wm., sr.,	White, Thomas,
Hostater, Jacob,	Wolfersberger, Phillip,
Harpster, Christian,	Wondersan, Harry,
Johnson, David,	Walker, Archibald,
Johntz, Peter,	Walkmer, Ulrich,
Kenedy, John,	Walkmer, Abram,
Ketring, Valentine,	Weldmeyer, David,
Killing, Jacob,	Wray, David,
Kelly, Patrick,	
Karper, John,	

NOTES AND QUERIES.**Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.****CCXXLIIL**

"THE GIBTYS," are to be historically considered by Mr. C. W. Butterfield, in a volume to be published by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. A life-record of these three renegades of the Revolution will be of thrilling interest to Pennsylvanians, for much of its Western history is interwoven with that of these blood-thirsty white savages.

"FRENCH MARGARET," who in 1753 was living in a village of her own at the mouth of Lycoming creek, was the oldest child of Madame Montour, and not her niece. When and where did she die? I have been making search for all information concerning the Montour family, but have not succeeded in this.

X. L.

REMINISCENCES

Relating to Some of the Citizens of the Long Ago.

Gov. Snyder, upon the removal of the seat of State Government to Harrisburg, occupied the house now the residence of Mrs. Criswell, on Front street. Gov. Findlay resided in the same dwelling when he came to the capital as Governor. Gov. Hiester never kept house during his term, but boarded at Shoch's Tavern, corner of Market and Front streets. Gov. Wolf lived on Second street below Chestnut, in a house built by Frederick Boas, first above the old Presbyterian church, destroyed by fire.

James Philip Puglia, lived on Market street next door to River alley, now occupied as a carpet store, as late as 1805-7. George Seidle built the house on Second street, below the residence of the late John A. Wier. His widow lived there and subsequently married Andrew Dorsheimer, who had a blacksmith's shop on the plot of ground where Mr. Weir's house stands—house built by Abraham Oves.

Henry Wilson, the member of Congress from the Northampton district, was a cabinet-maker. His sister Elsie lived in the house now occupied by W. F. Denehey, on South Second street.

Edward Crouch was one of the three commissioners appointed by Governor Snyder to build the Land and Treasury State buildings, (John Dorsey, of Philadelphia, and Jacob Bucher, of Harrisburg, being the other two).

William Dock was a collector of tolls at the eastern end of the Harrisburg bridge—he may have been at the western end at one period. George Pearson was also a collector at the time. In 1823 the former took a very active part in the election of John Andrew Shultz for Governor against Andrew Gregg. This displeased Thomas Elder, who was president of the bridge company, and he brought about the removal of Judge Dock.

I recollect when the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Lochman took place, in 1826. It was then that we first heard of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, which occurred on the 4th of July previous.

Col. George Ziegler first kept hotel in the building occupied by the Zollinger family, on Market Square. He built the brick house

yet standing on the corner of the alley. After the seat of Government was removed to Harrisburg, he added the back building to it in which the theatrical performances were exhibited. During the summer Durang's family occupied it, and in 1814, Charles and Ferdinand, two of the sons, went to Baltimore with the Harrisburg Volunteers. When they returned, say in December, 1814, or January, 1815, they sang the "Star Spangled Banner" the first time heard in Harrisburg. OCTOGENARIAN.

"GIBSON'S LAMBS."

An Expedition from Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) to New Orleans in 1776.

I.

[The following interesting sketch of an event little known by our historians even, is from the pen of Isaac Craig, Esq., of Allegheny City, to whom *Notes and Queries* has been under frequent obligations]:

Colonel George Gibson, who was mortally wounded at St. Clair's defeat, and died at Fort Jefferson, December 14th, 1791, was born at Lancaster, Pa., in October, 1747. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he and his brother, John, drifted into the service of Virginia; both of them raised troops in the backwoods round Fort Pitt, then claimed by Virginia. George Gibson was made the captain of the company raised by him, and William Linn, who at a very early period had settled on the Monongahela where Cooktown now stands, was made the Lieutenant. This company figured in the battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, and in the affair at Hampton, with such prowess, that it was nicknamed "Gibson's Lambs."

In the summer of 1776, Captain Gibson and Lieut. Linn were instructed to proceed, with a portion of the company, from Fort Pitt to New Orleans, to procure from the Spanish authorities a supply of gunpowder. The mission was secret, and was conducted with such caution as to attract no public attention. Gibson and Linn, wearing the guise of traders, and their men clad as common boatmen, embarked at Fort Pitt and descended the Ohio and Mississippi through a hostile wilderness. The party arrived safely at New Orleans, and found the Spanish authorities friendly; but the British residents were suspicious and watchful of all

Americans, and to deceive them, Gibson was thrown into prison and afterwards secretly released, when on the eve of departure, while Linn quietly negotiated for the powder and prepared for its removal. The portion intended for the service on the seaboard was shipped for a northern port, in packages bearing an exterior semblance which concealed the real contents, through the agency of Oliver Pollock, an American resident high in the favor of Don Galvez, the Spanish Governor. Gibson took the personal charge of the adventure by sea; while Linn with the barges fought his way back to Wheeling in the Spring of 1777, bringing one hundred and fifty kegs of powder, as a supply for the Western Posts.

One of the episodes of the singular story is mentioned in Butler's History of Kentucky; John Smith, lately of Woodford county, Ky., was employed, in 1776, with James Harrod, a distinguished pioneer, in exploring the country, probably not far from the Kentucky river. Having completed their survey, the companies separated, each taking a direct course home—like honest backwoods men, to whom a lonely walk of a few hundred miles through an uninhabited wilderness was but an ordinary excursion. Col. Harrod returned over the mountains to North Carolina, while Mr. Smith, turning his face in nearly the opposite direction, set out for Peter's creek, on the Monongahela. As the latter roamed on his solitary way along the brink of the Ohio, he was discovered by Captain Linn's party, who easily persuaded him that besides affording an agreeable variety to his monotonous march, it would be less fatiguing to float down the river with them than laboriously to ascend its shores on foot alone. And so Mr. Smith joined the party, returned with it, assisted in carrying the kegs of gunpowder round the portage at the falls of the Ohio, and lived many years afterwards, a respectable witness of the facts connected with this perilous adventure.

The truth of this narrative is sufficiently established by contemporaneous evidence. The following extract is from the instruction of Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, to Gen. George Rodgers Clark when about to depart on his expedition against Kaskaskia: "You are to apply to General Hand (at Fort Pitt) for the powder and lead necessary for this expedition. If he cannot supply it, the person who has charge of that

which Captain Linn brought from New Orleans can: lead was sent to Hampshire by my orders, and that may be delivered to you."

The following shows that the powder was delivered to Colonel William Crawford who was burned to death by the Indians, June 11th, 1782.

"I do certify that nine thousand weight of powder, brought from New Orleans by Lieutenant Linn, was delivered to Colonel William Crawford, for the use of the continent. 31st January, 1791.

DAVID SHEPHERD,

County Lieut. of Ohio county.

Test. Phila., Jan. 31, 1791.

WM. DAVIES."

The following is an extract from a letter of Major John Neville, commandant of Fort Pitt, and Col. George Morgan, Indian Agent, to Gov. Henry of Virginia, dated Fort Pitt, April 1st, 1777:

"The County Lieutenant who is ordered to send 100 men to meet Capt. Linn with the powder, is at a loss to know how far to proceed, or where St. Louis, on the Mississippi, is—there being one place of that name 160 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and no settlement or fort less than 400 miles below the Ohio—the nearest is at the River Arkansas."

AN OLD TIME REGISTER.

V.

East Hanover Township.

Hanover township, Lancaster county, was formed in 1757. At the erection of Dauphin county, in 1785, East and West Hanover were established. In 1842, old Hanover was divided into East, West and South Hanover, and are so continued.

Andrew, Hugh,	Null, George,
Alberdale, Francis,	Pruss, George,
Alberdale, Nicholas,	Pickel, John,
Ainsworth, John,	Pixler, Christian,
Albright, John,	Peashore, George,
Boyer, Stephen,	Peashore, Peter,
Bradly, Daniel, Esq.,	Pruss, Peter,
Bole, Robert,	Poor, Nicholas,
Bumgarner, Philip,	Prunner, Henry,
Brightbell, John,	Pettecrew, James,
Balsenstross, John,	Peiffer, Henry,
Brightbell, Peter,	Peashore, Frederick,
Baltelmay, Wendel,	Robertson, Wm.

Bower, James,
Bell, Robert,
Campbell, Wm.,
Campbell, Widow,
Clark, Benjamin,
Copenhaffer, Thomas,
Carvery, Andrew,
Carvery, John,
Care, Christian,
Deninger, John,
Ferling, George,
Faver, Adam,
France, Michael,
Fox, Anthony,
Graham, Henry,
Gartner, Bernard,
Gartner, John,
Gossert, John,
Hess, Henry,
Harrison, Isaac,
Harper, John,
Henning, Mathias,
Hess, Mathias,
Helem, Conrad,
Hendrick, John,
Hendrick, Philip,
Hendrick, Wm.,
Houtz, Jacob,
King, Daniel,
Klick, Ludwig,
Kingery, Yost,
Ketetz, Nicholas,
Kingery, Peter,
Low, Widow,
Lee, Andrew,
Leighday, Michael,
Loese, Jacob,
Lumiller, John,
Lutz, Henry,
Mark, Adam,
Musser, Daniel,
Minich, Michael,
McClintick, John,
McFarlin, Wm.,
Moyer, Jacob,
Miller, Henry,
Mower, Michael,
Mark, George,
Miller, Peter,
Miller, Jacob,
Miller, John,

Reeker, John,
Reeker, John, Jr.,
Rumberger, George,
Roads, John,
Roads, Conrad,
Rambo, Ezekiel,
Ronk, George,
Royer, Samuel,
Simmernan, John,
Sigler, Henry,
Swartz, John,
Swartz, George,
Swartz, Henry,
Serring, Ludwig,
Shade, Charles,
Smith, Valentine,
Shaufler, Valentine,
Stein, Philip,
Shuey, Henry,
Stein, Adam,
Stein, Baltzer,
Seltzer, Michael,
Shaver, George,
Simons, John,
Steward, Wm.,
Steward, John,
Shirk, Abram,
Seidestricker, Philip,
Sloan, John,
Sering, Henry,
Sering, Christian,
Thomas, Henry,
Title, George,
Tibbens, John,
Tibbens, Jacob,
Tups, John,
Tups, Jacob,
Wentling, Jacob,
Walmer, John,
Walmer, Peter,
Wolf, Jacob,
Wingert, Christian,
Wingert, Abram,
Winter, Christopher,
Winter, Henry,
Yaling, George,
Young, Wm.,
Young, James, Sr.,
Young, James, Jr.,
Young, Andrew,

West Hanover Township—1794.

Allen, Wm., Col.,
Allen, Wm., Jun.,
Albright, John,
Allen, James,
Allen, Robert,

Moyer, Conrad,
McClure, James,
McCormick, Wm.,
McCormick, Henry,
McElhaney, Thomas,

Allen, Joseph,
Baker, Henry,
Brown, Charles,
Brown, Samuel,
Barnet, John,
Byers, Jonathan,
Brown, Wm.,
Barnet, Thomas,
Barnet, Moses,
Bell, Samuel,
Beard, Wm.,
Bear, Rudy,
Bran, Philip,
Barnet, James,
Closky, James,
Creamer, Jacob,
Cast, Nicholas,
Cathcart, Wm.,
Crain, George,
Crain, Andrew,
Crain, Wm.,
Crain, Joseph,
Crawford, Wm.,
Cooper, John,
Crawford, Richard,
Cline, Joseph,
Carmony, John,
Dearmand, Richard,
Duey, Emanuel,
Dixon, James,
Eversole, Peter, Sr.,
Early, Christy,
Emer, Phillip,
Etter, John,
Elder, John,
Ferguson, David,
Finney, Samuel,
Freckelton, Robert,
Foltz, John,
Finlaw, Michael,
Flemming, Robert,
Finly, Richard,
Finny, John,
Green, Timothy, Esq.,
Graham, Hugh,
Hutnagle, Daniel,
Hutnagle, Valentine,
Hutnagle, Jacob,
Houser, Daniel,
Houser, Abram,
Howk, Philip,
Horner, Andrew,
Humes, John,
Houser, Conrad,
Hoover, Martin,
Haggerty, Wm.,
Innes, Brice,

Moyer, Michael,
McCord, John,
McNare, Thomas,
McCord, Thomas,
Moody, Robert,
Morehead, Robert,
Park, Joseph,
Porterfield, Robert,
Pratta, Nicholas,
Reigart, John,
Robertson, Samuel,
Rodgers, John, Col.,
Rodgers, James,
Rodgers, William,
Rider, John,
Reigart, Jacob,
Robinson, Robert,
Robinson, John,
Rough, John,
Risher, Daniel,
Sturgeon, Samuel,
Steward, Robert,
Springer, Mathias,
Sarker, Jacob,
Snider, John,
Simouton, Wm., Doctor,
Steward, Samuel,
Snoddy, Wm.,
Stoneman, Jacob,
Stoner, John,
Sloan, Alexander,
Sloan, Archibald,
Sharlser, John,
Saint, Jacob,
Spricher, George,
Snider, John,
Snider, Christly,
Snodgrass, John,
Shirich, Jacob,
Starret, John,
Snodgrass, Wm.,
Spelsbach, Valentine,
Sturgeon, Robert,
Shuey, John,
Strain, Robert,
Smith, Jacob,
Tronsdeal, Thomas,
Todd, David,
Todd, John,
Thomson, John,
Thome, Wm.,
Todd, James,
Umberger, Leonard,
Ward, Wm.,
Ward, George,
Willson, James,

Johnston, James,	Will'son, Hugh,
Kennedy, Thomas,	Wallace, Benjamin,
Keever, Andrew,	Esq.,
Kennedy, Robert,	Willsou, James, Esq.,
Karr, Andrew,	Worst, Henry,
Knox, Wm.,	Wilson, Samuel,
Lingel, Simon,	Wallace, James,
Ludwick, Christly,	Wilson, Andrew,
McCreight, James,	Wilson, Wm,
Esq.,	Ward, Thomas,
McCoun, John,	Walmer George,
McNutt, Bernard,	Young, Andrew,

Port Royal—In Derry.

Brillinger, Peter,	Shantz, James,
Barkholder, Ulrich,	Weaver, Henry,

Over the Mountain People.

John Pettecrew,	Peter Miller,
James Pettecrew,	Thomas Montgomery,
John Carberick,	Archb. McCullough,
Geo. Nook,	Henry Shriver,
Peter Fittin,	Conrad Smith,
Gotlieb Spoon,	Robert McCullough,
John Soup,	Geo. Hartman,
George Cyder,	Peter Nightly,
Abm. France,	Michael Umberger,
John Fittin,	

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXIV.

"THE SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLERS IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY, with Incidents in the Lives of the Pioneers," will be the title of a future publication by the editor of *Notes and Queries*. Of this only a limited edition will be printed, and will probably make about two duodecimo volumes, the same style as the rep int of "London's Indian Narratives," recently issued by the Harriburg Publishing Company. The foregoing information is given for the benefit of recent inquirers. A plan of the work will be given further on.

"GIBSON'S LAMBS."

An Expedition from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) to New Orleans in 1776.

II.

The following statement of another expedition down the river is by Basil Brown,

whose brother Thomas was the founder of Brownsville, on the Monongahela:

State of Pennsylvania,
Fayette County, ss. }

Be it remembered that on the day of the date hereof, Basil Brown, of the said county of Lafayette, personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, and being duly sworn, deposed and saith, that from the best information he has been able to obtain, and on that subject, he, the said affiant, is now between seventy-one and seventy-two years of age. That during the Revolutionary war he resided, for the most part, at or near what was then called Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela River, in what was then claimed as a part of Yohioghbeny county, Virginia. That whilst living at his father's near that place in the year 1778, David Rodgers, who was an officer in the Virginia State Line, was ordered by the executive of that State, to bring up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to Fort Pitt, from New Orleans, certain military stores, munitions of war, etc., which had been previously purchased by the State from the Spanish Government or people at that place. Said Rodgers, as well as Affiant recollects had been a captain in a Virginia State Line, previously to undertaking the said expedition, but was promoted, at the time, as Affiant always understood and now believes, to the office of Colonel, in consequence of the great hazard that was supposed would, and did attend the said expedition. The said David Rodgers was always after the undertaking of said expedition, called and recognized as a Colonel of the Virginia State Line. Affiant further states, that the said Colonel Rodgers built or procured to be built, two boats for said expedition, at what was then Fort Pitt, now the city of Pittsburg, Penn.; that after their completion, he brought one of said boats to Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela for the purpose of receiving at that point the stores, etc., necessary for the expedition, and the men who were to compose and who did compose the party under his command, after which he returned with it to Fort Pitt, was there joined by the other boat. The whole party consisted, as well as affiant now recollects, of about forty men, and accompanied by one, or perhaps, more family boats, embarked from Fort Pitt sometime in June, 1778. The party descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers without meeting with any

material obstacles, and at length landed at the mouth of what was then called the *Ozark* now the *Arkansas* river, and ascended it a short distance to a small Fort, or Military Post, built and then occupied by the Spaniards. Here Colonel Rodgers was informed that the stores, munitions, etc., for which he had been dispatched, had been forwarded by the Spanish authorities at New Orleans, to a Port, then held by them at the point now occupied by the City of St. Louis, on the Mississippi, several hundred miles above the Ozark, or Arkansas. It here became necessary, however, to go on to New Orleans, in order to obtain from the authorities there, some orders or directions to the persons having said stores, munitions, etc., in charge, to deliver to Colonel Rodgers and his party. For this purpose, Colonel Rodgers having left his boats at the Post on Ozark, procured a large *perogue*, and with six or seven of his men, among whom was affiant, himself, he descended the Ozark and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. At this period the British occupied the Post of Natchez on the Mississippi between Ozark, or Arkansas, and New Orleans, which rendered a voyage from one of these places to the other very dangerous. Having reached their place of destination, and procured the necessary order to the proper officers, or authorities, for said stores, munitions of war, etc., Colonel Rodgers, and his party, owing to the danger of navigating the Mississippi, in consequence of the British Post at Natchez, were compelled to return to the Post on Ozark, by an inland trip, which was accomplished with great hazard and fatigue, the entire country being a wilderness, and the journey several hundred miles in length. Having reached Ozark, they re-entered their boats and ascended the Mississippi, and procured said stores, etc. Colonel Rodgers and his party returned to the mouth of the Ohio, and ascended that river a considerable distance above the falls, where Louisville now stands, nearly to the mouth of the Licking river, when a small party of Indians were seen crossing the river a short distance above them. By the order of Colonel Rodgers, the boats were landed in the mouth of Licking river, and most of his party—a few being left in charge of the boats—ascended the bank of the river, when an engagement immediately ensued. Instead of the small party before mentioned, it was now discovered there was a very large party

of Indians. Colonel Rodgers and his party were surrounded almost immediately and overpowered by numbers. Of the whole party, but thirteen, as well as affiant now recollects, escaped, and two of these were severely wounded. Colonel Rodgers himself, was mortally wounded soon after the commencement of the engagement, but escaped at that time, as affiant was afterwards frequently informed by one John Knotts, who belonged to the party and who escaped at the same time. John Knotts also informed affiant that Colonel Rodgers and himself remained together in the woods during the night after the battle, and described his wound as being in the abdomen and mortal. That during the night and the succeeding morning, when he left him, he was in extreme pain and utterly past recovery as he thought, particularly in a wilderness where no aid could be rendered. Left in this situation Colonel Rodgers was never afterwards seen or heard of by the survivors of the party. Affiant himself was severely wounded in the right arm and in the left shoulder in said engagement, by means whereof he has always been disabled, and from the nature of the wounds must so continue through life. Affiant and another of the party whose name was Robert Benham, and who acted as commissary of the party, and who was also wounded, remained for some time after the close of the battle and until the Indians had withdrawn. They afterwards subsisted for nineteen days on the game which chanced to pass them, when with great difficulty they succeeded in getting on board of a boat which had descended the Great Kanawa and Ohio, and were carried to the Fort at the Falls.

Affiant further states that he then and always since that time considered Col. Rodgers was acting throughout said expedition in a military capacity. That Affiant and the other men under his command, were soldiers, except, so far as he now recollects, two officers in the party, to wit, Isaac Collier and Patrick McElroy, the former a Lieutenant and the latter an Ensign to the company. Colonel Rodgers and the last mentioned officers were always respected and obeyed by the party, according to their said ranks respectively.

Affiant further states that the wife and family of Colonel Rodgers at the time he came to Redstone Old Fort, resided on the Potomac river, near Old Town, Maryland.

Affiant always esteemed Colonel Rodgers, as well as all others who knew him, and that he has heard speak on the subject, declared that they esteemed him a worthy man and a brave officer.

Affiant further states that the battle in which Colonel Rodgers was killed, occurred as well as he now recollects, in the month of October, 1779.

"And further, Affiant saith not.

BASIT. BROWN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 1834.

NAT'L. J. P.

THE EVANS FAMILY.

Of Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

[The following corrections of Rev. Mr. Hayden's article on the Genealogy of the Evans Family, comes "Aston Place," Ardmore, Penna. We give place to it from the fact that *Notes and Queries*, without entering into any controversy, whatever, is desirous of presenting the *truth* in our Pennsylvania History.]

I desire to correct a few errors in the Evans genealogy as it appeared in recent issues of *Notes and Queries*. The mistakes noted were in the chapter containing an account of the Owen family, descendants of Owen ap-Evan, son of Evan Robert Lewis. The manuscript in the possession of your correspondent is a copy, or, perhaps, I should say, one of several copies of the original genealogy compiled about 1800 to 1820, as stated. These old papers, while they give correct descent from Evan Robert Lewis, and on this account have a certain value, are all more or less in error as regards other information. During the past few years I have spent much time investigating the Owen family, of Merion, and such information as I have been able to collect, will be found in the July number (1889) of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History," together with authorities. The corrections I desire to make are as follows:

Robert Owen's wife was Rebecca, not Jane, as stated. She was the daughter of Owen Humphrey, Esquire, of Llwyn-du, in Merionethshire, a justice of the peace under Oliver Cromwell.

Robert Owen and "Jane, his wife, and Lewis, their son," came to Philadelphia in

1684, settled on Duck Creek, New Castle County, and the old couple died in 1685. This fact has led to a confusion of persons. Robert and Rebecca Owen removed to Pennsylvania in 1690 and settled in Merion, on about 500 acres of land purchased from Thomas Lloyd. They had issue:

i. *Evan*, b. in Wales; m. Mary Hoskins.

ii. *Jane*, b. 1685 in Wales.

iii. *Elizabeth*, b. 1687 in Wales; m. David Evans.

iv. *Owen*, b. 1690 in Merion; m. Anne Wood.

v. *John*, b. 1692 in Merion; m. Hannah Maris.

vi. *Robert*, b. 1695 in Merion; m. Susanna Hudson.

vii. *Rebecca*, b. 1697 in Merion; d. in 'ant.

Evan Owen was a Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, colonial judge, and altogether a man of mark; he died 1727.

Owen Owen became high sheriff of Philadelphia, and John, his brother, served for many years in the same office in Chester county; being also member of the Provincial Assembly.

Robert Owen married Susanna, daughter of William Hudson, Mayor of Philadelphia, and had three daughters:

i. *Mary*, d. young.

ii. *Hannah*, m. 1st John Ogden; 2ndly Joseph Wharton.

iii. *Rachael*, m. Samuel Kemble, of Burlington, N. J.,

By her first husband, John Ogden, Hannah, had one son, William Ogden, who had among other children, Hannah who married Captain William Duer (lost at sea 1800), and had Harriet, d. unm. William, d. infant, Marv Ann m. Lewis Washington Glenn, son of James, of Maryland, and had William Duer Glenn d. s. p. in Cairo, Egypt, 1875, Edward Glenn, of Ardmore, and Hannah Cuthbert, who m. A. W. North who d. s. p. By her second husband, Joseph Wharton, Hannah Owen had besides other children, Robert Wharton, Mayor of Philadelphia, Captain of the City Troop, etc.

Turning again to the children of Owen ap Evan, of Fron Goch, I find that Ellen, or Elin, married Cadwalader Thomas ap Hugh of Kiltalgarth, in Llanvaur, Merionethshire. They had two sons and a daughter. One of these sons, John Cadwalader, came to Merion, in Pennsylvania, 1698, and married a daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne. This was the ancestor of the Cadwalader family of Phila-

delphia, and is not to be confused with John Cadwallader who died in the West Indies.

I shall be pleased to furnish any other information on this subject.

THOMAS ALLEN GLENN.

AN OLD-TIME REGISTER.

VI.

[We conclude in this number of *Notes and Queries* the very interesting list of Dauphin county inhabitants of 1794.]

Heidleberg comprised the eastern portion of Dauphin county. Since 1813, when Lebanon county was created, it has been divided into several townships. It was originally formed in 1757, whilst a part of Lancaster and Berks counties. Its exact boundaries were not established until the erection of Dauphin county in 1785.

Heidleberg Township.

Achy, Henry,	Miller, Valentine, Jr.,
Achy, Samuel,	Moyer, John,
Berry, Peter,	Miller, Micheal, Jr.,
Brubaker, Daniel,	Moyer, Henry,
Beckly, Ulrich,	Meisser, George,
Becker, Geo. Jr.,	Miller, Samuel,
Becker, Geo. Sr.,	Miller, Jacob,
Becker, John,	Miller, Michael,
Bracht, Adam,	Newman, George,
Basster, Simon,	Newman, Walter,
Bridenbach, Phillip,	Noll, John,
Bollman, John,	Noll, Nicholas,
Brown, Philip,	Noll, Leonard,
Beyler, Christian,	Oberkirsh, Philip,
Batrof, Peter, Sr.,	Phillips, Jacob,
Batrof, Peter, Jr.,	Risser, Christian,
Beyler, John,	Reem, Peter,
Brown Michael,	Royer, John,
Beshor, Adam,	Royer, George,
Becker, Michael,	Rady, Heronimus,
Denies, Jacob,	Reed, John,
Diffenbach, Benjamin	Ramler, Michael,
Dirwechter, Ehrhard,	Ramler, Leonard,
Erwinger, George,	Stump,
Eckert, Jonas,	Shenk, John,
Foxt, George,	Stoner, Fred'k, Sr.,
Foxt, Mathias,	Sholl, Adam,
Feeman, Adam,	Strickler, And'w, Jr.,
Foltz, Fredrick,	Stricker, And'w, Sr.,
Fehler, John,	Shultz, Christian,
German, Henry,	Saltsgeber, John,
Geret, George,	Swanger, Nicholas,
Geret, Jacob,	Shiva, Peter,
German, George,	Sheffer, Henry,
Hibshman, Henry,	Stengler, Peter, Jr.,

Heffman, George,	Strack, Henry,
Hoffman, Jacob,	Shell, Peter,
Hack, Michael, Sr.,	Smith, George,
Hack, Michael, Jr.,	Strickler, Seonare,
Hack, Nicholas,	Sholl, John,
Holstone, George,	Sibert, Christian,
Hlig, Leonard,	Stein, Peter,
Jolter, Jacob,	Stein, Fred'k,
Immel, Leonard,	Sholl, Simon,
Krall, Henry,	Sharf, John,
Kochenderfer, George,	Swalm, John,
Kapp, Anthony,	Shitz, Jacob,
Krum, John,	Smith, Michael,
Kline, Jacob,	Simon, George,
Krill, John,	Shlesman, Peter,
Kueter, John,	Spanhut, Henry,
Kreitzer, Michael,	Swarm, Adam,
Kinz, Christian,	Spengler, George,
Kring, Henry,	Trion, Michael,
Kroff, Andrew,	Unbehend, Jacob,
Kurtz, Stephen,	Urich, Valentine,
Koppenheffer, Henry,	Urich, John,
Kinsel, Jacob,	Urich, Francis,
Lantz, Henry,	Weiss, Christian,
Lantz, John,	Weiss, Henry,
Line, John,	Wolferberger, Peter,
Leiss, Adam,	Wolferberger, Geo.,
Litner, Peter,	Witmeyer,
Lantz, George,	Weich, Christian,
Long, Henry,	Walburn, Christian,
Ley, Christian,	Walburn, Martin,
Lemau, Christian,	Walburn, John,
Moore, John,	Walburn, Herman,
Musser, Nicholas,	Wagner, George,
Mess, George,	Wolfart, Michael,
Mess, Jacob,	Wolff, Michael,
Mess, Nicholas,	Zimmerman, Henry,
Miller, Michael,	Zeller, Peter, Sr.,
Miller, George,	Zimmerman, Geo., Sr.,
Mock, Adam,	Zimmerman, Geo., Jr.,
Moyer, John (Isaac's	Zeller, Peter, Jr.,
Son),	Zerben, Michael,
Miller, Valentine, Sr.,	

Shaeferstown, Heidelber Township.

John Wanderly,	John Kline,
Johu Neiss,	John Ditman,
Adam Moore,	Henry Sorben,
Christopher Seyler,	Peter Kolb,
John Rietel,	Fred'k Doebler,
Adam Mosser,	Leonard Krumbine,
Phillip Boyer,	Jacob Miller,
Geo Weyman,	Peter Housser,
And'w Kapp,	Geoge Dissinger,
Henry Krum,	John Lausser,
Peter Kram,	Mich's Becher,
Henry Moyer,	Henry Borkey,
Michael Moyer,	Jacob Krumbine,

Samuel Rex,
Martin Albright,
Peter Moore,
Jacob Moore,
Mathias Herman-
shong,
Jacob Sanders,
James Husten,
Phillip Erpff

And'w Furman,
Adam Frid,
Mathias Stock,
Daniel Reed,
John Smith,
Christian Dantzer,
George Neff,
Fred'k Heverling,
George Strickler.

Newmanstown, Heidelberg Township.

Sibert, Francis,
Kapp, Fredrick,
Strickler, George,
Shlichter, Nicholas,
Shultz, John,
Dengler, John,
Noll, Philip,
Leiss, Peter,

Musser, John,
Newman, Leonard,
Ottenwalt, George,
Steinier, August,
Holzeier, Peter,
Musser, Benjamin,
Newman, Henry.

Meyerstown, Heidelberg Township.

Line, Peter,
Bees, Christoph,
Steiner, Jacob,
Krutzer, Fredrick,
Eicholtz, Jacob,
Gast, Mathias,
Miller, John,

Bullman, Fredrick,
Reem, George,
Fox, Michael,
Kreiss, Dietrich,
Kinsel, Rudolph,
Miller, Thomas,
Keener, Godfried.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CUXLV.

DIXON.—John Dixon, who died in 1748, left children:

- i. James.
- ii. Grisel.
- iii. John.

The Rev. Richard Sankey was witness to the will. What Dixon was this?

MONTGOMERY'S SCHOOL HISTORY OF BERKS COUNTY is the first effort made to popularize local history. Some fifteen years ago we proposed a similar work pertaining to the county of Dauphin, but so little interest was taken in it that the matter was abandoned. Mr. Montgomery has given us a very valuable compendium of Berks county history, and it certainly deserves a large circulation. Not only the children of the public schools should study the work, but thousands of grown up people ought to make themselves acquainted with its contents. It is of great value.

BRENNER.—John Peter Brenner, b. 1738; d. 1789; resided for a number of years south of Oberlin, on the road leading to High-spire, and is buried in the cemetery at Oberlin. His wife was Juliann —, and of their children we have this one:

i. Peter; b. March 6 1776; d. May 9, 1852; m. Catharine Biever, b. September 11, 1770; d. August 3, 1847; and they had:

1. Jacob; b. June 30, 1798; d. August 30, 1822.

2. Magdalena; b. December 5, 1799; d. December 7, 1829.

3. Catharine; b. January 21, 1801; d. May 6, 1852.

CORPS BADGES OF THE ARMY.—A correspondent who writes us making inquiry concerning the origin of corps badges in the army, will find the information he desires in General Orders No. 53, 1863, Army of the Potomac, and General Orders No. 62, 1864, Army of the Cumberland, excepting that no mention is made of their introduction, which was by Kearney, about the time of the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, who designated his division—the Third, afterward the First of the Third Corps—with a 'red patch,' or lozenge, as a distinguishing mark, giving his own red blankets to be cut up in the absence of other red goods. Its after development as a corps badge is due to General Butterfield and Gen. Hooker, who perfected Butterfield's plan, and introduced it into the Army of the Potomac, May 12th, 1863. After Rosecrans' defeat at Chickamauga, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac were transferred to Chattanooga, taking with them the crescent for the former and the star for the latter. It attracted great attention from the Western troops, and General Sherman, in his 'Memoirs'—vol. I, page 363—speaks of the effect it had on the soldiers from Vicksburg as they passed the Eastern men to take their position on the left, preparatory to the fight of November 23d to 27th, 1863. Upon General Grant destroying what he styled the "anomaly of a major general commanding two corps" by consolidating them, and forming the Twentieth Corps, the star was retained as the designation. General George H. Thomas, recognizing the great importance of these badges in preventing straggling and injustice in official reports, issued the order mentioned, and adopted them for the army which he commanded.

LEWIS WEISS.

[The following sketch of Lewis Weiss was read at the annual "Vesper" of the Moravian Historical Society, at Nazareth, September 5, 1889, by its author, John W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is of special interest to us from the fact that of Mr. Weiss' daughters one married George Klein, of Carlisle, who were the parents of the late Squire Klein, of Harrisburg, and another John Wyeth, the ancestor of the Wyeths in Pennsylvania.]

I.

The "Peerage" is called the "Englishman's Bible," but the Church Register will ever be to the American his "Book of Common Prayer," for they are really the only documents to which he can apply for information in the prosecution of his genealogical researches. And because they are more comprehensive than those of other denominations (for they are not only genealogical but biographical in character), the early registers of the American Province of the *Unitas Fratrum* or Moravian Church are conceded to be the most valuable. In more recent years, however, we have not followed after the system of our ancestors, and as time rolls on, our descendants, even more than we, will have cause to deplore the changes introduced.

An examination of the registers of the Philadelphia congregation, from 1743 to the beginning of the present century, will abundantly repay the genealogist and antiquarian, for he will find there recorded the names and descendants of those who were not only active workers in the Church, but distinguished in the civil and political history of the Province and State. There was the old Huguenot, John Stephen Belezet, the first treasurer of the congregation, and of the "Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel," from which our "Heathen Society" was organized, and whose three daughters became the wives of Moravian clergymen. Charles Brockden, for upwards of half a century, the *Penns'* Recorder of Deeds and Master of the Rolls of the Province, was the grandfather of Charles Brockden Brown, the first American novelist. Edward Evans, was the associate of Zinzendorf in his effort to organize what was undoubtedly the first Evangelical Alliance in America; in whose house its seventh session was held, and who subsequently became one of the founders of Methodism in Pennsylvania. Thomas God-

frey, the friend of James Logan, was the inventor of the Quadrant; and Gustavus Hesselius, was the first builder of organs in the Province, if not in the Colonies. Henry Miller, the business rival of the Saur's and contemporary of Franklin, is rated as one of the most extensive printers, and enterprising newspaper publishers of his day. Joseph Dear was a signer of the Non-Importation Resolutions of 1765, and when the colonies rebelled against the oppression of the mother country, became a member of the Council of Safety and of the Board of War, of Pennsylvania. George Schlosser, a well-known merchant, was from 1774 to 1776, a member of the Provincial Council. Peter Helm, whose services should never be forgotten, had the humanity and courage to attend the hospital at Bush Hill, during the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1793, where he not only saw that the nurses did their duty, but actually performed many of the most dangerous and at the same time humiliating services for the sick with his own hands. Lewis Weiss, conveyancer, lawyer and judge, who passed upwards of forty years of an honored life in the city of his adoption, will be the subject of my paper to-day.

Wilhelm Ludwig Weiss, (his baptismal name), was born 28 December, 1717, in Berlin, Prussia. Of his early life we know but little, but in 1744, we find him a theological student in the Seminary of the Church at Lindheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main; and on graduating he was ordained a Deacon. Neither do we know the cause of his withdrawing from the ministry to study law, and immigrating to America, where he arrived in December of 1755, making Philadelphia his home.

When Mr. Weiss became a resident of the Province, the French with their Indian allies, were striving to wrest it from Great Britain, and the Church had not recovered from the horror of the massacre of the mission family on the Mahoning. With other citizens we find him in 1756, devising means for the relief and protection of the Moravian settlements on the frontier. His activity attracted the attention of Bishop Spangenberg, who appreciating and recognizing his services and ability, employed him as general counsel of the Church at the capital of the Province, which position he filled with fidelity for upwards of half a century. The first time he acted in a professional capacity

for the congregation in Philadelphia, was in the Spring of 1757, when the burying ground lot was secured, he being one of the fourteen subscribers for its purchase.

In 1760, Mr. Weiss became associated with Henry Miller in the publication of the *Starbuck*, a German newspaper, which had a respectable circulation throughout the Colonies and wielded a considerable influence among his countrymen. His connection with this paper, however, did not long continue.

When Pontiac, the Ottawa, in 1763, was devastating the frontiers and the Moravian settlements were again in a perilous situation, Mr. Weiss once more became an active participant in the measures for their defense. He frequently visited Bethlehem, where his advice and sympathy gave confidence, and where on a certain occasion, in his anxiety to hasten to Philadelphia, to present a memorial to the Governor, "he forgot to pay his Tavern reckoning to Mr. Payne." But he subsequently notified him, that, "if it pleaseth him to give an order to any person that cometh here to Philadelphia, I will pay it." Writing to Timothy Horsfield under date of August 1, 1763, he refers to his application for arms for Bethlehem and Nazareth; describes an interview with Joseph Galloway, one of the Commissioners, who hesitated to issue them unless Squire Horsfield became responsible for their return, and then adds: "one honest Quaker to whom I related this, told me I should not loose this opportunity to get the arms, and that I would be security for all that should be lost, broke or stolen." The blunderbusses were issued!

In another letter, dated August 15th, he states that the Governor was about to provide for the protection of Bethlehem and other places; that George Schlosser had purchased arms, and a Mr. Hoffman had presented three swivels for the defense of Bethlehem. "I herewith send you," he continues, "a copy of Martial Law, that will do honour to our Law Books. Who could think that Friend Penn and all his associates, would ever be proxy for the framing of a Law as this? The cost of this law is six pence, which I desire you to pay in good, sound, fresh and tender cakes to my two children, equally to be divided among them, share and share alike."

GEN. ROBERDEAU'S CLAIM.

[The reference to Gen. Daniel Roberdeau, of the Army of the Revolution, in an account

recently given of a visit to Winchester, Virginia, recalls to mind the futile efforts made by that gallant patriot to have the State of Pennsylvania recompense him for his attempt to secure lead for the army. The following notes of the case are interesting.]
Daniel Roberdeau v. Republican.

This Issue is founded on a Resolve of the House of April 7th, 1781.

1st Point. Whether in Law or Equity, the Commonwealth are bound to indemnify the Plff. for any Disbursements made on account of the Lead Mine in Sinking Spring Valley, Bedford County, or any Losses sustained in consequence of the opening of the Mine?

2d Point. Whether the Plff. has complied with the conditions annexed to the Resolve of the House?

3d Point. What sum he is intitled to recover in case the Court & Jury should be of opinion he is intitled to a recovery?

First Point:

June 3, 1776. Congress, by their Resolve, requested this State, amongst others, "to transmit to them with all convenient dispatch the State & Condition of the Lead Mines in their respective Colonies, & use the most speedy means to procure their being wrought to Effect."

In the year 1778, particularly, dreadful apprehensions arose from a supposed want of Lead for the use of the Regular Army & Militia. Before that Time we know that the Houses in Philadelphia were despoiled of their Spouts of Lead & their windows & clocks robbed of their *laden weights* by the Committees, who recommended the same measures to the different counties, where there was a Probability of obtaining Lead. To procure a supply of Gun Powder, the Legislature gave Premiums to the makers of Salt Petre, to introduce a new manufacture amongst us highly necessary during the War. The State carried on Salt Works at their own Expense.

If our construction of the Resolve of the House is well founded, the Assembly have gone no further in the case of Encouraging the manufacture of so valuable an article as Lead, than they have gone in the cases of Salt Petre & Common Salt amongst us. The Salt Works have cost the State large sums of money. The Individuals managing them have reaped the whole profits. Other States have pursued similar measures & have given high Bounties for the Encouragement of

Salt Petre. Necessity dictated the measure. The Enthusiasm for carrying on the War then, was greater than perhaps it is now. Cold Calculations respecting the national expense were perhaps then less attended to than now, when Finance & an economical system for carrying on the War is highly & with reason attended to. With us then, it was literally, *neck or nothing*.

30th March, 1778, or thereabouts. The Plff. and his Associates having discovered a valuable Lead Mine in Bedford County, petitioned the Assembly at Lancaster praying the House to vest in them the title to the land which contained the mine, offering to pay the usual Purchase money, &c.

This petition is not now to be found (Vide Mr. Lloyd's certificate 30th April, 1782). The Loss is not to be attributed to us. It was delivered into the House, & in the *keeping of their then Clerk*, John Morris, Esqr. We are not to suffer from the accident.

31st March, 1778. The House, however, came to a Resolve on this petition. They deny the Prayer of it, which was to *vest the title of the land in them*. They pursued another Line, & stipulate that they will give the utmost *Encouragement* to opening the Mine & smelting the Ore for the *public* benefit, agreeing to indemnify the Company from any loss they *already sustained*, or may sustain, in opening the mine & *smelting the ore*, if they should immediately proceed on the said Work and diligently & faithfully prosecute the same.

In judging of this Resolve, the Rule of Law is to be adhered to, Co. Litt. 42, 134, that Grants are to be taken most strongly against the grantors (Vid. 2 Blackst, 380.) The meaning of the Resolve is to be collected from the very words as in the Case of a Will & not from extraneous circumstances. For this would be, to make it as Lord Holt says: *Something, Everything & Nothing*.

What then is the natural construction? Surely it would not be to indemnify the Comp'y, merely from damages incurred by Trespassing on lands belonging to other Persons, in actions of Trespass. This would not be the "utmost Encouragement" the Legislature would give. It is too cold for the Enthusiasm of the Day, or Importance of the Subject, nor will the terms be satisfied by such construction. For

1st. The indemnity is against *all Losses* in general, without reference to any particular

Losses, as in the case of the owners of the soil bringing suits for mere Trespassers.

2d. It extends to the Smelting of the Ore, which is a process often done in Places remote from the Land. The Resolve actually rejects the Prayer of the Petition, so far as respects the title.

3d. It has Respect to Losses *already sustained*, which must mean according to the construction contended for against Damages recovered in Actions of Trespass. It is notorious none were then or since brought.

4th. Our construction is confined by subsequent Resolutions of 1st April, 1779, & 5th April, 1779. In the 5th April Resolve it is spoke of as an Express *Warrent*.

5th. Mr. Henry says no man of Prudence would undertake such a scheme upon an uncertain Tenure, any more than he would a mill, who is to have it for 2 or 3 yrs. Can it be supposed that the Plff., would build expensive works merely to be indemnified against Trespasser.

6th. The Resolve of 31st March, 1778, holds out the *utmost encouragement* to the Plff., in opening the said Ore & Smelting the Ore for *public benefit*. Why *public benefit*? If it was to be a mere private affair. The Resolve of 5 April, 1779, speaks of it as an object of so great Utility & Importance that it had been *guarantied* by the House.

7th. [Bargain, Cold indeed.] There is no Absurdity or Folly in the resolves according to our construction. It is a matter of considerable consequence to introduce a new manufacture in an article so necessary for public Defence. Such is the case of the Salt-Petre Works & the Salt Works. These matters are not strictly measured by Scales & Compasses.

8th. The Resolutions of the Assembly refer to the Resolve of Congress of 3d June, 1776. requiring *them to use the most speedy means to procure the Lead Mines being brought to Effect*.

9. [Ed.] The memorial of 16th Feb., 1781, proves the Sense of the House. It recites his memorial of 17th March, 1779, representing the danger the Property was in from the Depreciations of the Enemy. This brought in Question what was the meaning of the Resolve. What before was in Doubt, as 'tis said, is *reduced to a certainty by a Resolution of the 1st April, 1779. If the Assembly had Doubts of the Meaning of the Resolve, they would certainly have qualified their Resolve made two weeks after*. They did

not qualify it. The Deduction is natural, that the Assembly justified & approved our construction.

2d Point.

As to our performance of the conditions, see the certificate of *the War Office*, Genl. Washington's Letter, Certif. of Owen Biddle, & Stephen Paschall.

The Depos'n of James Glen & Thomas Bidwell. Bidwell actually rec'd of Plff., by Bidwell, since *Nov'r, 1778, to April, 1779*, being 6 mo., is £1,499 2 6, pr Affidavit—a good round sum exclusive of other Paym'ts, £1,064 2 6 being paid in one month.

But it is no objection that we have not spent money enough.

One part of the *Defence is that we have spent too much & needlessly*. We have our Acco'ts & Vouchers for all our Payments, sworn to by Plff., as sums expended by us out of our own pockets.

Our Economy is in our Favour, that the State is not charged with unreasonable sums.

The great Difficulty in procuring Smelters.

The Militia & Inhabitants building the Fort no argument ag't us, as thereby the charge ag't the Public is diminished.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXLVI.

AN EARLY PHYSICIAN.—We find in a *Harrishurg* newspaper of September 17, 1811, the following advertisement of Dr. James McCammon, who removed from Newville, in Cumberland county, to Middletown, offering his professional services:

"He has had a regular medical education in the University of Edinburgh, and obtained a degree as Doctor of Medicine in said University. * * * * * He has since had two years' practice in the London Hospitals, where he has had every advantage of becoming an experienced and expert surgeon." Dr. McCammon died at Middletown Nov. 7, 1813, aged 35 years.

DEATHS OF NOTABLE PERSONS.—The following we find among our memoranda:

At Chambersburg.

Crawford, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Crawford, Esq., d. Dec. 3, 1792, aged 30 years.

Colhoun, Dr. John, d. Dec. 22, 1782, aged 42 years.

Colhoun, Mrs. Agnes, wife of Dr. John Colhoun, d. May 8, 1801, aged 50 years.

Lindsay, James, d. October 12, 1804, aged 61 years.

At Lancaster.

Ross, Mrs. Ann, wife of James Ross, of Pittsburgh, and daughter of the late George Woods, of Bedford, d. at Cornwall, Sept. 14, 1805.

Cookson, Thomas, born in Great Britain in 1710. He held and discharged with integrity several of the first offices in county of Lancaster. Died March 20, 1753.

Baron, Mrs. Esther, wife of Rev. Thomas Barton, and daughter of Mathias Rittenhouse, d. June 18, 1774, aged 43.

Hottenstein, Dr. Henry, born Aug. 1, 1736, d. Aug. 26, 1809.

Kuhn, Adam Simon, Esq., d. Jan 23, 1800, aged 66 years and 1 month.

DUNNINGS OF CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Robert Dunning lived with his mother along Big Chickies, in Lancaster county, prior to 1728 or 9. He traded with the Indians and removed nearer the scene of his labors perhaps about the same year. His mother, Mary Dunning, died at Chickies in 1737, leaving a daughter, Janet Buchannan, and sons, John, Ezekiel, and Robert. It is more than probable, nay we have evidence to that effect, that a number of persons squatted west of the Susquehanna prior to 1729-30 in the Cumberland Valley. It is well known that Wright and Blumston reported to the Governor the names of all settlers west of the river prior to that date, for the reason that the Penns had not then completed title or purchased the land from the Indians, who always reported when any settlers invaded the lands west of the river. A number of families settled in the Valley where Cresap's fort was in 1726. They were dispossessed, however, and in 1730 the Marylanders came up. It was a custom and an understanding between the Indians and the Penns, that the latter had permission to lay out manors on this unpurchased land for the sole purpose of keeping off settlers until the title to the same was made, and that is the reason Springetbury. Manor was laid out in 1722. In this case it failed to accomplish the desired end. And some of the Manors

in Cumberland county were laid out for the same reason. Wright and Blunson went up there and laid out an Indian Reserve also.

SAMUEL EVANS.

LEWIS WEISS.

II.

The wrongs which many of the German emigrants who came to Philadelphia suffered during their transportation from Europe, the impositions practiced when they landed in a strange country among a people whose language they could not understand, and by whom they could not make themselves understood, led to so much distress, that the Assembly was petitioned for their relief. The passage of an Act in 1749, produced some amelioration, but there were still many complaints, and these became so flagrant that in 1764, the German Society was organized by citizens of German birth to supply poor, sick and distressed Germans with relief. Lewis Weiss took an active part in its organization, and drafted the Constitution and Regulations, which governed the Society. From 1764 to 1777, and again in 1785, he served as Councillor, in 1781, as President, and in 1785, as its Vice President, and to his death was one of its promising members.

A few weeks subsequent to his becoming a citizen of Philadelphia, Mr. Weiss was admitted to practice before the courts of the county. His practice grew steadily, largely from his being one of the prominent conveyancers of the city, and his cases were mainly Real Estate issues. As a land-title lawyer, his reputation stood high among his professional brethren. The only literary work of his known to us is: "The Charters and Acts of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania," which he collected and edited with Charles Brockden, under a resolution of the Assembly, and which were printed by Peter Miller & Co, in 1762. These two volumes, bound in one, are known to the legal profession as "Big" Peter Miller. His ability as a drafter of legal documents was so well known, that he was frequently engaged by the Assembly to prepare the more important Acts which were to come before them. By way of illustration let me give a half dozen titles of the Acts which he prepared in August and September of 1778: "An Act to repeal these several acts of General Assembly relative to the place of holding the

Supreme Court of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks;" "To declare void the acknowledgement of Deeds and the Probate and Registry of Wills taken by certain persons during a certain time;" "A supplement to the several Acts of Assembly relative to the importation of Negroes;" "To explain and strengthen that clause of a former act by which the disabilities of Persons not having taken the Test are continued during the life of the delinquent;" "A supplement to the Chester Creek and Drawbridge Act;" "To regulate trade and navigation of the State;" "To regulate the mode of assessing and levying taxes in the State."

The *Pennsylvania Packet* of January 1, 1780, contains the following advertisement: "Lewis Weiss, of Philadelphia, Scrivener, has removed to Arch Street, the second or third door below the house which is right opposite to the gates of the English Church Burying Ground, where he continues to draw all manner of writings for transferring and assuring the property and possession of real and personal estates, settlements, covenants, and agreements upon titles of land and rights in claims or controversy, to lay before Council, Judges, auditors, or arbitrators; Letters of attorney, or agency, to transact business in foreign countries, also Petitions, memorials or addresses to Congress, and its several Departments or Committees, to the Representatives in Assembly, the President of Council, and Courts of Judicature. He also translates into English any foreign contracts, or other writings of a public nature, from French, German, Hollandish, and Latin languages."

Mr. Weiss resided in the Arch Street house (numbered 159) from 1780 to 1795; in 1796, he removed to No. 152 north Third street (N. W. corner of Third and New Streets), and at the date of his death, lived at No. 158 N. Fifth Street.

On the 20th of May, 1786, the Supreme Executive Council of the State, commissioned him a Justice of the Peace for South Mulberry Ward, and six days later a justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and the Quarter Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia. He was next commissioned a justice of the Orphans' Court, 18th Nov. 1786. These petitions he filled with ability until 1791, when the Courts were reorganized under the new Constitution, whereupon he resumed his profession.

The position taken by the Moravian Church with regard to the Test Acts during the war for Independence, for three years or more, placed in jeopardy its estates in Pennsylvania and threatened the liberties of its members. It was not from patriotic motives that the enforcement of the Acts were demanded, particularly in Northampton County, and it required all the tact and unflinching courage of John Ettwein, (the accredited agent of the Church in the negotiations with Congress and the Assembly), with the aid and influence of his friends, Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, William Henry, of Lancaster, and Lewis Weiss, of Philadelphia, to avert what at times threatened to be an irreparable calamity to the Church in America.

Lewis Weiss was one of the few Moravians who early espoused the cause of the Colonies and who took the Test Oath; and his loyalty was unquestioned. Although passed middle life, he was watchful and zealous in the interests of his Church, personally visited the members of Congress and Assembly, on whom he urged a modification of the Test, advocated relief from the oppressive taxes and fines, the enforced collection of which would have brought about bankruptcy, and drafted or revised petitions and memorials.

Let me read his letter to the Rev. Ettwein, which accompanied his draft of a memorial to be presented to the Assembly, in the Autumn of 1768:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1778.

Dear Brother:

Herewith I send you my essay of a memorial to the Assembly. I have had it longer in hand than I intended, but I was never right clear about the conclusion, and what I should pray on behalf of the Brethren. I was sure that the new Assembly dare not grant you any dispensation from one jot of the Test, but that they may enforce the resolve of the late house. Besides there will come a great many remonstrances against that severe Law, which lays the foundation to the greatest cruelties that can be committed, and if the Assembly refuse to soften their Laws, then it is better they refuse it to others than to you.

"I must leave it to the consideration of the Brethren, whether all that apology against the charges of the Committee, from letter A to B, should not rather be left out. The less you give the Assembly to consider the sooner they may find a way to satisfy

you. The grand point is to be secured against a total destruction of the Brethren by the hands of these cruel neighbors, who hunger and thirst after your estates, and will certainly devour them in a few months without the Assembly interfering.

"This has been my principal object in framing your memorial. I wish some of the Brethren would come to Philadelphia to present it, especially you who are the most known here. You may be sure that whatever little assistance I shall be able to give you in the transaction of your business, is at your entire command.

I am with great esteem and friendship

Yours,

L. WEISS."

When the success of the American cause became apparent, relief was finally afforded. But Test Acts, taxes, fines, and compulsory militia training, were not the only causes to give the deepest concern to the authorities of the Church. Owing to the occupation of New York, and later that of Philadelphia by the British, officers of the army and delegates of Congress, were compelled to pass and repass through Bethlehem in order with safety to reach their destination, and its secure, inland location, its commodious buildings, and the cultivated lands surrounding it, attracted their attention. We are not surprised therefore, to find that *twice* it was proposed to make the town the seat of the general government. In April of 1780, Mr. Weiss wrote to Ettwein: "I was yesterday spoken to by a friend of mine, a member of Congress, intimating that Congress had a mind to change their residence, and that it was proposed by some members Bethlehem would be a very proper place for making a Hague, like in Holland etc." Ettwein at once replied, urging his friend to use all his influence to dissuade the gentleman from entertaining such a project, and gave a number of reasons therefor.

Mr. Weiss held much the same views as Ettwein, for in the letter already quoted he says: "Indeed, I should be very sorry if Congress should come to reside even in your neighborhood, for it would spoil the morals of many of your people, and the markets of them all."

Lewis Weiss was twice married; the first time in 1752 to Christina —, by whom he had two children, Lewis, born 27 November, 1753, in Germany, and Christina Louisa, born 26 August, 1755, off Kennedy's Island,

New York. His wife died 28 July, 1758, in the 37th year of her age.

In 1761 he was married to Joanna Mary Pfluger or Pflugin, who was born 11 December, 1739, at Gottingen, Hanover, of Lutheran parents. She died 26 March, 1803. By this second marriage he had eleven children, eight of whom died before reaching the age of maturity, by which his male line became extinct. Three daughters married: Sarah, in 1788, to John Peter, of Philadelphia; Rebecca, to George Klein, printer, of Carlisle, and Louisa, in 1793, to John Wyeth, printer, of Harrisburg, Pa., and left descendants.

Lewis Weiss departed this life on Saturday, October 22d, 1796, a sincere believer in the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion. Few laymen served the Church more faithfully or in more diversified ways, and he shrank from no responsibility laid upon him. Well educated, an accomplished jurist and judge of undoubted probity, he united the learning of the law with his scholarly accomplishments, yet he lived not for fame, but for duty.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXLVII.

MILITARY ARDOR IN 1823.—At this period there were the following volunteer military companies: Pennsylvania Guards, Harrisburg Junior Guards, Harrisburg Union Infantry, and Dauphin Cavalry. Just to think of it, four companies in a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Military ardor must have been at fever heat.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Brief Sketches of its Early Worthies.

BUCHANAN, THOMAS.

Thomas Buchanan, son of Robert Buchanan, was born in 1747, in East Pennsboro' township, then Lancaster county, Province of Penn'a. He received a good English education, and had quietly settled down to married life, near Big Spring, when the long-roll at Lexington reverberated down the Cumberland Valley. He was commissioned June 25, 1775, third lieutenant in Capt. Cham-

bers' company, Col. William Thompson's Battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, and upon the organization of the First Penn'a regiment was commissioned Captain, October 1, 1777. He resigned Sept. 26, 1779. On the 18th of April, 1780 he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, one of the sub-lieutenants for Cumberland county, which position he held until the close of the war. In August, 1787, he was keeping an inn near or at Newville. He was elected sheriff of Cumberland county in 1789, and subsequently served as Brigadier General of the Militia. He died October 13, 1823, aged seven-six years. General Buchanan m. about 1774, Nancy Macfarlane, daughter of William Macfarlane, of Big Spring. Of their children eight reached maturity.

—

BLYTHE, BENJAMIN.

Benjamin Blythe was the son of William Blythe, who was a prominent Indian Trader, and served in the Provincial army, being commissioned a Lieutenant, December 24th, 1757. For his services he shared in the land grants on the Bald Eagle. The son was in the French and Indian war, and was wounded at Sidling Hill, on the 2d of April, 1756. In the Revolution he served with distinction, and was Colonel of one of the Cumberland county battalions of associators. He was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council a sub-Lieutenant of the county, March 12th, 1777, and again April 18th, 1780. He was a man of unusual prominence in political affairs, and was one of the leaders of the opposition to the Federal constitution, being the author of the call for the Harrisburg conference of 1784. He died at his residence near Shippensburg, and was buried at Middle Spring Presbyterian church-yard, but we have not the date or age. Mr. Blythe was undoubtedly one of the most influential men in the early history of the valley, and it is to be regretted that the biographical facts at hand are so meager.

—

BOYD, ROBERT.

Robert Boyd, a native of the Province of Ulster, Ireland, and of Scotch parentage, settled in the Cumberland Valley in what was afterwards Letterkenny township about the year 1737. He was a gentleman of education and influence on the "far frontiers" of the then Province of Pennsylvania. Dur-

ing the French and Indian war he was commissioned a captain in the Third Battalion of the Provincial forces. Colonel Hugh Mercer, his commission bearing date May 1, 1758, and participated in the Forbes expedition. He died about 1760, leaving the following children:

- i. JOHN.
- ii. MARGARET.
- iii. JANE
- iv. AGNES.
- v. JAMES.
- vi. ESTHER.
- vii. SAMUEL.
- viii. MARY.

The eldest son, John Boyd, who served in the Bouquet expedition of 1764, died in March, 1770, leaving a wife Mary, who died June 30, 1778 (all buried at Rocky Spring graveyard) and children:

- i. JAMES, b. 1749.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. 1751.
- iii. ROBERT, b. 1755.
- iv. WILLIAM, b. 1757.
- v. SAMUEL, b. 1759.
- vi. JOHN, b. 1762.
- vii. THOMAS, b. 1764.

THE LANTZ FAMILY.

I. PHILIP LANTZ, b. in the year 1725, in Switzerland. At the age of five years he was kidnapped and brought to America. On arriving in this country he was brought into Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pa., having landed at Baltimore, Md. He was bound out to one Peter Yordy. This Peter Yordy was a lame man and tradition states that the township above named derived its name from his being lame and his Christian name, and familiarly called "Lame Peter." When Philip grew to manhood he married one of Peter Yordy and Margaret Leibe's daughters. Many years after Mr. Yordy and wife's death letters came to Lancaster addressed to him inquiring after his wife and stating that her brother had died in one of the German-French provinces, leaving a large fortune to which she was heir, but as usual the inheritance was not secured. Peter Lantz died in 1808. They had issue:

2. i. JOHN, b. 1761; d. 1806; m. first, Christina Kreider; m. secondly, Regina Sherrick.

ii. JACOB, died at the age of twenty-three years; m. Miss Rodacre; and had issue, two sons and one daughter, of whom one son was living in the year 1877, seventy-eight

years old; the remaining children died young.

iii. PETER; m., and removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., where his wife shortly after died, leaving him two sons, Paul and Felix, and one daughter. The children are supposed to be residing in that county.

iv. CHRISTIAN; late in life m. a Widow Bechly (?). He died at the age of sixty-two years, leaving no issue.

v. MARY; m. a Mr. Werfel or Warfel.

vi. SUSAN; m. a Mr. Harnish.

vii. FRANCES; m. a Mr. Lehr (?).

viii. ELIZA; died in Carroll county, Ind., about the year 1874, at the age of ninety-two years.

II. JOHN LANTZ (Paul); born in the year 1761, in Lancaster county, Pa.; d. 1806. He m. first Christina Kreider, daughter of Tobias Kreider, of Lebanon county, Pa., a son of John, of Martin, of Jacob, who, in 1712 located in the Conestoga settlement. She was b. 1764; d. 1875, in Ohio. They had issue:

i. SUSAN; b. 1789; d. 1867. She resided after the death of her mother, with Abraham Landis, at Rockport, Allen county, Ohio; m. Richard Campbell, and settled in Knox county, O., in the year 1824, and had issue (surname Campbell):

1. DANIEL; m., and resides in Allen county, O.

2. MARY; m. Louis Rowe, and resides in Knox county, O.

3. MARGARET; d. a p.

4. ELIZABETH; m. Martin Bauer, and resides in Iowa.

5. SUSAN; m. William Campell, and resides in Iowa.

3. ii. ABRAHAM, b. May 5, 1791; m. Magdalena -ites.

4. iii. JOHN, b. 1793; m. Mary Tront.

5. iv. TOBIAS, b. Nov. 25, 1794; m. Charlotte Ressler.

JOHN LANTZ, m. secondly Regina Sherrick. They had issue:

v. JACOB; removed to the Western country.

III. ABRAHAM LANTZ (John, Paul), b. May 5, 1791, in Manor township, Lancaster county, Penna.; d. May 20, 1870. After the death of his parents he was taken to the home of his guardian, Abraham Landis, of Lancaster county, Pa. At the age of eighteen years he went to learn the carpenter trade, with his uncle, James Lantz, which occupation he followed some time. In the

year 1846 he was chosen by lot a preacher in the Reformed Mennonite Church, in which office he remained a faithful minister until his death. Mr. Lantz m. June 6, 1819, MAGDALENA SITES; b. May 6, 1795; d. Aug. 29, 1862. They had issue:

6. *i.* JACOB, b. February 26, 1820; m. Maria Bear.

7. *ii.* SAMUEL, b. July 3, 1821; m. Leah Brubaker.

iii. FANNIE, b. January 4, 1823; m., December 30, 1841, Jacob Stehman; b. November 5, 1812; d. February 3, 1866, and had issue (surname Stehman):

1. WILLIAM, b. September 7, 1842; m. Louisa High.

2. ABRAHAM, b. June 14, 1842; m. Mary Rex.

3. ANNA, b. April 13, 1846; m. Reuben Balzart.

4. MARY M., b. November 9, 1848; m. Henry Kunkel (?)

5. CURTIS J., b. September 15, 1850; m. Emma Keffner.

6. FANNIE, b. November 19, 1852; m. William Rude.

7. HARRIET, b. March 25, 1856; m. Hudson William.

8. FRANCIS, b. April 21, 1860; m. Flory Kengy.

9. ELIZABETH, b. April 27, 1862; m. Charles Bear.

iv. ABRAHAM, b. August 24, 1824; m. first, December 8, 1867, Barbara Cassel, b. December 11, 1831; d. April 10 1878, and had issue:

1. MARTIN, b. March 3, 1869; d. April 14, 1874.

2. ABRAHAM, b. November 11, 1870.

ABRAHAM LANTZ m. secondly, January 30 1880, Susan Huber.

v. MAGDALENA, b. April 18, 1826; m. September 27, 1856, George Haut, b. September 30, 1829; and had issue (surname Haut):

1. BYRON-BUSHNESS, b. February 9, 1857; m. Alice G. Kauffman, b. December 2, 1857.

2. CLAYTON-BENTON, b. April 28, 1859; m. March 11, 1882, Fletta Stillwagner, b. March 9, 1863.

vi. FRANCIS, b. October 11, 1827; resides on the old homestead in Ohio; m. April 11, 1864 Electa Wallace, b. March 29, 1835; no issue.

vii. ESTHER (twin), b. Jan. 24, 1830.

viii. HENRY (twin), b. Jan. 24, 1830.

ix. MARY, b. January 9, 1833; m. November 3, 1856, Francis Ashton; reside in Lima, O., where he is engaged in merchandizing; and had issue (surname Ashton):

1. ELIZABETH MAGDALENA, b. Dec. 16, 1858; m. C. D. Dunano; reside at Englewood, Ill.

2. MARY-RUTH, b. July 10, 1860; m. R. M. Hughes; reside at Lima, O.

3. JOHN RUDGARD, b. August 3, 1862; married and resides in Lima, O.

4. FANNY BELL, b. July 27, 1865; d. June 24, 1872.

5. HARRIET-BENSON, b. July 19, 1868

6. FRANCIS LANTZ, b. May 6, 1875.

IV. JOHN LANTZ (Abraham, John, Paul), b. in 1793. After the death of his father he went to his uncle, Jacob Lantz, with whom he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed a few years, when he removed in 1833 to the vicinity of Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa., where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in March, 1878. He m. MARY TROUT. They had issue:

i. BARBARA; resides in the vicinity of Chambersburg, Pa.

ii. MARIA.

iii. ELIZABETH; resided in Lancaster county, Pa.

iv. SUSAN; resides in the vicinity of Winchester, Va.

v. CATHARINE.

vi. MARTHA.

vii. ANNA.

viii. JOHN.

ix. BARBARA.

V. GOBIAS LANTZ; (Abraham, John, Paul), b. November 25, 1794. When quite a small boy his mother died and was taken from his home in Lancaster county, to his grandfather, Tobias Kreider's, near Lebanon, Pa., where he remained until he grew to manhood, and learned the trade of a tailor. He m., February 20, 1820, CHARLOTTE RESSLER, b. in 1802; d. August 18, 1848. They had issue.

i. ELIZA, b. October 2, 1821; m. Dec. 6, 1846, Jacob Embick; reside in Lebanon, Pa.; and had issue (surname Embick):

1. MARY ANN, b. Aug. 20, 1848.

2. CHARLOTTE, b. March 22, 1850.

3. SARAH H., b. Oct. 26, 1855; d.

a. p.

4. LOUISE, b. Sept. 19, 1857.

ii. MARIA, b. March 4, 1824; m. Frederick Staeger; no issue.

iii. CATHARINE, b. April 7, 1828; m. Daniel Bliestine; and had issue (surname Bliestine):

1. EPHEAIM, 6 Sept. 15, 1852
2. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 19, 1859.
3. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 3, 1868.

iv. SARAH, b. July 5, 1836; m. December 18, 1856. John Benson, an attorney at law, residing in Lebanon, Pa.; and had issue, (surname Benson):

1. LAURA E. b. June 6, 1860; m. Jacob G. Adams, attorney at law, Lebanon, Pa.
2. CYRUS L., b. Dec. 15, 1862.
3. CHARLOTTE, b. March 21, 1866; m. Charles S. Havard.
4. SARAH M., b. May 17, 1868.
5. MARY G., b. Dec. 8, 1879.

v. CYRUS RESSLER, b. August 26, 1842; educated in the public schools and college; brought up a farmer, then to school teaching, and read law, admitted to the bar of Lebanon county, Pa., where he now resides engaged in his profession; was a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting in the 127th Regiment, Pa. Vols.; served in the following offices: borough council, deputy county treasurer, District Attorney for Lebanon county, and Senator of the 14th Senatorial district, 1880, for two years; m. April 27th, 1865. Mary Kauffman, b. April 10th, 1842, and had issue:

1. LILY J., b. Feb. 13, 1867.
2. HARRY K., b. Feb. 19, 1874.

Tobias Lantz married a second time.

VI. JACOB LANTZ (Abraham, John, Paul) b. Feb. 26, 1820, in Penn'a.; removed with his parents to Richland county, O., thence to Morrow county, that State, where they resided for some years, and finally to Porter county, Ind., near Valparaiso. He m. Maria Bear, b. March 13, 1826, daughter of Benjamin Bear and Elizabeth Hupert. They had issue:

i. FRANKLIN-WINFIELD, b. Jan. 14, 1849, at Mansfield, O.; he entered Valparaiso College in 1864, and in 1867 Asbury (DePauw) University, Indiana, where in the year 1870 he received the degree of A. B., and in 1873 that of A. M.; in 1872 one of the founders and editor of the Columbus (Ind.) "Republican"; in 1875 appointed to a position in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., where he resides; is the author of "Stock Tables," N. Y., 1884; he

m. March 31, 1885, Mary Lois Sherman, daughter of Charles E. Sherman and Margaret Elgar, b. June 9, 1850; no issue.

ii. AMOS-BEAR, b. Feb. 1, 1851, at Mansfield, Ohio; m. Oct. 25, 1882, Celine Sylvia Hiland, daughter of Shadrach Hiland and Sylvia Herendeen; she was b. July 30 1861; and had issue:

1. A. BRICE HILAND; b. Aug. 20, 1883.

iii. LYDIA-ANN, b. July 5, 1853; m. May 21, 1880, Richard Shumaker, son of Edwin Shumaker and Martha Jones. They had issue (surname Shumaker):

1. NELLIE-MAUD, b. April 7, 1881; d. June 1, 1888
2. FRANKLIN-HOWARD, b. Sept. 23, 1882.

iv. AMANDA, b. July 20, 1856; d. May 21, 1864.

v. MARY ELLEN, b. Jan. 13, 1860; d. May 20, 1864.

vi. HARVEY, b. May 1, 1874; in 1888 received the degree of Ph. B. at De Pauw University; is now superintendent of Spencer (Ind.) public schools.

vii. EMMA, b. Dec. 22, 1866; d. Aug. 11, 1870.

VII. SAMUEL LANTZ (Abraham, John, Paul), b. July 3, 1821, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pa. He learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for fourteen years; since then he has been engaged in farming, residing near Bellevue, Richland county, Ohio. He m., April 20, 1843, LEAH BRUBAKER; b. July 24, 1825. They had issue:

i. HENRY, b. July 7, 1844; engaged in farming; m., Dec. 19, 1872, Mary E. Steel, daughter of John Steel and Mary Knox; she was b. Aug. 12, 1851.

ii. CATHARINE, b. Oct. 4, 1847; d. Oct. 27, 1848.

iii. HARRIET (twin), b. Oct. 4, 1847; d. Oct. 27, 1848.

iv. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, b. Sept. 17, 1850.

v. MARY, b. March 29, 1853; m. 1st, Benj Conklic; m. 2dly, William Thomas.

vi. ALBERT, b. Sept. 5, 1855; d. a. p.

vii. FANNY, b. April 7, 1859; m. Harry Shensfield.

viii. ABRAHAM, b. Aug. 29, 1862.

ix. SARAH, b. Aug. 5, 1865.

E. W. S. P.

Sketch of the Life and Career of the Dead State Treasurer.

Captain William B. Hart was born March 15th, 1842, near Norristown. His ancestors were among the first settlers in the State, and were always distinguished for thrift, energy and culture. He received a limited education in the public schools, and commenced to earn his living at the age of fourteen, working as a farm hand. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the business of bricklaying, at which trade he worked a little over two years. When the call for three years' troops was made in 1861 by President Lincoln, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fifty-first regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on September 16th of that year, and served with his company with great gallantry in the East and Southwest, participating in the many battles in which his command was engaged, the principal of which were Roanoke Island, N. C.; Newberne, N. C.; Camden, N. C.; Bull Run, Va.; Chantilly, Va.; South Mountain, Maryland; Antietam, Maryland; Fredericksburg, Va.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Spottsylvania, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Petersburg, Va.; besides a number of other engagements of minor importance. Private Hart was never absent from his command, but always at his post of duty, no matter where or what it was, and served through all the ranks of non-commissioned officers of his company from corporal to first sergeant.

Attracted by his manly qualities and soldierly bearing, General Hartranft commended him in a highly flattering manner to the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, for appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of captain. Captain Hart's military service did not end with his being mustered out of the United States service. On March 29th, 1871, Governor John W. Geary appointed him Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and he was assigned to the Second division of the National Guard, and served with the division until the whole Guard of the State was consolidated into one division, since which time he has applied himself solely to civil pursuits.

Captain Hart, after having been mustered out of the United States service, returned to Norristown and resumed his former trade, that of bricklaying, and continued to work at it until the spring of 1867, when a co-partnership was about being formed with his

uncle, Zieber Hart, as builders and bricklayers, but Captain Hart in February, 1867, was tendered and accepted an appointment to a clerkship in the Treasury Department of the State and served under State Treasurers Kemble, Irwin, Mackey and Rawle. In 1871 he succeeded Thomas Nicholson as cashier, and retained this responsible position until 1878.

His First Run for Treasurer.

The training Captain Hart received in the financial department of the State and his successful management of that office made him the most available candidate for State Treasurer, to succeed the Hon. Henry Rawle. Months before the convention was called to name its candidate it was apparent that there would be no opposition, and accordingly, on September 5th, 1877, he was nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer by the Republican State Convention of that year. But, with the rest of the ticket, he was defeated by a small majority.

Upon the organization of the Huntingdon Reformatory Commission, some of the members of which were familiar with Captain Hart's qualifications for the position, he was selected as secretary, which station he held until the spring of 1888, when the buildings were turned over to the State authorities. Captain Hart was also made Superintendent of Construction in 1881, in addition to his duties as secretary, and from the commencement of the construction of the several buildings he had full charge of all the work and the settlement of all the accounts of the commission.

In 1881 Colonel W. W. Jennings and Captain Hart conceived the idea of establishing a trust and safe deposit company at Harrisburg. The details for such an institution were thoroughly studied and immediately decided upon, resulting in the organization of the Commonwealth Guarantee, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, with a capital of \$250,000. Captain Hart was elected secretary and treasurer of the corporation, which responsible position he held at the time of his death.

In 1887, just ten years after his former defeat for State Treasurer, his many friends prevailed on him to again become his party's candidate for that office, to succeed M. S. Quay, who had resigned in order to take his place in the Senate of the United States. The Republican State convention met August 17th, 1887, and, like the convention of

ten years previous, accorded Captain Hart the nomination by acclamation.

His Election.

His nomination was the occasion for great rejoicing among his friends, and he received hundreds of telegrams and letters congratulating him on his success. In the cities of the State the fight was made on these issues, and it was exceedingly bitter. It being what is called in politics "an off year," many were in doubt as to the result on the new issues presented during the campaign. But the returns gave Captain Hart 385,514 votes, while his Democratic opponent received but 342,269, leaving the former a majority of 45,245. His term of office commenced on the first Monday in May, 1888, and would have expired on the first Monday in May, 1890.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN HART.

ELOQUENT WORDS OF MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

**Impressive Service at the Late Residence.
Thousands Looked Upon the Kindly Face.
Prominent Men Who Were Present.
Buried With Military Honors.
Last Scene of All.**

That which was mortal of the late Captain W. B. Hart was laid to rest this afternoon with the imposing ceremony incident to the burial of a soldier. This morning at 10 o'clock a funeral service was conducted at the late residence of the dead State Treasurer, at which the relatives and invited friends were present. Rev. Geo. B. Stewart, pastor of Market Square Presbyterian church, was assisted by Rev. Wm. A. West, of the Westminster Presbyterian church. This service was profoundly impressive, and before its conclusion many eyes were filled with tears. Mr. Stewart paid a high tribute to the worth of Captain Hart as a citizen and neighbor, and referred to the faithfulness with which he had discharged the duties of every position he was called upon to fill. A man of kindly sympathies he drew men to him and held them by the closest ties of friendship and affection. In the home, too, he was the ideal husband and

father, and his loss there will be sorely felt. The reverend gentleman feelingly alluded to the traits of character which made Captain Hart so popular and concluded with a few timely remarks concerning the lessons which his life and death teach.

Mr. West followed in a fervent and touching prayer, in which he invoked God's blessings upon the bereaved family and friends, and His guidance and support in the future.

Among those who came to Harrisburg to pay the last tribute of respect were Senator M. S. Quay, Treasurer-elect H. K. Boyer, ex-State Treasurer William Henry Rawle, Senator Delamater, Senator Penrose, president pro tem of the Senate; Senator Harlan, Senator MacFarlane, Senator Williamson, Senator Crouse, Senator George Handy Smith, Charles H. Mullin, Assemblymen Al. Crawford, Fletcher, Findlay, Strine, Judge Reeler and others.

Removed to the Capitol.

Upon the conclusion of the service at the residence this morning the assembled friends took a last look at the familiar features and then a joint detachment of the City Grays and Governor's Troop, under command of Captain Maloney, escorted the remains to the rotunda of the Capitol. Here they were permitted to lie in state until 1 o'clock and thousands of his townsmen looked upon the kindly face for the last time. There was sadness depicted upon many a countenance, and unbidden tears rolled down the cheeks of those who had been intimately associated with Captain Hart while he was still in the flesh. The rotunda was elaborately draped in the habiliments of mourning, and at the head of the casket were several magnificent floral pieces. One represented a broken column. It was six feet high and composed of the most beautiful flowers. At the base of the pillar, traced upon a floral keystone in purple immortelles, were the words "Executive Department." A large scroll, five feet high, was the design sent by the State Department. The Commissioners of Public Buildings and Grounds made choice of a ladder as their design and it was a most appropriate piece, showing as it did the gradual ascent of Captain Hart to a high place in the honors and affections of the people. An emblem representing a setting sun was the contribution of the Treasury Department. Upon the casket, at the feet of the dead,

rested a modest little wreath of ivy, interspersed with roses, the whole held together with satin ribbon. It was the remembrance of the Loyal Legion, of Philadelphia, of which the deceased was a member.

Captain Maloney stationed a guard of honor at the bier, comprising Lieutenant Laubenstein, of the City Grays, and Lieutenants Walkemyer, Ott and Bell, of the Governor's Troop. The detail at the Capitol was in charge of Captain Perkins. Those who viewed the remains passed through a double line of soldiers, who preserved order throughout. Entering through the main doorway and passing to the right and left of the casket the people emerged on East State street.

Eulogy by Rev. Dr. Chambers.

At 1 o'clock the hall of the House of Representatives was filled with people to hear the address of Rev. Dr. Chambers, pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian church. After reading the 90th Psalm, the reverend orator spoke substantially as follows:

A funeral service furnishes a Christian minister a special opportunity for a presentation of that Gospel which he is commissioned to preach. At such a time there can be pressed upon men's minds the great truths which have been revealed concerning their relations to God, their need of Him, and the conditions upon which they may secure an entrance into the world of light and love. The most impressive fact in a man's history is then thrust upon our attention, and starts a whole train of inquiry. What has Death done for him who has gone from among men? What and where is that spirit that charmed and delighted the companions of earth, that loved and sorrowed, that toiled and aspired, that imparted joy to the social circle, and that meditated upon the mysteries of life and destiny? What has Death done for that thinking, immortal nature? These are questions which the minister may ask, but he does not originate them. He only voices what the occasion itself suggests to every reverent and thoughtful mind.

Not only does the minister find at such a time as this a special opportunity for solemn truth, but he also finds a receptive company. For, I believe, that in this large assembly there is no one who is not responsive to the voice of Providence, which has brought him here. I address those who are to day specially susceptible to the fact which has saddened the community, and to the other

facts which death emphasizes—our personal accountability to God, our immortality, and the immense importance of preparation for the world unseen. These things invest this occasion with a significance for each one of us, for the event which has befallen our friend must sooner or later happen to us; we, too, must pass through the experience of dying. In us, as well as in him, the solemn announcement of holy writ must have its illustration: "It is appointed unto men once to die, and after this, judgment."

If Death is a quickener of thought respecting ourselves, it is also a quickener of memory respecting the departed. At such a time as this grief finds some mitigation in the review of the life and the character of the friend whose removal has caused such general sorrow. The Providence of God which makes it dutiful for us to give his body a reverent Christian burial, also brings out those relationships which he so recently sustained to us, and which he adorned by his simple and sterling integrity. The story of that life has been read with a friendly, and in many places with a fearful interest. It is my simple duty at such a time to speak rather of its principle and its high motives than of its details, and to give expression to the sorrow at the Providence which has taken from the family such a loving husband and father; from a wide circle of friends such an honorable companion; from the community such an exemplary citizen; from the State such a high minded and faithful official. Born on March 15th, 1842, near Norristown Captain Hart was in the prime of manhood when he died in this city on November 9th, 1889. He very early in life showed the spirit of industry and independence which characterized his whole career. His boyhood was largely spent in toil, and he was thus developing a sturdiness of character, and habits of application which were some of his marked traits in later years. The call of his country in 1861 met in him a prompt response; the boy of 19 became the soldier.

At this point Dr. Chambers dwelt upon the military career of Captain Hart and reviewed his life to that period in which he served as cashier in the Treasury Department. Continuing he said:

It was in the year 1888 that he was called by the voice of the people of the Commonwealth to the honorable and responsible office of State Treasurer. His official term

would have expired in May, 1890. A higher voice has called him from his post of honor and usefulness. The record which he leaves behind him of a painstaking devotion to the interests of the State it will be the privilege of his successor to imitate and emulate. He has sustained important business relations to this community also. His character has been known and read of all; it has commanded universal esteem. His conscientious determination to act in others' interests as though they were his own; his kindly intercourse with his fellow men, which threw around his business dealings such attractiveness; his jealousy for that "good name" which the Bible tells us is "better than riches," these facts characterized his relations to us, his neighbors, as a man of business.

So that as we review this life from those toilsome years of boyhood up to the time when he was honored with the confidence of this great Commonwealth we sum up its characteristics in the words: Industry, Bravery, Integrity. Those hands now motionless were early familiar with hard and honest work; they struck brave blows for the country he loved; they were clean hands, and the grasp they gave was that of an upright man who believed that he could not be too faithful to the trust given him by his fellow citizens. The boy who was not ashamed of work, the soldier who was not afraid to fight for his country, the pure and incorruptible official who carefully guarded the interests of the State, is at rest to-day, and we are here to testify our respect for such a life, our high appreciation of such a character. Every one who is here to-day is glad to be known as a friend of Captain Hart. His business associates have expressed their appreciation of him in terms which show that theirs is no merely perfunctory or formal action. Their intimacy with him was cordial and enjoyable. They will miss him. They knew his fidelity, his high sense of obligation, his geniality, his generosity. They are here to-day to testify their pleasant remembrances of him, and their high regard for him. In such feelings all of us ask the privilege of joining. But may I not take advantage of this occasion to impress upon the minds of all who are here the supreme claim of Jesus Christ on every man? We all need Him. This is the supreme need of every one of us who has a God to meet and an eternity to live.

It is no part of this funeral service to unveil the grief of the household from whom God has taken one so tenderly beloved. His unflinching kindness, his gentle consideration, his love for them, his attachment to his home, his affectionate planning for their happiness—these things need not be dwelt on here. We respect the sacredness of that grief. We commend these sorrowing ones to Him whose compassions fail not. We tender them the utmost of our sympathy—realizing that

"Deep grief cannot be reached,
Wisdom to heal a broken heart
Must not be wisdom preached."

My brother man; in this hour when you are so close in thought to the unseen world, when you are reminded of the frailty of earthly hopes and plans; when you see that no science of man can frustrate Death; that there is an appointment for you which you cannot put off; that there is this debt of nature which you cannot compromise; when thoughts of the eternity force themselves upon you; let me repeat the open secret of a noble life, and a hopeful death, and a glorious destiny. "Whosoever believeth in me," saith the Son of God, "hath everlasting life."

March to the Tomb.

When Dr. Chambers had concluded his remarks he offered a prayer and the arrangements for the march to the grave were then completed. Captain Maloney had made a detail of two non commissioned officers from each company to act as pallbearers. They were Corporals Nicholas Tack and Wm. Mailey, of the City Grays; Sergeants John Major and Paul A. Kunkel, of the Governor's Troop, and Sergeants W. A. Darr and W. H. Shumpp, of the Gobin Guards, of Carlisle. These carried the casket, about which was draped an American flag and on which Post 58, G. A. R., placed a handsome floral badge of the fraternity, to the hearse, which was waiting at the West State street entrance. When all was ready the three military companies formed, and with arms reversed marched with funeral tread out State street toward the cemetery. Then came the long line of carriages, reaching from the railroad to the Capitol. First the clergy, Rev. Dr. George S. Chambers, George B. Stewart and William A. West, followed by the hearse. Then came the carriages containing the family and friends, and

after these in order other carriages, in which were Governor Beaver and Private Secretary Pearson; Auditor General Kirkpatrick and Secretary Stone; Auditor General McCamant, Secretary of Internal Affairs Stewart and ex-State Treasurer Livsey; Deputy Secretary Longenecker and Senator A. F. Thompson; Major John Lockhart, executive clerk, and Wilson M. Gearhart, chief clerk of the State Department; Superintendent Stackpole and Florist Loban; then the clerks and attaches of the several departments. After these came carriages containing prominent citizens from Harrisburg and elsewhere. In one of these sat State Treasurer-elect Boyer and President Pro Tem. Penrose. Last of all in this solemn cortege marched the veterans of Post 58, G. A. R., whose ranks are fast thinning out. Hundreds followed the procession to the cemetery to witness the final scene in this last ceremonial. The remains were lowered into the grave and then the usual military salute was fired by the Governor's Troop, Bugler Bell sounded taps and all was over.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXLVIII.

OLD FIRE COMPANIES.—Among our notes we find the following references to old fire companies in Harrisburg:

"Upper Ward Fire Company," in the *Penn. a Republican*, of Dec. 29, 1812.

"Hope," in the *Chronicle* for Jan. 3, 1814, and Jan. 10, 1814.

"Union Fire Company," in the *Intelligencer* of April 13, 1821. John C'app, Secretary of, in 1823. Revival of, in February, 1831.

"Harrisburg Fire Company," in 1831.

Can any of our older residents give us any particulars concerning these companies?

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO HARRISBURG.—In reply to a correspondent requesting the particulars of General Lafayette's visit to Harrisburg we give the following references:

Meetings relative to were held on the 21st and 28th of August, 1824.

In September following the Dauphin Cav-

alry acted as the special escort of His Excellency, Governor Shulze, to Philadelphia.

In the *Intelligencer* for February 1, 4, and 25, are to be found full particulars of his visit to the Capital city.

OLD MILLS.—At the time of his death in 1813, Henry Acker owned the mill one mile from Harrisburg on the Middletown and Harrisburg road. This was the present Lochiel mill.

Corbett's mill was twelve miles from Harrisburg, in Hanover township, in 1824.

Stephen Harrison's fulling mill, the same year, was located on the Manada, eleven miles from Harrisburg.

Darby's mill in West Hanover, on the Swatara, in 1824.

Reiter's mill in West Hanover in 1824.

What mills are the latter?

Isaac Ferree in 1813 had a manufactory of gunpowder on "Wikiniski creek, Lycan's township.

AN OLD ROAD.

In 1747 a road was laid out from "Conogocheghe to Chambers' Gap, to the head of Conogocheghe water, at the foot of the mountain." There were only a few white settlers west of the river in Cumberland Valley prior to 1730, owing to the fact that no one was permitted to remain there before that date by the Penna. Nevertheless, there were quite a number of squatters, some under the guise of Indian traders as early as 1725. Prior to this latter date, Letort lived in Doneral upon his farm adjoining James Harris' land at Maytown. Of course at various times he had his store below Harris', at Letort's Spring, and later at the forks of the Susquehanna, at Northumberland.

Martin Chartiere, who settled at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek, was the son of Peter Chartiere, who had a trading post close to the Susquehanna Indian town at now Washington below Columbia. He lived there in 1701 Chartiere died upon his farm, which laid between James Patterson's and the river, Manor township, in Lancaster county. About the 20th day of April, 1718, James Logan attended his funeral. This farm he gave to his son Martin, where he remained several years. I have a draft of his farm and Logan's letter. S. E.

COL. MATTHEW SMITH.

Matthew Smith, the son of Robert and Mary Smith, was born March 13, 1734, in Paxtang township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. His father was an early settler in Paxtang Valley, dying in March, 1757, leaving a wife Mary and children as follows:

- i. *Matthew.*
- ii. *Rebecca*, m. Samuel Allen.
- iii. *Robert.*
- iv. *David.*

The son Matthew received the limited education of pioneer times, and was brought up as a farmer. During the French and Indian war he was in service in Bouquet's expedition. He comes, however, into prominence by being one of the delegates appointed by the inhabitants on the frontiers to present their memorial of grievances to the Assembly during the "Paxtang Boys' " foray against the perfidious Indians on Conestoga Manor and in the work-house at Lancaster. Save as the bearer of that petition, he was not connected with the so-called "massacre."

In June, 1775, the roll of the drums of the Revolution called him from the quiet of his farm, and he enlisted a company of volunteers in Paxtang to march to the siege of Boston. His company included many famous characters, and one of its members, Judge Henry, has preserved a record of their wonderful march, under Arnold, through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. The attack on Quebec, and the capture of Smith's company, are graphically told by Judge Henry. Captain Smith was probably exchanged in the spring of 1778, for on the 28th of May, that year, he appeared in the Supreme Executive Council as the member for Lancaster county, in which office he served during the years 1778-9.

On the 3d of August, 1779, he writes from Sunbury that he had arrived there with "sixty Paxtang Boys," to look after the Indians and British who had captured Fort Freeland on the 28th of July previous. On the 11th of October, 1779, he was chosen Vice President of Pennsylvania, but resigned shortly after, owing to the heavy expenses connected with the position. On the 4th of February following he was appointed prothonotary, &c., for Northumberland county, filling that office until the 25th of September, 1783. Captain Smith afterwards removed to Milton, where he resided until his death, which took place on the 22d of July,

1794, at the age of sixty years. A company of light infantry, under Major Pratt and Capt. James Boyd, marched with the body six miles to Warrior Run burying ground. "Many tears were shed at the old patriot's burial, and after his remains were deposited, three volleys were fired over his grave." Captain Matthew Smith was as brave a soldier, as ardent a patriot as ever lived. He served his country long and faithfully, undaunted by the detraction of Quaker historians, who sought to throw a stigma upon his character from the fact that he was one of the bearers of the memorial of the frontiersmen to the Assembly for redress of grievances, and designating him as "the leader of the Paxtang rioters." That he was nowise connected with the bloody transactions at Conestoga and Lancaster may reasonably be inferred, from the fact that he was chosen as the representative of the "back inhabitants." With "a price set upon his head," no participant would have ventured into Philadelphia. History fully exonerates him, and his brave and heroic after-life, begging himself in behalf of his country which needed his patriotic services, has been left as an example of the pure and disinterested spirit of the days of the Revolution. As one of the war eagles of that illustrious era, his name and fame are a glorious heritage. We have little knowledge of Col. Smith's family, save that in the tidal wave of emigration to the Presqu' Isle settlements his descendants went thither, and a son, Wilson Smith, who settled at Waterford, was an officer of note in that section during the war of 1812-14, and represented his district in the Pennsylvania Senate in 1817. A son of his, Matthew Smith, resides at Waterford.

HARRISBURG IN 1828-1840.

I.

The years between and including 1828 and 1840 were the first "golden cycles" in the history of Harrisburg. Within this period the Pennsylvania canal was opened for navigation, railroad communication was established with Philadelphia and Chambersburg, the construction of water works commenced, and the boundaries of the town enlarged—four events to which more than anything else we owe the measure of our present grand development.

Prior to this, the transportation facilities of the town were of the most meagre character. Troy coaches, or stages as they were more commonly called, were the great vehicles of passenger travel, and dashing lines of these conveyances left the stage office in Market square daily towards every point of the compass. Then it was quite an event to make the trip to Philadelphia, and to cross over the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburgh involved nearly as much preparation, thought and apprehension as would exercise the mind now if projecting a trip to the South Sea Islands!

The merchants, at this time, very generally divided their patronage between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and their goods were brought from those cities in Conestoga wagons — great lumbering vehicles, with semi-circular tops of sail cloth, drawn by six stalwart horses.

The products of our manufactories as we shall presently show, were few and mostly consumed at home. What little found its way to the surrounding towns and farmers were conveyed by private vehicles.

There was but very little anthracite coal consumed in the town. In an estimate of a year's household expenses for a family of six (which will appear later on) no mention is made of the item of coal, but an allowance is given for wood. Indeed, even as late as 1840 wood was the fuel in general use, the hotels and a few private families preferring the "black diamond." The small amount of coal then used was from the Wilkes-Barre or Pittston mines, and before the completion of the canal was brought here by ark on the river. It was excessively hard in grit, and mostly came in lumps weighing from ten to forty pounds. Of course these had to be broken before use, and it was always a vexed question among boys whether between pegging away with a long handled iron mallet at a tough lump of anthracite coal with a chance of a stray shot on one's foot or an eye blinded by a flying "spawl," and sweating and blowing like a grampus over the "wood-horse" sawing a knotty stick of cord wood, the latter was not the most preferable.

It is known positively that the *first* ark load of anthracite coal was brought to the town in 1810, and yet, as stated, at the end of thirty years at least eight families out of every ten still warmed their feet and cooked

their victuals with a wood fire on the old-fashioned hearth-stone, or on the more modern ten plate stove.

What a striking contrast with the use of this fuel in the town at the end of the succeeding forty-nine years — the current year — when the annual consumption of coal by actual computation is a trifle less than three hundred and seventy thousand tons for private use alone.

The opening of the Pennsylvania canal quickened the sluggish pulse of the citizens, and brought them into step with the march of progress. Real estate advanced, and groceries and dry goods were reduced in value owing to the lower price of freightage. Commission merchants, transporters and grocerymen established themselves on the line of the canal, rope and boat manufactories were erected and various other business enterprises inaugurated, giving a new life to the town and thrift and prosperity to its people.

Several lines of passenger packets were established, carrying travelers up the Juniata, and North and West Branch canals, and on the main line eastward to Columbia. At least four of these packets arrived and departed daily from their wharves at the foot of Market street, and were generally well patronized. When Dickens, the English novelist, passed through here in 1842, he left on one of these conveyances to Pittsburgh, a journey to which he alludes in his "American Notes."

It was not until September, 1836—eight years after the completion of the canal—that the first train of cars entered the city over the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad, now an integral part of the great Pennsylvania. Few people who see the immense Baldwin locomotives and the costly palace cars which now daily pass over our railroads can form the least conception of the appearance and general *tout ensemble* of this inaugural train. The locomotive was named the "John Bull," and while it doubtless had all the essential parts of a locomotive of the present day, yet in their conformation and application there was a vast difference. In fact, to speak from the book, the locomotives of that day were but few removes from the model of George Stephenson's famous "Rocket," which as every intelligent railroad man knows was the first successful locomotive ever built. The "John Bull," tender and all, if stood beside

one of our modern freight locomotives, would scarcely have reached to the furnace doors of the latter, while the diminutive circumference of the boiler, the lowness of the wheels and the delicacy of the machinery generally would, in the comparison, give one the idea of a pigmy beside a giant.

The passenger cars of this inaugural train, of which there were six, formed a still wider contrast with those now run on the roads. Strictly speaking they were not cars at all, but simply coaches resting on platforms, like those very lately in use on the English railways. They carried from sixteen to twenty passengers, and the seats and inside appointments generally, together with the exterior appearance and shape, even to the leather springs, were similar to the Troy coaches, or stages, of the previous decade. A solitary person entering one of these primitive railroad coaches gave it a rolling motion, and the reader may imagine the sensation of the passengers when they found themselves bounced about like so many foot-balls, with the train going at the rate of twenty miles an hour over a strap iron road.

We do not remember the number of passengers which this inaugural train brought, but we shall never forget the arrival of the train itself. The citizens turned on *en masse*, and both sides of the railroad track from Paxtang street to the mouth of Paxtang creek were literally lined two and three deep with an excited multitude, anxious for an early sight of the expected train. Very few of the people had ever before seen a locomotive, and when the distant shouts announced its approach, and the black smoke of the iron monster itself appeared in view, their timidity got the better of their curiosity and off they scampered into the adjoining fields as fast as their legs could carry them. Indeed, even after the train had stopped at Second street, and when the iron limbs of the locomotive stood silent and powerless to do injury, the people gave it a wide berth as if it was one of those fabled dragons that might

at any moment throw off its slumbers and deal out death and destruction among the surrounding multitude. Of course, this fear of the iron horse, from the frequency of its appearance, grew less every day, but it was a long time before it was perfectly eradicated from the more timid of our citizens.

It was a considerable period after the arrival of the inaugural train that a station was constructed. This was built on the site of a swampy lumber yard, where the present now stands. It was an insignificant affair in comparison with the modern capacious building, affording no shelter for the cars, and containing merely a ticket office and waiting room on the first floor, and a few rooms on the second story occupied as offices by the President and Superintendent of the company.

Just one year after the arrival of the first train of cars from Lancaster, the iron horse of another train came thundering down the Cumberland Valley from Chambersburg, and gave our people additional cause for congratulation. The first eastern terminus of this road was on the opposite side of the river, and the passengers were carried to and from the town in omnibuses; but a handsome railroad bridge was in progress of construction, over the top of which on the 16th of January, 1839, amid hearty cheers from a thousand throats, the first locomotive entered the town from the west. A few days afterwards the passenger trains commenced moving regularly over the bridge, and the connection was thus complete. We may add here parenthetically, for the event did not occur within the limit of our present dates, that this bridge was totally destroyed by fire in December, 1844.

Such in as brief a compass as we can give them, are the salient points in the history of, and incidents connected with, the opening of the first of these great transportation channels, from the influence of which Harrisburg owes all its present greatness as a manufacturing and commercial center.

Vol. II.

No. 6.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

1890.

No. 6.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXLIX.

MRS. WENTZ, OF MIDDLETOWN.—Some time ago inquiry was made of us, what became of Mrs. Elizabeth Wentz, the amiable landlady of the Washington Inn at Middletown, so highly praised by travelers in America at the close of the last century. We learn from our newspaper notes that she married May 26th, 1808, Samuel Taylor, of Ontario county, N. Y. He plainly was "a raftsmen" who evidently fell in love with the widow, married her and took her to his home in the lumber regions on the head-waters of the Susquehanna.

THE OLD STAGE LINES.—In the *Oracle* for April 16, 1808, we find this advertisement:

NEW STAGE LINE.

Harrisburg, Clark's Ferry, Millerstown, Thompsettown, Mifflintown, Lewistown, Waynesburgh, Huntingdon and Alexandria.

Mail stage, once a week, to start every Tuesday at one o'clock P. M., from the public house of Andrew Berryhill, in Harrisburg, and arrive at Alexandria the Friday following. The fare of passengers from Harrisburg to Alexandria \$6, with the privilege of 14 lbs of baggage. Way passengers 6 cents per mile.

THE CHAMPLAIN PERIOD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY.

[Dr. Harvey B. Bashore, of West Fairview, contributed the following valuable notes to a recent number of *Science*.]

I have lately made some observations on the drift along the river at this point,—Har-

risburg,—which I wish to report. This district, being only eighty-five miles from the Terminal Moraine, was consequently much influenced by the post glacial floods.

The stream is very shallow; and its bed, composed for five or six miles of Hudson slates, is laid bare almost every summer, offering exceptional advantages for observing the overlying drifts. The deposit consists, for the most part, of clay variously intermixed with gravel. At one point I noted a bottom layer of gravel one foot thick, overlaid by twenty feet of fine clay. Scattered through the deposit are boulders of various sizes—the largest being from six to ten tons in weight—composed of conglomerate and sandstone from the mountains beyond.

The height of the drift varies, of course, with the local topography. From one hundred feet in the mountain-gorges, to thirty feet in the lowlands opposite Harrisburg, is a fair general average.

The width of the deposit is not very great, owing to the narrowness of the valley; still it has furnished ground for most of the towns in the neighborhood, Harrisburg itself being built to great extent on a level flood-plain thirty feet above the present water-level.

At no place in this locality has the terrace formation been noted. One level flood-plain, of equal height on both sides of the stream, is all that marks the limit of the great post-glacial river.

STEWARTS OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

[Among our notes we have the following, concerning whose descendants we will be pleased to receive some information.]

STEWART, JOHN.

John Stewart, of Middleton township, d. in March 1780, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children as follows:

- i. James.
- ii. John.
- iii. Archibald.
- iv. William.
- v. Agnes.
- vi. Elizabeth.
- vii. Catharine.
- viii. Sarah.

He mentions in his will his Brother Archibald Stewart. The executors were his wife, William Clarke and John Jordan.

STEWART, ARTHUR,

Arthur Stewart, d. in July, 1750, leaving a wife, Dinah, and children:

- i. Thomas.
 - ii. Arthur.
- John Hoge was the executor.

STEWART, JAMES,

James Stewart d. prior to November, 1768, leaving a wife, Mary, and children:

- i. Eleanor.
- ii. Margaret.
- iii. Charles.
- iv. John.
- v. Samuel.
- vi. James; under 14 years.
- vii. Agnes; under 14 years.

STUART, ANDREW.

Andrew Stuart (as he writes his name) of Hopewell, d. in April, 1754, leaving a wife, Mary, and children:

- i. Moses.
- ii. Hugh.
- iii. Rosa.
- iv. Eliza.

The executors were his wife and son Moses.

STUART, CHARLES.

Charles Stuart, of Letterkenny, d. in March, 1766, leaving the following children:

- i. John.
- ii. Charles.
- iii. Margaret, m. Isaac Martin.
- iv. William.
- v. Agnes.
- vi. Mary.
- vii. Jennett.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCL.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON, edited by Rev. W. F. Hamilton, recently issued, is one of the most interesting publications concerning Western

Pennsylvania. It is well edited, elegantly printed and super-excellent in illustrations. The entire edition should be taken up at once. And, by the way, when is the History of the Presbytery of Carlisle to appear? It is three years since the centennial of that body, and yet the publication of the valuable papers prepared for it seem to be as far off as ever.

POEM BY A NATIVE.—The following poem was read by Dr. Charles C. Bombaugh, a native of Harrisburg, on the occasion of the December meeting of the Commandery of the District of Columbia Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, when the Maryland members welcomed their Washington companions:

Welcome to Baltimore, loyal Companions!
To hearthstones that blaze, and to arms that enfold.

Welcome to all that our canteens are filled with;
Welcome to all that our haversacks hold.

Welcome, thrice welcome, our Washington-brothers!

The greeting is offered from hearts that are true,

As here, for the first time, we gather together,
You that are many, and we that are few.

And all the more welcome—the space intervening

Too oft spikes the guns of resolve and intent.
So near—for there's only an hour between us;
So far—when life's strength in its struggle is spent.

Yes, all the more welcome—for time is fast fleeting;

The years bring us nearer the shadowy vale;
And in the dim distance the past is receding
Till it seems like a dream, or an often-told tale.

And so, while we may, let us all cling together;
Let us meet round the board in our cheeriest vein;

Sing the soul-stirring songs, tell the time honored stories,
And fight the old battles all over again.

Then think of us only as neighbors suburban,
Near enough to be reached without trouble or toll;

And do not forget that the National City
Was planted and builded on Maryland soil.

FIRST LIST OF LETTERS PUBLISHED AT HARRISBURG.

[From the *Oracle* for December 22, 1792, we take the following list of advertised letters remaining in the Harrisburg post-office. It seems to comprise the accumulation of uncalled for missives of nearly nine months. These letters are addressed to persons at Myerstown, Jonestown, Northumberland, Lebanon, Middletown, and other towns along the Susquehanna and Juniata, as there were

no post-offices nearer to these places than Harrisburg.]

A. James Armstrong, Wm. Alcorn, Archibald Armstrong.

B. Wm. Betty, Esq., Samuel Blair, James Bigham, George C. Bauman, Philip Brown, Mr. Basley.

C. John Cook, John Cowden, Hanna Cook 2, James Coulter.

D. John Donald, Ludwig Dommeir, Eli-sha Davis.

E. Jasper Ewing, Esq., 9, Joshua Ennis, Thomas or Alexander Ennis, Jacob Ebright, John Ewalt.

F. John Fearly, Matthew Forsythe, Wm. Faver.

G. William Gingles, Martha Gilchrist.

H. Robert Hunter 2, Thomas Hurst, Richard Hamilton, John Herron 2, Alexander Hunter, Peter Hastings, Thomas Hall, Robert Hall, Edward Hewet, Thomas Hewit.

I. David Ireland 2, Francis Isbenwood. Robert Irwin (*Northumberland*), Jacob Jungman, Samuel Jones, Esq.

K. Charles Kenny 2.

L. Aaron Levy, Eli Lewis 6 [Newberry], John Leacock.

M. Hugh McReynolds, Sarah McClentock, Samuel McMinch, Joseph McHard, John Moffer, Joseph Miller, John McGill, John Maxwell, Thomas McCay, Thomas McElheny, Henry Moore, Thomas Money, Joana More, Wm. Miller, Ephraim Murry, Margaret Morrow, Neal McKay, Charles McClure, Andrew McGlaglan, Mary Michael.

O. Manasses O'Donnal.

P. David Park.

Q. Thomas Quigley.

R. Thomas Rees 2, Thomas Read, John Robinson, Andrew Ross, Thomas Rogers, Robert Robinson, James Ralston.

S. John Stewart, John Swaggert, John Sinclair, Francis Scott, Thomas or Betty Sharman.

T. John Tweed 2, rev. John Taylor, James Towar.

W. John Wallace, Christopher Winter.

Y. William Young.

*. * Those who have letters, are requested to take them away, as the subscriber is obliged to send them back to the general post office, in a very short time.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, *post-master*."

[A second list published on the 6th of April, 1793, is also given in this connection.

It contains the names of some of our early residents.]

D. Peter Bricker, Joseph Burd.

C. James Collins, Charles Cameron, John Cochran.

E. George E. Ehrenfield, Samuel Eliott.

F. Henry Ford, Jacob Fahss.

H. John Herst, Catharine Hewet.

I. Henry Isett 2.

K. Michael Keetzner 2, Andrew Kennedy 2.

M. Rudolph Miller, Robert Mathews, Brian McGlauchlin.

O. John Ore, George Ohlivan.

P. Robert Pardy, John Patterson.

R. Raum and Baum, Isaac Richardson, Andrew Ross, James Reed.

S. Lieutenant William Steedman, William Smith, George A. Sturgeon, Frederick Sheffer, Jacob Stely.

T. John Titsworth.

W. Robert Wray, William Wray.

JOHN MONTGOMERY., *post-master*.

HARRISBURG IN 1828-1840

II.

The third great event of the period of which we write, was the construction of water works. Previous to the introduction of water by hydrants the householders of the town obtained their supply from pumps and draw-wells. This, however, could only be used for culinary purposes; it was too "hard" for the wash-tub, and when needed for this purpose the good housewives were either compelled to fall back on the supply contained in their rain-water hogsheds or use river water. This latter was sold at fifty cents a barrel, and the trade in it was monopolized by two industrious colored men named Martin Perry and Zeke Carter, both of whom acquired considerable property in the business. Of course, to the wealthier class of people this purchase of water was of little account, but to the poorer citizens it was an item of considerable expense, and therefore it was not an uncommon occurrence with the latter to defer their washing until Nature replenished their rain cisterns. Under these circumstances, the weather and "Baer's Almanac" were important studies, and the family rain barrel watched with as much assiduity and anxiety as the Egyptians watch the meter, denoting

the overflow of the river Nile. Indeed, no one living amid the present abundant supply of the pure element can form an adequate idea of the value attached to water for domestic use prior to the introduction of the water works. Next to bread and fuel it was the most essential article in every household, and its absence among those who were not able to purchase it produced serious inconvenience, if not positive hardship. Now-a-days when the "better half" of a family goes out "house hunting," eligibility of site, fine exterior appearance, and heating, seem to be the chief requisites, but the desirability of a residence at the time of which we write was mostly measured by the extent of the roofing, the length of its spouting and the running and capacity of its rain barrels.

If water for domestic use was so precious, the reader can imagine its value during a conflagration in the town. On these occasions the pumps were the chief sources of supply, the water being conveyed from them to the engines in leathern buckets passed from hand to hand by long double lines of men, women and children—the full buckets going along the one line and the empty ones returning by the other. The pumps, however, very often became dry, especially those along the sideways, and then the next resource was the private pumps and rain barrels in the yards of the citizens, to obtain which the lines of people not unfrequently passed through the hallways and parlors of dwelling houses, of course much to the prejudice of the underlying carpets. But even these supplies of water would sometimes become exhausted, when a shout would be raised. "To the river," or "The canal," and straightway the bucket lines were extended to whichever one of these happened to be nearest the scene of conflagration. We have said that the bucket-lines were composed of men, women and children. Of course the services of the women were entirely voluntary, and inspired by a sincere desire to aid their suffering neighbors. The same may be said of the children. With the addition, that to the incitement of doing a good work, was added the love of sport it afforded, with the men, however, especially householders, affairs were different. Every one of these latter were compelled, under a penalty, to keep a certain number of leathern buckets in the hall ways of their houses, and upon the first alarm of fire to carry them to the scene of conflagration.

Here, if not disabled or infirm, they were expected to "fall in line," and if they refused the chances were ten to one they received the contents of a bucket of water square in their faces and were hooted off the ground by the multitude.

The cry of "fire" at the time of which we write, inspired a much greater feeling of dread and apprehension than it does now. Conflagrations were "few and far between," and were not, as now, divested of their terrors by their frequency. If the alarm was in day time everybody "shut up shop" and went to the fire, and between their stentorian shouts, the ringing of the court house and church bells, the rattling of fire engines, the neighing of affrighted horses in the streets, the crying of children, and a Babel of discordant sounds generally, made up a spectacle that beggars all description. If the alarm occurred at night, the darkness gave additional terror to the scene. Few people remained in their beds, and the quiet streets were soon alive with the half appalled population rushing toward the fire. The most of them perhaps carrying a pair or more of buckets in their hands.

Such was the condition of the town, as regards the supply of water previous to 1842. Under the circumstances, as we have described them, the reader may well suppose that a more plentiful supply of the pure element in the town was a great desideratum and a subject to which the citizens gave much thought and attention. As early as 1831 this sentiment took a tangible shape in the employment of a civil engineer to make a series of levels from the river, at Fort Hunter, about four miles above the present city, to a point opposite Paxtang street, with the view to the construction of a canal or race, which was to answer the double purpose of supplying the town with water and furnish water power to drive machinery. The canal was to be 17 feet wide at the bottom, and the idea was to supply it with water from a wing dam in the river. A company was chartered to build the canal, but the project was subsequently abandoned.

Another and more practical movement towards the introduction of water was made in 1833 by the incorporation of the Harrisburg Water Company. This company was empowered to construct a canal or race solely for the conveyance of water, "commencing at a point near Brush rock, above the city, and extending down the river near the Penna-

sylvania canal to or near the land of John Fox; thence along the south side of the ridge to a point above State street to the river; thence along the bank of the river to Pine street, but in such a manner as not to interfere with or prejudice the public landing." The company was also empowered to construct, erect and build such machinery at or near the bank of the river in Maclaysburg as should be necessary to conduct by means of forcing pumps, or otherwise, a sufficient quantity of water out of the river through pipes or aqueducts into a reservoir to be constructed on the uninclosed public ground near the State Capitol. The object of the company, like that previously chartered was to furnish water for domestic purposes, the extinguishment of fires, and motive power for manufacturing purposes. It does not appear, however, that the company proceeded farther in the project than to make the measuring surveys, when the matter rested.

In 1835 the borough authorities themselves came to the front, and procured the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing them to build the works necessary for the introduction of water, with power to place the reservoir on the north-east corner of the enclosed public ground on Capitol hill; but this, like the two previous efforts in that direction failed for the time.

One year later the water company again put in an appearance, and after obtaining a supplement to their charter, which granted them additional franchises went to work with a will, but about the time they were preparing to break ground for their works they got into a controversy with the Pennsylvania Canal authorities about the route of the proposed race, and for the fourth time the water project was abandoned.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLII.

MORGAN.—In reply to an inquiry from New York concerning the revolutionary services of Gen. Jacob Morgan, of Pennsylvania, we would refer the writer to volume thirteen of second series of the Pennsylvania Archives, under "Philadelphia Associators."

EARLY USE OF COAL.—"In an interesting little work on 'Coal and the Coal Mines,' by Homer Greene, Esq., of Honesdale, I found

the following statement on pp. 46 and 47: In 1776 the proprietary government of Pennsylvania had an armory at Carlisle, in that State, in which they were manufacturing fire arms to be used by the Continental troops in the war with Great Britain; and the first coal ever sent out from the Wyoming Valley was shipped by them to Carlisle during that year and the succeeding years of the war for use in their armory." As I could not recollect any mention of an armory at Carlisle, and failing to find any note of it, I wrote to Mr. Greene, and he writes that he found the fact in *Pearce's Annals of Luzerne County*, p. 366, and in *Hollister's History of the Lackawanna Valley*, p. 335. But *Wright* in his *Historical Sketches of Plymouth*, in the chapter on the Coal Trade, &c, agrees with the commonly accepted story that the first cargo of anthracite ever offered for sale was by Abijah Smith, in the fall of 1807. I am much interested in both the armory at Carlisle, and the coal shipment stories, and hope you may be able to give some light on the matter.

Allegheny City.

L. C.

[The authorities referred to in the foregoing are somewhat out of the way. On the 25th of November, 1780, the Congress "Resolved, That all the artificers in the department of military stores in Pennsylvania be removed to Carlisle, and that in future only an issuing store and an elaboratory for fixing ammunition be kept in Philadelphia." Immediately thereafter Col. Blaine was directed to prepare stores, etc., for the troops, and during the month of December, 1780, nearly all the artificers were sent to Carlisle. The barracks erected by the Hessian prisoners confined at Carlisle, now the site of the present Indian training school, were occupied by these men, and over whom Captain Worsley Emes, a skilled artificer, was placed in command. The location is named in private letters of the period as Washington borough and Washingtonville. There is no doubt that coal from Wyoming was there used in the casting of cannon, as it could have been more readily brought down the river Susquehanna in batteaux, than the hauling of sea coal from Philadelphia for that purpose. It is well known that provisions were taken up the Susquehanna, and as coal was then known and probably mined, the batteaux in returning evidently conveyed the same to Kelso's ferry, opposite Harrisburg.]

A BAPTISMAL REGISTER.

II.

Jacob Bender and wife Elizabeth, child b. 24 Aug., 1820; bap. 11 May, 1823. Name, Henry. Spon., parents.

Jacob Bender and wife Elizabeth, child b. 10 Oct., 1822; bap. 11 May, 1823. Name, Catharine Anna. Spon., parents.

Daniel Niedenauer and wife Catharine, child b. 20 Oct., 1822; bap. 31 May, 1823. Name, Mattie. Spon., Margaret Thomas.

Christian Blessing and wife, child b. 18 Oct., 1822; bap. 17 Aug., 1823. Name, Mar. Magdalen. Sp., parents.

David Killinger and wife Lena, child b. 9 March, 1823; bap. 27 July, 1823. Name, Levy. Spon., Thomas Wier.

Benjamin Deininger and wife Margaret, child b. 5 Nov., 1823; bap. 30 Oct., 1823. Name, Franzisca. Spon., parents.

Leonard Deininger and wife, child b. 12 Dec., 1823; bap. 7 Apr., 1824. Name John.

Adam Ney and wife Susanna, child b. 14 April; bap. 17 April, 1824. Name, Eva Catharine. Spon., parents.

George Bauer and wife Mary Forster, child b. 6 Sept., 1823; bap. 19 April, 1824. Name, May. Spon., parents.

George Guthman and wife Elizabeth, child b. 27 Nov., 1823; bap. 16 May, 1824. Sponsors, Jacob Guthman and wife.

George Lang and wife Catharine, child b. 19 Jan., 1824; bap. 23 May, 1824. Name, George. Spon., parents.

John Schneider and wife Sarah, child b. 1823; bap. 15 Aug., 1824. Name, Jacob. Spon., parents.

John Merz and wife, child b. 16 Sept., 1824; bap. 14 Nov., 1824. Name, Sarah. Spon., Christian Loescher.

Frederick Staily and wife Susanna, child b. 17 Oct. 1818; bap. 14 Nov., 1824. Name, Adam.

Daniel Merz and wife Mary, child born 16 Feb., 1825; bap. 27 Feb., 1825. Name, Isaac.

George Hauer and wife, child b. 6 January, 1825; bap. 4 December, 1825. Name, Samuel. Sp., parents.

Anton Carmine and wife, child b. 23 June, 1825; bap. 14 Aug., 1825. Name, Benjamin. Spon., parents.

Daniel Dawny and wife Anna, child b. 7 Aug., 1825; bap. 28 May, 1826. Name, John Adam. Spon., Adam Neu and wife.

John Killinger and wife Margaret, child born 28 Aug., 1825; baptized, 4 Aug., 1826. Name, Sarah. Sponsors, parents.

Peter Henry Rothaermel and wife Sarah, child b. in November, 1825; bap. 19 Aug., 1826. Name, Peter Henry.

Daniel Niedenauer and wife Catharine, child b. 21 March, 1833; bap. 29 June, 1833.

Martin Zorn and wife Elizabeth, b. 7 July, 1832; bap. 6 June, 1833. Name, Jacob. Spon., parents.

Jacob Fuchs and wife Nancy, child b. 15 Sept, 1832; bap. 24 June, 1833. Name, John Henry. Spon., Anna Killinger.

Melchior Riegert and wife Elizabeth, child b. 23 May, 1833; bap. 14 June, 1833. Name, Elizabeth. Spon., parents.

John Ellinger and wife Elizabeth, child b. 13 March, 1832; bap. 4 April, 1832. Sponsor, Christian Kuntz.

John Maulfer and wife Elizabeth, child b. 17 March, 1831; bap. 27 Aug., 1832. Name, Susan. Sponsors, parents.

Micah Deininger and wife Margaret, child b. 3 Nov., 1833; bap. 20 Jan., 1834. Sponsor, parents.

George Oehrle and wife Catharine, child b. 17 March, 1834; bap. 9 Oct., 1834. Name, Rose. Sponsor, parents.

Sarah Zimmerman, child b. 24 July, 1834; bap. 9 Oct., 1824. Name, Martha. Sponsor, mother.

George Seider and wife, child b. 9 Oct., 1839; bap. 7 Nov., 1839. Name, Caroline Barbara. Sp., parents.

Feensler and wife, child b. 12 Nov., 1840; bap. 11 June, 1842. Name, Barbara. Spon., mater.

Mechanicsburg, May 26, 1844. Edward Lamont and wife Margaret, child b. 15 Oct., 1844; bap. 21 Dec., 1845. Name, John.

Augustus Heil and wife Anna Elizabeth, child b. 4 May, 1844; bap. 26 May, 1844. Name, Hermina Margaret. Sp., parents.

Jacob Brechmacher and wife Margaret Dorothea, child b. 1 Feb., 1844; bap. 26 May, 1844. Name, Sophia Dorothea. Spon., Scheidner and wife.

PATTERSON FAMILY.

I.

JAMES PATTERSON, or Pattison, the head of the family of whom we now write, is said to have come from Salisbury, England, by some of his descendants. This seems to have

been tradition, and entirely untrustworthy. I am not of this opinion. I infer from many characteristics running down through several generations of this family, which seems to have been peculiar to those of Scotch-Irish origin; and in the absence of positive proof I am led to infer that this family came from the North of Ireland. Having mentioned to some friends that Mr. Patterson was supposed to have been of English origin they expressed surprise, and P. S. P. Conner, Esq., of Philadelphia, a son of the late Commodore Conner, caused an inquiry to be inserted in "Notes and Queries," an English publication, which brought in answer a very interesting letter from George Higgins, dated at Maidenhead, Berks, England, December 26th, 1884, wherein he gives the names of a Pattison family of English origin. As a matter of interest which may possibly give a clue to the family which heads this article, I give it herewith:

"James Pattison, a prominent silk merchant of Congleton, Cheshire, and London, was born in 1676, and died March 22d, 1761. He married a daughter and co-heiress of Nathaniel Maxey, of London, Lord of the Manor of Plumstead, by Abigail, daughter and heiress of Samuel Crisp, who died March 21, 1770, aged 80, and is buried with her husband at Plumstead, county Kent. Their children were:

i. *Nathaniel*, of Congleton and London, who died April 22, 1784, aged 70, and is buried at Plumstead. He married Christiana, daughter of Robert Gray, of Westhane, County Sussex, who died Feb. 11, 1805, aged 75. She was born at Plumstead. They had the following issue:

1. *Nathaniel Maxey*, born April 22, 1761, and died in 1818; married Helen, daughter of Roger Comberback, of Chester, son of Roger Comberback by Margaret, only daughter and ultimate heiress of Edmond Swetenham, of Somerford, High Sheriff of Chester, 1707. They had but one child, an only son, James Pattison, of London, Governor of the Bank of England and M. P. for the city of London.

2. *James*; b. Sep. 5, 1762; d. 1831.

3. *Samuel*; b. Feb. 24, 1769.

4. *Mary*.

ii. *Samuel*, of Congleton, d. May 27, 1756, aged 30.

iii. *Susanna*, wife of John Montin.

iv. *Mary*; spinster.

v. *James*, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of artillery and Major General of H. M. G. of Blundon Hall, Kent; d. March 2, 1805, aged 82; buried at Plumstead; m. Mary, daughter of General Albert Borgard, Colonel R. A.; left no issue; was Governor of New York for some time, and called the "General Governor." The coat of arms used by the Pattisons are the same used by the old but now extinct family of Patishall, of Herefordshire. It is possible that the Pattisons are descended from this family, the name having been corrupted from Pateshall."

JAMES PATTERSON was already settled, and a successful Indian trader in the year 1716, in what was laid out in 1718 as Conestoga Manor, his store and trading post having been upon the farm now owned by Michael S. Shuman, at or near the present dwelling which was built by John Keagy who purchased the farm from Mrs. Connolly, formerly Mrs. Patterson, about the year 1748. There is also evidence that he had his plantation on the west side of the Susquehanna river opposite his dwelling as early as 1716, and that he had ten or a dozen pack horses running at large upon it. The northern boundary of his home plantation was along the northern boundary of Conestoga manor, and was very nearly square. His warrant of survey called for five hundred acres, but through an error of Mr. Taylor, the surveyor, it actually contained but two hundred acres. He also had a farm which joined this tract at the northeast corner.

Let us for a moment take a glance at his neighbors at the time we have positive evidence of his living there, in 1716. Martin Chartiere, the French glover and Indian trader, moved his trading post from the Shawanese town at Peques about the year 1708 and established his post about half a mile west from the present residence of Mr. Haverstick, which was about half a mile southwest from Mr. Patterson's. The manor line ran between Patterson's and Chartiere's land. It is possible that the former, when yet a single man, was employed by this old French Indian trader and became his successor in the Indian trade. Chartiere died as early as 1718, and his son Peter, who inherited his estate, sold the land to James Logan the year after his father's death and moved to the mouth of Yellow Breeches creek in Cumberland county. Logan sold

to Atkinson in 1727, who sold to Justice Smoot, who sold to Staman in 1748.

James Le Tort had a trading store and post upon the farm now owned by the Groves in East Donegal township, near Shock's mill, which he sold to James Logan in 1728, and moved to the spring at Carlisle, thence to the forks of the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna river, where he also established a trading store. He followed the receding tide of the Indian population.

Isaac Miranda, a French Huguenot, had a trading post at the spring upon the present farm of Samuel G. Engle at Conoy creek. This was only a short distance north of the Ganawese or Conoy Indian town, which was situated upon the farm now owned by John Haldeman.

Jonas Davenport, another Indian trader, also lived close to this Indian town, near Bainbridge.

Captain Samuel Smith lived upon the adjoining farm on the east of Miranda's.

Peter Bizaillon and his wife's brother, Moses Combs had a post near the mouth of Coney creek, but their permanent residence was in Caln township, Chester county. Along and near the northwest side of Chickies creek there were about half a dozen families of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

Near the Conestoga, John Cartlidge had about five hundred acres and a trading post. He was the son of Edmond and Mary Cartlidge, who came from Darbyshire, England, in 1682, and settled with the Blunstones in Darby, Chester county, Pa. John was born at Darby, Chester county, October 25, 1684. His sister May was born March 6th, 1686. Edmond, was born March 6th, 1689. Their father died in 1703. This family, the Minshalls, Francis Worley, and the Blunstones' all received certificates from Darby monthly meeting in England. This may account for the close alliance and friendship between these families in America. John Cartlidge received a Justice's commission July 4th, 1718, after he came to the Conestoga. The Proprietors gave him permission to settle near Conestoga Indian town, and it was at his house that several treaties with the Indians were held. Edmond settled near the mouth of Mill Creek, both engaged in the Indian fur trade, and I believe they were the only Quakers thus engaged. For some years their trade was principally with the Indians along the Potomac. In the spring of 1721 they killed a drunken Indian who

came into their tent at the Monocacy. They were thrown into prison at Philadelphia, where they remained for some months. The affair was fully investigated, and through the intercession of several Indian tribes they were fully exonerated. They afterwards traded extensively at the Allegheny. William Wright married a daughter of John Cartlidge, whose land passed into the possession of this family, where it remained for one hundred and forty years. The only descendant of this family in the locality is Mrs. Wright, wife of the late manager of Safe Harbor iron works.

Francis Worley, Esq., settled on Pequea creek about the year 1718, but did not remain there many years. Some of his descendants reside at York, Pa.

Christopher Schlagel settled along the Conestoga in 1710, and built a corn and grist mill in 1713 near the mouth of a small stream which emptied into Conestoga creek, a mile or two above its mouth. So far as there is any record now known, this was the first grist mill erected within the present limits of the county.

Robert Wilkins and Richard Carter settled along the Conestoga in the year 1710 near its mouth. In the following year the former moved up the river and took up the land afterwards known as the Anderson farm, and now owned by James Duffy's heirs. This was the ancestor of the Wilkins family who settled in Donegal, and whose descendants now reside at Pittsburgh. William Wilkins, a son of Robert, was a servant of the Cartlidges, and was probably bound to them for a term of years. He became a prominent Indian trader.

Richard Carter moved further up the Conestoga, and settled along what is known as Carter's creek, which has its source at Litz spring. All of the Indian traders had a number of white servants, and there were a few white persons who fled beyond the jurisdiction of the court at Chester. There were also a few—perhaps half a dozen persons—who settled in Martick, and between that and the Octorara, under Lord Baltimore's patents. These white settlers were the only ones between the Palatines, along Heaver creek, and north and east of that, and Mr. Patterson's on the east, and the few settlers in Donegal to the northwest.

Garland, of Newcastle, and one or two other citizens of Maryland, made annual visits to the Conestoga Indians, prior to

1716 to barter rum for furs and peltries, but Penn succeeded in putting a stop to their business. There were several Indian villages, around which the Indian traders were wont to cluster

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLL

BALTHASER SEES.—In reply to a correspondent we take occasion to say that he was born September 12, 1760, and died at Harrisburg, October 31, 1824. His wife Catharine, whom we remember very well, was born March 17, 1768, and died September 23, 1855. Both are interred in the Harrisburg cemetery.

IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

[Some years ago we visited several old graveyards in the Cumberland Valley, for the purpose of securing information relating to some of the worthies who assisted in making that beautiful valley what it is. Among other data we collected the following.]

Falling Spring, Chambersburg.

Col. John Findlay, b. March 31, 1766; d. Nov. 5, 1838.

Capt. Benjamin Chambers, b. 1755; d. Dec. 29, 1813.

Col. Patrick Jack, b. 1730; d. Jan 25, 1821.

Brown's Mill.

Rev. Matthew Lind, b. Sept. 1731, d. April 21, 1800.

Jennie Fulton, wife of Rev. Matthew Lind, b. 1746; d. April 1, 1819.

James Poe, Esq., b. 1748; d. June 22, 1822.

Joseph Cooke, b. 1722; d. February 8, 1804.

Lazarus Brown, b. 1772; d. December 22, 1842.

John McLene, b. November 13, 1766; d. August 1, 1849.

Henry Pawling, d. 1761.

Rev. John Lind, b. 1783; d. September 20, 1824.

Mass Spring (Red) Church Graveyard.

John Allison, Esq., b. 1738; d. June 14, 1795.

Rev. Robert Kennedy, b. 1777; d. October 31, 1843.

Eleanor Bell, wife of Dr. John McClellan, b. 1787; d. November 16, 1827.

Dr. John McClellan, b. 1762; d. June 11, 1846.

Johnston Graveyard, near Shady Grove.

Doctor Robert Johnston, b. July 21, 1750; d. Nov. 25, 1808.

Col. Thomas Johnston, b. 1745; d. Dec. 1819.

Martha Beatty, wife of Col. Thomas Johnston, d. August 1811.

Elizabeth McLanahan, daughter of Col. Thomas Johnston, b. 1771; d. March 26, 1829.

William Beatty, b. 1738; d. Feb. 15, 1802.
Johnston Beatty, b. 1780; d. Sept. 7, 1810.

James Johnston, from the North of Ireland, d. A.D. 1765; settled on the land on which he died as early as 1735.

A BAPTISMAL REGISTER.

I.

[From Ohio, two years ago, we received a liturgy of the Lutheran church printed in German, interleaved, on which was written in good German penmanship a record of births and baptisms from 1816 to 1844, and of marriages covering the same period. Believing that these should be preserved we have had them translated, as they chiefly relate to this vicinity. The record is supposed to be that of the Rev. Van Hoeff, who was at one time the minister at Bindnagle church. The entire record will take up a portion of four or five numbers of *Notes and Queries*]

David Kuntz and wife, Elizabeth, child b. 15 March, 1816; bap. 17 June, 1816. Name Mary. Spon., parents.

Anton Fischborn and wife, Magdalen, child b. 11 May, 1819; bap. 22 June, 1819. Name, Peter. Spon., parents.

John Greiner and wife, Barbara, child b. 12 Sept., 1818; bap. 22 June, 1819. Name, Jeremiah. Spon., Jacob Fischborn.

Daniel Nielsenauer and wife, Catharine, child b. 6 May, 1819; bap. 9 November, 1819. Name, Rebecca. Spon., grandmother.

John Herman and wife Catharine, child b. 16 Sept., 1819; bap. 7 Oct. 1820. Name, Leah. Spon., mater.

Jacob Selher and wife, child b. 27 Aug., 1820; bap. 21 Dec., 1820. Name, John Spon., parents.

John Bauman and wife Elizabeth, child b. 3 Dec., 1819; bap. 26 April, 1821. Name, Elizabeth. Spon., Grandmother Hufnagel.

George Guthman and wife Elizabeth, b. 11 Sept., 1816; bap. 17 June, 1821. Name, Elizabeth.

Jacob Woerth and wife Elizabeth, child b. 23 Oct. 1820; bap. 24 June, 1821. Name, Joseph. Spon., parents.

George Selzer and wife, child b. 17 December, 1820; bap. 20 Aug., 1821. Name, Sabina. Spon., parents.

Elizabeth Alberthal with Joseph Fernaler, child b. 19 March, 1821, bap. 9 Sept., 1821. Spon., David Wagner and wife Catherine.

Jacob Kratzer and wife, Christina, child b. 28 Aug.; bap. 10 Sept. 1831. Name, Catherine. Spon., Anna Killinger.

David Killinger and wife, Helen, child b. 20 Sept., 1820; bap. 10 Sept., 1821. Name, Jacob.

Jacob Fitzer and wife, b. 27 Aug., 1820; bap. 21 Dec., 1821. Name, John Jacob. Sp., parents.

Christina Kuntz and John Allen, child b. —; bap. 11 Sept. 1822. Name, John. Sponsor, mother.

Peter Fahrney and wife Mary, child b. 14 July, 1814; bap. 26 Sept. 1822. Name, Peter. Sponsor, John Rauch.

Daniel Conrad and wife Susan, child b. 13 November, 1821; bap. 15 Sept. 1822. Name, Henry. Sponsor, Anna Killinger.

William Kassel and wife Elizabeth, child b. after Whitsuntide, 1822; bap. 17 July, 1822. Name, Berryhill. Sponsor, William Frantz.

Samuel Langel and wife Peggy, child b. 18 Feb. 1822; bap. 17 July, 1822. Name, David. Sponsor, David Schuey.

John Killinger and wife Margaret, child, b. 12 December, 1822; bap. 16 January, 1823. Name, Christian. Spon., Henry Fitting and wife Mary.

John Oehrly and wife, child b. 18 Dec., 1822; bap. 16 Jan., 1823. Name, Christian. Spon., Michael Palm and wife.

George Schnod and wife Catharine, David, b. 6 Nov., 1819; George, b. 17 Apr., 1821; both children bap. 12 Feb., 1823. Spon., Parents.

Casper Dascher and wife, child, b. 13 January, 1823; bap. 22 March, 1823. Name, Solomon.

George Guete and wife Elizabeth (maiden-name Fitting), child, b. 22 July, 1822; bap. 15 April, 1823. Name, George. Spon., Henry Fuchs.

Peter Brechbill and wife Jane, child b. 17 March, 1820; bap. 16 April, 1823. Name, Elizabeth-Anna. Spon., parents.

James Bender and wife Catharine, child b. 7 Feb.; bap. 17 Mar., 1823. Name, John. Spon., Elizabeth Bender.

David Bael and wife Mary, child b. 10 March, 1823; bap. 11 May, 1823. Name, Catharine Anna. Spon., mother.

Jacob Bender, son of John and Mary Bender, b. 6 Dec., 1791; bap. 11 May, 1813.

James Bender, son of John and Mary Bender, b. 2 December, 1799; bap. 11 May, 1823.

HARRISBURG IN 1828-1840.

III.

No further movement was made in the matter until March 1839, when the borough authorities again came forward, and after procuring the passage of a second act of assembly, proceeded under its provisions to build the necessary works. On the 18th day of September 1841, the chief engineer, T. Erdman, Esq., first announced to the Town Council and citizens, the final completion of the Harrisburg Water Works, and at an early day thereafter the pure element was ready for general use.

The *original* cost of the construction of the water works, is given in this connection:

Water house, inlet, &c.,	\$13,543 53
Reservoir, fences and grounds, . .	14,528 82
Carpenter work and lumber, . . .	1,793 72
Labor, &c.,	11,681 47
Blacksmith work,	1,086 93
Incidentals,	68,110 99
Removing grave yard,	447 49
Engineering,	3,113 66
Printing,	101 37
Real estate,	4,487 54
Treasurer, Clerk, &c. (pay of), .	1,525 00
Fence at water house, &c.,	88 50

Total cost \$120,459 12

The fourth great event of the period embraced within our sketch was the enlargement of the boundaries of the borough northward. Previous to 1838 the boundary lines of Harrisburg were the Paxtang creek

on the east, the western shore of the river on the west, and South street on the north. The reader, must not, however, suppose that this territory was all improved. On the contrary, considerably more than half of it was vacant meadow or swamp land. Paxtang street was the southern limit of improved property. The south side of this street was pretty generally built upon; the north side contained only a blacksmith shop and the tavern property still standing near the corner of Vine street. But few buildings stood on the west side of Second street, between Paxtang street and Vine, and fewer still on the east side. Indeed, with the exception of the brick building yet standing at the corner of Second and Paxtang streets, a boat-yard and a couple of rickety old yellow frame buildings near where the railroad formerly crossed the street, there were no other buildings on that side until Meadow Lane was reached, the interval being occupied by an immense pond of water, which extended back between the railroad and Meadow lane to a point opposite Raspberry alley. The west side of Second street, from Vine northward, likewise contained very few dwellings, but north of Meadow lane both sides were built up regularly. Front street was pretty generally built up from Paxtang to Pine streets—all north of that was vacant to Maclaysburg, that portion of the town north of South street. The eastern limit of the built up portion of the borough at this period are somewhat more difficult to define, owing to its ragged edges. Some general idea may be formed of it, however, by reverting again to Meadow lane, and following it up to Market street. The only buildings east of this lane were a large bank-barn at the foot of Raspberry alley, the Harrisburg, and Lancaster railroad car shops at the foot of Mulberry street, four or five large frame warehouses on the canal, and the small railroad depot at the foot of Market street. East of the canal to the foot of the ridge was meadow and swamp land. The west side of Meadow lane as already stated was principally occupied by stables and barns quite to Chestnut street. North of Chestnut street were the grave yards of the Lutheran, German Reformed and the African M. E. churches. These extended to Fourth street, and up to and in the rear of the present Lutheran church edifice, to very near the present Fifth street. There were only a few scattered

buildings and wood-yards in Meadow lane, north of Market street. The northern limits of the built up portion of the borough was Walnut street east of the capitol, and Third and South streets. The buildings on the former street were few and far apart; and there were but five buildings on Third street north of Walnut to the borough limits on South street. South street at this time was a miserable muddy lane, occupied principally by stables, east of Second street, and a few one-story tenements west of that street.

Such was a general outline of the dimensions of the town previous to 1838. In that year an act of Assembly was passed extending the limits of the borough to the present line of Herr street, thus taking in the village of Maclaysburg, a collection of some twenty odd buildings lying between South, Second and North streets, and named after Wm. Maclay, a son-in-law of the founder of Harrisburg. True, this annexation added very little to the sum total of our population, or to the number of our buildings, yet it gave us a large portion of very desirable territory for future improvement. At this time, we do not recollect of more than half dozen dwelling houses north of Market street and east of the Capitol, and these were confined to High street; the rest was all meadow, cornfields and potato patches. North of North street was all farm land, with the exception of the Methodist burial ground, now the site of the old reservoir. With the exception of the Willis property, at the corner of Third and South streets, and one other structure near it, there were no buildings on Third street northwardly. The ground between Third, nearly half way down West State to Second street, was very swampy, that now occupied by the large brick building south corner Third and State indeed being an almost impenetrable morass. State street was laid out directly through this swamp, and the space occupied by it filled up to the grade of Second and Third streets, with an archway to permit the passage of the swamp water beneath. This swamp took its rise in the lowland between Third street and Ridge road in the neighborhood of the present site of Reilly street, thence ran southwardly along the foot of the ridge and crossed the present Third street about midway between Herr and Forster streets. It then continued down the west side of Third street until it passed State street as already mentioned. We can-

not follow it further than South street, although we know that it emptied into the river through an archway under Front street, opposite the residence of the late William Calder, Esq., which in fact is built directly in its ancient channel, for the swamp itself was merely the vestige of a creek, which the early settlers describe as being a considerable stream of water.

We have thus described four of what we conceive to be the most important events in the local history of Harrisburg; and the reader of to-day can readily contrast them with the commercial and business relations of the rapidly growing city at the close of the year 1889.

PROGRESS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLIII.

"THE STORY OF AN OLD FARM," by Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., is one of the most entertaining volumes of history we have perused in a number of years. Although a local history there is much in it of interest to the general reader.

"THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY," by U. J. Jones, published in 1856, is being carefully reprinted by the Harrisburg publishing company. This valuable work has been so long out of print that the publishers deserve the thanks of all lovers of Pennsylvania history, who will show their appreciation in securing the volume at the low price (\$2) they offer it.

A MARRIAGE REGISTER.

[As stated prefatory to the Baptismal Register recently published, this record is that of the Rev. Van-Hoff.]

I.

1819.

Sept. 2. James Bender and Catharine Schny, both of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Sept. 7. Joseph Allen and Mary Kunz, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Sept. 26. John Loser, son of Christoph Lower, and Catharine Schod, daughter of Michael Schod, both of East Hanover township, Lebanon county.

October 13. John Laury and Sarah McGuire, of Bethel township, Lebanon county.

December 23. George Guthman and Elizabeth Reid.

1820.

Oct. 5. John Cope and Nancy Stouffer, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Feb. 20. Jonn Bettelsohn and Margaret Thraemer, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

March 19. George Schnog and Catharine Fernsler, of Annville, Lebanon county.

April 6. George Kunz and Sarah Fry, West Hanover, Dauphin county.

April 18. George Ehrman and Irene Eshelman, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Sept. 24. David Ziegler and Susanna Braht, of Hanover township, Lebanon county.

Nov. 2. Michael Flee and Nancy Horst, Derry township, Dauphin county.

Nov. 16. Michael Palm and Eva Duey, West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Nov. 26. Christian Blessing and Salome Schung, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

March 11. George Cremer and Mary Harsh, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

March 13. Daniel Franz and Christina Blecher, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

March 21. Jacob Kratzer and Christina Mayer, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

May 19. Frederick Blessing and Sarah Forris, West Hanover township, Lebanon county.

June 3. George Blanch and Nancy Schend, Derry township, Dauphin county.

Aug. 19. John Fernsler and Elizabeth Kuskelman, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

1822.

January 13. Abraham Ellenberger and Catharine Schentz, of Derry township, Dauphin county.

June 6. John Waughing and Barbara Hetterick, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Sept. 8. John Schmelzer and Rebecca Schney, Hanover township, Lebanon county.

Sept. 15. George Becker and Mary Foster Finney, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

Dec. 8. Daniel Boyer and Rebecca Lieberich.

David Bail and Mary Bishop.
Huber-Killinger.

1823.

March 13. George Zeider and Catharine Ben, West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

April 15. John Fitting and Sarah Betz, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Philip Michael and Susan Fitting, West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

May 23. Jacob Strom and Barbara Lentz, of Paxtang township, Dauphin county.

1824.

Feb. — Jacob Wilson and Mary Cassel, of Swatara township, Dauphin county.

March 14. John Blessing and Sarah Garrison, Derry township, Dauphin county.

April 13. Samuel Ulrich and Anna Mary Wagner, of Hanover township, Lebanon county.

July 4. Jacob Hader and Barbara Noll, of Dauphin county and Derry township.

Sept. 5. Jacob Feensler and Catharine Goldman, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Dec. 5. John Schell and Mary Landis, of Hanover, Dauphin county.

Dec. 21. John Kunkelman and Margaret Brechbill, both of West Hanover township, Lebanon county.

Dec. 2. Peter Trumy and Sarah McKinny, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.
1825.

January 13. John Schock and Catharine Hanter, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

March 22. John Walter and Barbara Reigel, of Annville, Dauphin county.

April 22. John Wissler and Christina Kinzler, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

July 19. Peter Hauer and Christina Eisenhauer, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

Aug. 4. John Blessing and Margaret Hummel, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

PATTERSON FAMILY.

II.

Although Mr. Patterson carried on a profitable trade with the Indians who resided along or near the Potomac, and for three or four years prior to the advent of

Cressap, in 1730, he made several trips to the Indians at the Forks of the Ohio. He doubtless did business with the Conestoga Indians, and a few remnants of the Shawanese tribe, who squatted along Shawanese run, now Columbia, and near the old French trader, Martin Chartiers. Mr. Patterson obtained information as early as 1721, which led him to believe that Lord Baltimore contemplated extending the northern limits of his Province to the Susquehanna, and several miles further north than his (Patterson's) plantation upon the west side of the river, which, he believed if successful, would endanger his right to his land. He communicated his fears to Governor Keith, who hastened up with his Surveyor General, and arrived on the 4th day of April, 1722, at Mr. Patterson's store, where he met Philip Syng, a silversmith of Philadelphia, who had some time prior to that, taken out a patent from Lord Baltimore for two hundred acres of land, which he located eight miles west from the Susquehanna river at a point near or above Wrightsville. Syng seems to have located his land for himself and company. A number of persons prior to his locating had been prospecting for mineral lands, and it is supposed that this land contained iron ore or some other valuable minerals. Governor Keith saw at once that this land would likely prove to be a bone of contention, and he crossed the river and directed the Surveyor General to survey five hundred acres of land by virtue of a patent from the Penns to himself. The tract embraced Syng's land, and Syng was arrested in Philadelphia and compelled to give bail or answer for his conduct. He called this tract Newberry. On the 18th day of June, 1722, the Governor commissioned Col. John French, of Philadelphia, Francis Worley who lived at Pequea, and James Mitchell, Esq., of Donegal, to survey a manor over the river which was to contain seventy-five thousand acres of land. The surveyors commenced at a point opposite Conestoga creek, and ran back about ten miles, thence twelve miles northwest, and about eleven miles to the river.

In the year 1719 the Southern Indians came North to fight the Cayugas, and after having driven them North, returned to the Susquehanna and abused the settlers very much; they killed a number of Mr. Patterson's cattle, and some belonging to other

settlers, rubbed his store, and offered him no compensation for his *goods* or cattle. The adherents of Lord Baltimore grew bolder and bolder, and gradually worked their way up on the west side of the river. They carried out Lord Baltimore's policy towards the Indians, and treated them in a brutal manner, and made no attempt whatever to conciliate them, nor did they pay the slightest regard for the claims they had to the land. The Indians made frequent complaints to the Governor of Pennsylvania on account of their harsh treatment by these settlers. Mr. Patterson knew very well that if the Marylanders succeeded in getting a firm foot-hold on the west side of the river, his possession of the plantation in Conejohela Valley would be jeopardized, and his trade with the Indians along the Potomac cut off entirely, as he was compelled to keep a large number of pack horses upon the west side of the river. He had a number of men employed in his business, who under his direction were able to prevent any open acts of hostility to him or his interests. He was always plain spoken and aggressive in his manner.

The Maryland authorities discovered that their settlers would likely "be left," unless more aggressive measures were adopted to drive out or deter settlers who desired to hold their titles from the Penna. In the month of March, 1730, Captain Thomas Cresap, who had a ferry over the river Susquehanna, at the head of navigation, was commissioned a justice of the peace for Baltimore county, and received a patent for a ferry. Thus equipped, he and his cousins, the Lowes, and several other Marylanders came up the river and settled along its right bank, and took up the land adjoining Mr. Patterson's plantation. Cresap established the "Blue Rock Ferry," and took up the large islands in the river, which were designated in his patent as the "Isles of Promise." He took up two or three hundred acres on the west side of the river. In the latter part of September, 1731, Captain Civility, chief of the Conestoga Indians, came to Lancaster to see the magistrates, who were there to assist in raising the court house, when he informed them that several Marylanders were settled by the river on the west side at Conejohela; and that one Cresap particularly was very abusive to the Indians when they passed that way, and that he beat and wounded one of the Indian women

who went to get apples from their own trees, and took away her apples. Samuel Blunston, Esq., reported this affair to the Council, and he added in a P. S. that when James Logan was last down, he said he would be glad if Cresap could be taken. He added, that we have now just cause to apprehend him for breach of law in entertaining and protecting a bound servant belonging to one of our people, and threatens to shoot any person who shall offer to take away said servant. He thought Cresap could be taken.

In October, 1731, a signal gun was fired at Blue Rock, which brought Cresap and a debtor of his named Samuel Chance over in his ferry boat, and when they landed they saw Edward Beddock, and and Rice Morgan and a colored man, servants of Edward Cartlidge, Esq., and thought they wanted to go to the west side of the river. Having rowed out about seventy yards from the shore Beddock and Morgan threw Cresap into the river, who after making a desperate struggle to regain his boat escaped to the island opposite the Blue Rock, from whence he was rescued by an Indian and taken to his home. Chance, who was an escaped servant of Cartlidge's was taken to Lancaster and placed in prison. In retaliation Cresap arrested Mr. Patterson's, Cartlidge's and Cornishe's servants, whenever he caught them on the west side of the river. James Patterson, jr., was taken and confined in Cresap's block house.

In November, 1732, John Lowe, and his sons Daniel and William, shot several of Mr. Patterson's horses. Mr. P. made complaint before John Wright and Samuel Blunston, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the Lowes, and placed it in the hands of Charles Jones, constable of Hempfield, who resided in Grist Valley. He took a posse of a dozen persons and went to Lowe's house in the night of November 26, 1732 and arrested the defendants and brought them over the river on the ice. Cresap attempted to rescue the party, but failed. They were released on their own recognizance to answer at court in Lancaster.

Cresap and his gang continued to kill Mr. Patterson's horses, until he had none left on the west side of the river. In addition to these outrages, the Marylanders squatted upon his land, which they pretended to have taken up under Maryland patents. Disputes between the parties grew hotter and

hotter. Cresap was reinforced by several hundred armed militia; and Sheriff Samuel Smith, of Donegal, who had a warrant for Cresap's arrest for shooting Knowles Daunt, a servant of John Ross who owned the east end of Blue Rock ferry, called upon his Scotch-Irish neighbors of Donegal to assist him. The Sheriff of Baltimore county under the lead of Cresap, kept arresting Pennsylvanians until they had as many as nineteen in the jail at Annapolis at one and the same time.

"Cresap's war" was fairly under way, both sides losing a few killed, a number wounded and taken prisoners. Mr. Patterson was a great sufferer, his business having been ruined, and most of his stock killed. He made a determined but fruitless effort to recover possession of his land on the west side of the river, and drive back the increasing tide of Marylanders. Cresap's arrest did not take place until the latter part of November, 1735, being about two months after Mr. Patterson's death, which was doubtless hastened by the troubles brought upon him by the Marylanders. His son James had been imprisoned by Cresap two or three times. Mr. Patterson left a widow Susanna surviving him, and the following issue:

- i. *James*.
- ii. *Sarah*; m. Captain Benjamin Chambers, founder of Chambersburg.
- iii. *Susanna*; m. James Lowrey, the Indian trader.
- iv. *Rebecca*; m. George Polson.
- v. *Thomas*; who was but three years of age when his father died, and lived until he was six years of age.

Mr. Patterson and his wife held their lands in the Manor as joint tenants. James received three hundred acres of land at "Connecocheek," which was probably near his brother-in-law's land, at now Chambersburg. I have not been able to discover when or to whom he conveyed this land. Thomas received the homestead farm in Manor. After his death his mother purchased the interest of her daughters in the land, and became sole owner. Each of the daughters received one hundred pounds. At the time of their father's death the daughters were under sixteen years of age. Sarah was married to Mr. Chambers about the year 1739 or 1740. Susanna was married about the year 1741 or 1742, and Rebecca, the youngest daughter,

was married in 1748 or 1749, and was a widow with one child when her mother died in 1753. James the eldest child, had probably attained his majority about the time of his father's decease.

Susanna, the widow of Mr. Patterson, was a remarkable person, and she seemed to transmit traits in her sons which made them military heroes. James Patterson became a very prominent officer in the French and Indian wars. By her second husband, Thomas Ewing, whom she married in the year 1736, she had a son James, who became a prominent general in the Revolutionary War, and also occupied various official positions in the civic service, which he honored. By her last husband, Dr. John Connolly, who she married in the year 1742, she had one son, Dr. John Connolly, who became a Tory in the revolutionary period. He held a colonel's commission from Lord Dunmore and was made commandant and governor at Pittsburgh, which he named Fort Dunmore. He also held a colonel's commission in the British service. He was a brilliant and dashing officer, and it was a very unfortunate circumstance for himself and his country that he took the wrong side in that struggle for freedom. He might have attained a very high place in the Patriot army, and been the recipient of a grateful people's highest gratitude. What caused his disaffection to the American cause will never perhaps be known to a certainty. In 1768 he went with Col. Wilkins, who commanded the Royal Irish Regiment, to Kaskaskia, Illinois, where Wilkins became commandant and Governor of the British forces, which had taken possession of the French Forts a few years prior to that time. He embarked in the Indian trade at that place on an extensive scale, and in two or three years lost everything. He returned to Pittsburgh, over which Virginia claimed jurisdiction. He became a favorite of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, who sided with the British Government in its struggle with the colonies. His surroundings were intensely disloyal to America. The only clue to the name of his mother's family is given in "Olden Times" and other histories of Border Life in the West, where he is spoken of as the nephew of Col. George Croghan, the great Indian trader. His mother was a sister of Gordon Howard, Indian trader.

After the death of her third husband, Dr. Connolly, in 1747, she removed to Lancaster

Borough, where she remained until her death in 1753. She left a large estate, which was divided between her children. James Wright, of Wright's ferry, was appointed guardian of John Connolly, her youngest child. He was bound to Dr. Cadwalader Evans, of Philadelphia. Among other bequests she left a sum of money to build a wall around the burying ground at the old Donegal church, and a sum to build a wall around the grave-yard attached to St. James' Episcopal church in Lancaster. I presume from this fact that she had friends buried in both places. SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

COLIV.

FINDLEY, WILLIAM, of Westmoreland county, who figured so conspicuously in the early history of Western Pennsylvania, we learn was a native of the Cumberland Valley and in the War of the Revolution was at the battle of Crooked Billett, under Col. Findlay of Cumberland county.

MECHANICSBURG.—The first postmaster of this thriving and prosperous village was Henry Stonuffer, appointed in 1814, when the first postal facilities were given to the town.

BRETZ, LUDWIG.—We are pleased to learn, from a circular sent us, that Mr. Parthemore, author of the "Parthemore Genealogy," has in press a limited edition (100 copies) of the descendants of Ludwig Bretz, an early settler in Lykens Valley. Persons connected with this family, as well as Pennsylvania Genealogists, should secure a copy of the little volume.

A MARRIAGE REGISTER.

II.

1825.

Aug. 4. John Fahrny and Elizabeth Strom, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

October 13. Abraham Gekman and Barbara Angelmeyer, of Swatara township, Dauphin county.

October 20. Peter Zimmerman and Catharine Wallmer, of Annville, township, Lebanon county.

1826.

Jan. 2. Peter Guete and Catharine Frankford, both of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Feb. 19. Samuel Focht and Eva Gingrich, of Lebanon county.

March 9. Emanuel Feensler and Catharine Stehlig, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

March 30. John Schaefer and Lydia John, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

April 25. Samuel Stirwig and Derky Schuy, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

January 25. Samuel Vangkin and Catharine Clentennon, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

August 3. Jacob Hufnagel and Catharine Keefer, of Dauphin county.

Sept. 3. Jacob Fuchs and Nancy Ricker, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

1827.

Aug. 26. Jonas Umberger, of Lebanon county, and Catharine Blauch, of Dauphin county.

January 18. John Knutz, son of Jacob Knutz, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Feb. 10. John Bruner and Margaret Seltzer, of Jonestown.

March 29. William Poorman, of Londonderry, Dauphin county, son of Henry Poorman, and Elizabeth Palm, of Lebanon county, daughter of Michael Palm.

April 2. John Hershy, son of Mathias Hershy, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county, and Elizabeth Imboden, daughter of Philip Imboden, of Annville.

May 3. John Kosach and Anna Prestel, of Dauphin county. Witness: Samuel Guthman.

June 17. Jacob Stehlig and Lydia Loeb, both of Hanover township, Lebanon county.

Aug. 5. Daniel Lehman and Mary Schad, both of Derry township, Dauphin county.

July 1. John Rauch and Mary Miller, both of East Hanover, Dauphin county.

October 21. Christian Hershy and Elizabeth Blessing, both of Dauphin county.

Nov. 18. Abraham Boyer and Mary Kiefer, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

Nov. 22. Peter Schnabely and Margaret Boyer, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

Nov. 26. James Todd, son of George Todd, and Catharine Selzer, daughter of Jacob Selzer, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

1828.

April 13. Jacob Schaerk and Mary Zimmerman, of East Hanover township, Lebanon county.

May 18. David Stiebig and Elizabeth Schmidt, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

June 1. John Koenig and Susan Fernsler, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

July 13. Jacob Mueller and Elizabeth Kunz, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

July 31. George Schneider and Elizabeth Horst, of Palmstown, Dauphin county.

Aug. 31. William Palm and Susanna Franz, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

Nov. 11. Anthony Blessing and Mary Hofmann, both of Derry township, Dauphin county.

Nov. 27. John Miller, son of Michael Miller, and Elizabeth Cassel, daughter of Emanuel Cassel, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

March 29. David Schnebly and Catharine Houtp, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

March 12. Mary Mueller and Sarah Hamperly, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

March 29. Peter Hacker and Nancy Weltman, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

CAPTAIN JAMES PATTERSON.

Pioneer life on the Susquehanna and Juniata.

I.

James Patterson was born on his father's plantation, in Conestoga Manor, in 1715, where he remained assisting his father in the Indian trade, and upholding his right to property on the west side of the river with a vigorous hand against the encroachments of Captain Cresap and his gang of outlaws, who held him a prisoner several times in their fort. He remained with his father until his death in October, 1735, and very probably remained with his mother until she married Thomas Ewing, of Donegal, in 1736.

In the same year he married Mary Stewart, youngest daughter of George Stewart, Esq., who settled upon land (now occupied by the lower half of Marietta) in 1719. After his marriage he removed to Donegal and probably resided with his mother-in law,

who was then a widow, whose other daughters were married and settled a few miles away from the homestead, for a few years.

During Cresap's war he frequently shouldered his musket and marched to the relief of the Pennsylvanians, who were sorely pressed by superior numbers from Maryland. He established a trading post upon James Le Tort's nine hundred acres tract, a mile northeast of what is now known as Shock's Mills. Le Tort conveyed this entire tract to James Logan in 1728, and the latter owned it for twenty years, when he divided the same and sold it to actual settlers. In May, 1747, he conveyed one hundred and fifty-two acres of this land to Peter Haig, who was then conducting a farm at Cheltenham belonging to Logan. This tract was given to him for long and faithful service. In May, 1748, Haig and his wife Elizabeth sold this farm to James Lowrey, who married Mr. Patterson's sister Susanna. Mr. Patterson was then residing upon the farm, and in the month of September, 1748, he purchased it, and sold it on the 10th day of April, 1749, to Lazarus Lowrey, the father of James.

Capt. James Lowrey sold his farm below Conoy creek, upon which the Ganawese or Conoy Indians had their town, and moved to the Juniata with his brother-in-law, Capt. James Patterson, about the year 1754. He and his brother, Daniel Lowrey, took up 2,000 acres of land at Frankstown on the Juniata. Both were officers in the French and Indian wars. Capt. James Lowrey died in 1761. Daniel Lowrey and the sons of the two brothers built a fort below Frankstown in 1778 to prevent attacks from the Indians. James Lowrey married a second time, I think to the daughter of Capt. James Smith, who also moved to the Juniata in 1754.

In the years 1744-5 the Indians at Conoy, having removed to Shamokin (Sunbury), there was no longer a necessity for an Indian store, where he then lived, and like Le Tort and a few other Indian traders, who also kept store, he concluded that he would follow the receding tide of Indian occupation. In the year 1750 he headed a company of pioneer settlers to the Valley of the Juniata, where he took up a tract of several hundred acres at a point where the present town of Mexico is in Juniata county.

In the year 1751 he built a fort for the

protection of the settlers at the mouth of Tuscarora Valley, then the principal crossing used by the Indians in traveling north to Shamokin, or going south to Virginia. Mr. Patterson was not only in constant danger from the attacks of the savages, but he occupied an unpleasant position in relation to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, who refused to give him a patent for his land because the Indian title to it had not been extinguished. In fact, all of the settlers along the Juniata and in the valleys south of it, were ordered by the Governor and Council to remove from these rich valleys. Captain Patterson, unlike his father, became very much embittered against the Penna. and refused to leave his settlement. The impending conflict between the French and the English soon gave the settlers plenty to do to save themselves, and the authorities at Philadelphia and the Assembly after quarreling amongst themselves, and permitting hostile Indians to roam at large along the frontier, without giving the settlers the means to defend themselves, were brought to a realizing sense of their danger by the defeat of Braddock in July, 1755. There was no time then to be quarreling with the pioneer settlers about their land titles. Captain Patterson probably commanded a company of rangers during the Braddock campaign, attached to the Provincial forces under Captain James Burd, when they were hewing a road through the forests and over mountains to the Monongahela. After Braddock's defeat he did not flee, like the coward Col. DuBarry, who did not step with his army until they arrived in Philadelphia, thus exposing the entire frontier to the attacks of the victorious savages. He hastened with his brave followers to his fort and prepared to defend the settlers. He, and his gallant son William, then but a boy, struck back at the Indians whenever they got a chance. On October 2, 1755, the savages suddenly appeared in Tuscarora Valley, the vicinity of Patterson's Fort and killed and captured forty persons. Jenny McClane, a young girl then residing with a Mr. Frazer, mounted a horse with a man and fled toward the Fort, and when but a short distance from it, the Indians shot the horse through the body, when Jenny fell off the horse and was taken prisoner. The horse sprang forward and carried the man in safety to the Fort.

The Indians surrounded the Fort, but the Pattersons defended it bravely and drove them away. Other forts were surprised and destroyed, but the savages were not able by stratagem or superior numbers, to capture this one, which stood for many years and was the scene of bloody encounters with the Indians. In 1756, Captain Patterson was under the command of Major James Burd. He assisted in the erection and was in command of Pomfret Castle in 1756. The following is a copy of an original letter written to Major Burd:

Fort Pomfret Castle, Feb. 5, 1756.

SIR:

Excuse my not sending a guard, according to Your Request. I have to-morrow morning a detachment of 24 men to Carlisle in order to Eschort Provisions from thence to my Fort. I have sent you the Pattern of two match coats. I have Purchast two Beeves, one of which I send you. As for the milch cow, you wrote for, I cannot purchase without cash. The nails and axes I have sent by the men. The Rest of the tools I have I cannot spare. Yours, &c.,

JAMES PATTERSON.

In the summer of 1756, Col. John Armstrong destroyed Kittanning. The French threatened to retaliate upon the settlers, and large bodies of Indians moved upon the West Branch of the Susquehanna river to be within striking distance of the English settlements. The Governor took immediate measures to build a fort at Shamokin, now Sunbury, which was called Fort Augusta. Capt. Patterson and his company, under direction of Major Burd, marched to Shamokin and commenced its construction. In the spring of 1757, Capt. Patterson was detailed and placed in command of Fort Hunter, five miles above Harris' Ferry. In the fall of 1757 he was constantly sending out ranging parties along the base of the mountains, towards Robinson's Fort, and up various creeks and across to the Juniata. Lieut. Allen was the only officer he had at the fort, and he was often compelled to range with a squad of men twenty-five and thirty miles away from the fort. They frequently met small bodies of Indians, who skulked, or were driven away. His company became greatly diminished on account of sickness, and he commenced in January to recruit and fill up his company. A roll of this company is given in Pennsylvania Archives (N. S.) vol. II, p. 542.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXV.

A MARRIAGE REGISTER.—In this number we conclude the register of Rev. Mr. Van Hoff, and in order to do this have given more than ordinary space. We have received two or three letters in regard to this register, and we are glad to know that its publication has been appreciated.

A MARRIAGE REGISTER.

III.

1829.

April 7. John Thomas and Margaret Blessing, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

April 19. William Selzer, son of John Selzer, of Jonestown, and Rebecca Karmine, of Millerstown, Lebanon county.

May 28. John Mayer and Margaret Fritzinger.

May 28. Jacob Boehm and Barbara Stanfer, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

June 4. Christian Dender and Jane Black, of Derry township, Dauphin county.

June 7. Henry Miller and Christina Hauts, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Sept. 17. Joseph Ellinger and Elizabeth Knaa, of Londonderry, Dauphin county.

Sept. 20. Joseph Haak and Mary Dasher, of Londonderry, Dauphin county. Witness: Sally Fuchs.

1830.

March 9. Michael Mayer and Sarah Fuchs, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

July 11. Thomas Smith and Nancy Hiery, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

Sept. 23. Markus Martin and Elizabeth Beil, Londonderry, Dauphin county.

Aug. 29. John Maulfer and Elizabeth Selzer, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Oct. 10. Daniel Greenewald and Elizabeth Richard, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Oct. 28. Christian Wieland and Rebecca Blessy, both of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

1831.

March 31. Frederick Zimmerman and

Sarah Kremer, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

April 24. Nicholas Riegel and Elizabeth Schuy, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Christian Eshenower and Magdalena Ehresman, of Swatara township, Dauphin county.

May 31. John Eymann and Mary Brown, of Derry township, Dauphin county.

July 6. David Will and Catharine Fight, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

July 21. John Kratzer and Sally Fuchs, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

Oct. 6. David Seltzer, of Dauphin, and Catharine Backenstoh, of Lebanon county.

Nov. 22. Jacob Blauk and Susanna Fernsler, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

— Wallace, of Middletown, and — Turner.

1832.

January 12. Felix Boeshar and Rebecca Rupp, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Feb. 16. Isaac Lauch and Mary Bettcher, of Lebanon county.

March 9. Daniel Miller and Mary Bechtold, both of Derry township, Dauphin county.

May 22. Thomas Dunham and Sophia Remly, of Middletown, Dauphin county.

Aug. 7. Barnhard Guesher and Christiana Walter, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

Aug. 26. Michael Killinger and Catharine Lehman, both of Dauphin county.

Sept. 20. John Blauk and Sarah Mueller, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Jacob Eshenour and Catharine Bishop, of Swatara, Dauphin county.

Nov. 11. Samuel Fisher and Mary Cope, Londonderry, Dauphin county.

Nov. 29. Michael Blessing and Mary Heon, of Susquehanna township, Dauphin county.

1833.

Jan. 8. George Hoon and Rosanna D. Tebitta, both of Susquehanna township, Dauphin county. Witness, Geo. Zyder.

March 1. George Moyer and Leah Stouffer, of Derry, Dauphin county.

April 2. John Early and Magdalen Snavelly, both of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

John Ramley and M. McClure, of Middletown, Dauphin county.

Aug. 4. Henry Miller and Rebecca McKissick, of Lebanon county.

1834.

Feb. 23. Jacob Zeider and Mary Cremer, of Hanover, Dauphin county.

1835.

Jan. 29 Jacob Ney and Sarah Clark, both of Annville township, Lebanon county.

March 4. Isaac Miller and Catharine Killway, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

June 23. Daniel Keefer and Catharine Miller, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

December 24. William Runkel and Sarah Zimmerman, both of Lebanon county.

1836.

John Kelley and Miss Herbert, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Aug. 25. Wm. Bargest and Elizabeth Miller, both of Annville, Lebanon county.

1837.

Oct. 17. George Houser and Elizabeth Grundon, Middletown, Pa.

1840.

Sept. 13. George McCauley and Mollie Blessing, Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

Henry Long and Lydia Segner, both of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

Nov. 22 Wm. Aston and Rebecca Klever, of Annville, Pa.

Nov. 23. Joseph Haines and Catharine Smith, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

1841.

John Stuels and Catherine Capp, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

June 17. Michael Scherer and Mary Long, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

Aug. 5. Levy Killinger and Elizabeth Kratzer, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Aug. 17. Henry W. Ort and Mary Stine, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Oct. 17. John Faehrling and Mary Eifer, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

1842.

June 26. Thomas Finny and Catharine Dellman, both of Derry township, Dauphin county.

Oct. 2. Abraham Shellhammer and Sarah Fitting, both of Hanover, Dauphin county.

Nov. 20. Henry Rann, of Derry, Dauphin county, and Elizabeth Elliott, of Annville, Pa.

1845.

Feb. 25. Wm. Smith and Mary Schock. Witness: Jacob Forney.

Apr. 13. Simon Hinkle and Mary Ann

Blair, of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county. Witness: Lesetie Alleman.

Apr. 27. Daniel Woolwer, of Myerstown, Lebanon county, and Louisa Fetyer, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county.

May 11. William Mell, of Frankford, and Mary Freilich, of Mechanicsburg. Witness: A. H. Van Hoff.

THE PATTERSONS—Squire Evans' articles on the pioneers of the Patterson family we conclude in this number of *Notes and Queries*. It will be seen how this family is connected with the Harris family, and this fact, apart from the account of Captain William Patterson's military service in the early times, will make the sketch given today of more than usual interest.

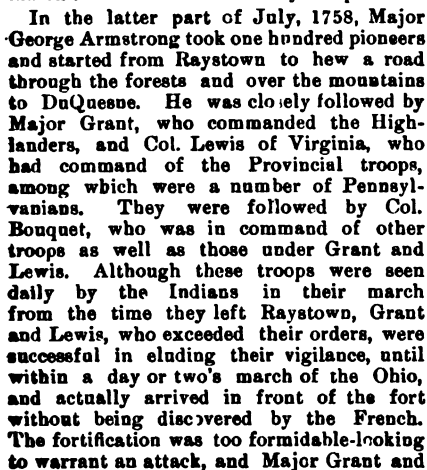
CAPTAIN JAMES PATTERSON.

Pioneer Life on the Susquehanna and Juniata.

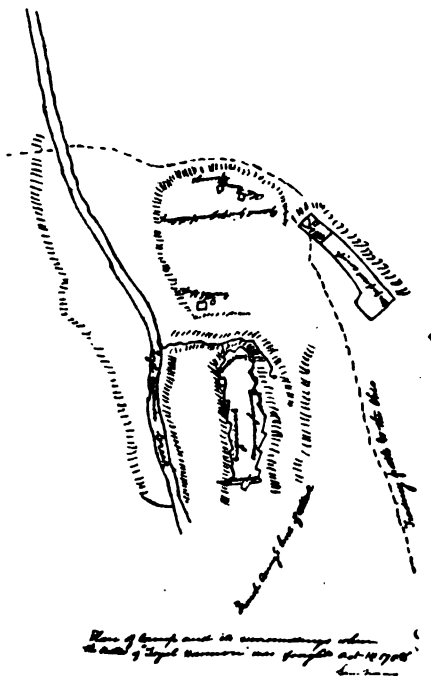
II.

Capt. Patterson continued in command at Fort Hunter, and his company furnished ranging parties and guards for the batteaux fleet under the command of Daniel Lowrey, brother of James, who transported supplies from Harris' Ferry to Fort Augusta. On February 16, 1758, Col. James Burd, accompanied by Capt. Hambright, of his regiment, set out from Lancaster to inspect the forts from the Susquehanna to the Delaware river. On the same evening they arrived at the Black Bear tavern, owned and kept by Barnabas Hughes, an Indian trader, at Elizabethtown, the farm being now owned by Henry Wade. When here Capt. Hambright took suddenly ill, and an express was sent to Lancaster for Dr. Thompson. Mr. Hughes was the commissary for Fort Hunter and Fort Swatara, now Lebanon. It was he who laid out Elizabethtown and named it after his wife Elizabeth.

In the beginning of July 1758, Capt. Patterson and about three-fourths of the command at Fort Augusta were ordered to march to Raystown (Fort Bedford), and join Brig. Gen. Forbes' army in their march to Fort Duquesne. Their line of march was probably *via* Fort Patterson and Tuscarora Valley, or through Buffalo Valley, to Standing Stone (Huntingdon.) The following is a plan of the formation of the troops in their line of March:



The defeat of Grant and Lewis did not check the onward march of the army. Colonel Bouquet, a few days after the battle of Loyal Hannon, made a rapid advance towards Fort Duquesne.



When but a few miles away the French blew up the fort and retreated partly down the Ohio, and partly up the Allegheny river. The fort was rebuilt and named after the great statesman, Pitt, under whose management the British arms triumphed everywhere.

In 1759, Col. Burd erected Fort Burd (Redstone) and conveyed supplies from Fort Cumberland and Raystown to Fort Pitt. Capt. Atlee and several other Lancaster county officers were in this command. Their plan of march is very much like the one already given, with the addition that the wagons and cattle are placed between sections of the column. It is true, Braddock adopted the same plan, and was thus formed when the head of his column struck the Indians, when he attempted to form in line of battle on the front company, which he did not succeed in doing, the Indians being on front and flanks, threw the troops into disorder.

Captain Patterson returned to his own

Fort after the Indians were whipped into subjection, and he turned his attention again to the cultivation of his much neglected land. He did not, however, omit the taking precautionary measures to keep his fort in good repair, and provide it with the material for defense. The Indians remained quiet until Pontiac's war broke out in 1763, when the savage barbarities were fearful. Capt. Patterson and his son, Lieutenant William Patterson, were again on guard. They followed them to their places of concealment, and gave them many hard blows. When we come to write of Captain William Patterson, we will give a sketch of his movements. Captain James Patterson died at his fort and is buried in the grave yard on the present property of Jerome W. Thompson. His wife, Mary, died at Middletown, probably when on a visit to her son, who married Colonel Burd's daughter, and is buried there. They left the following issue:

- i. *Captain William.*
- ii. *Mary.*
- iii. *Elizabeth.*
- iv. *Susan.*
- v. *James.*
- vi. *George.*

Mary Patterson married, first, Thomas Chambers, who was killed by the Indians on "Big Island," on the West Branch. They had issue one son and one daughter. The son was in the army, and the daughter ran off with an officer of the army, at Fort Potter.

Mrs. Chambers married the second time Gen'l James Potter, of Revolutionary memory and had the following children:

- i. *Gen'l James;* who married Miss Brown, daughter of Judge Brown, of "Brown's Mills."

ii. *Martha;* m. Andrew Gregg, of Penn's Valley, ancestor of Gov. Curtin.

iii. *Mary;* m. first, Mr. Riddle in 1783; she m. second time George McClellan, of Lewistown.

Another daughter m. Capt. James Poe, and another m. Capt. Crouch.

Elizabeth Patterson m. Robert Campbell, of Tuscarora Valley. He was killed by the Indians and left no issue.

Susan m. Mr. Moore, of Cumberland county. Some of her descendants live near Carlisle and Papertown.

James m. Jane Harris, of Mifflin, and had issue:

1. *William,* m. to Mary Ann Riddle.

2. *John*, m. first Ellen Moore, secondly, Mary Kenny.

3. *Thomas*.

4. *Jane*, died without issue.

George Patterson m. Jane Burd, daughter of Col. James Burd, of Finian, and had issue:

1. *Sarah*, b. Nov. 18, 1784.

2. *Mary*, b. July 6, 1786.

3. *James Burd*, b. July 8, 1788.

4. *Edward*, b. Feb. 21, 1790.

5. *Joseph Shippen*, b. July 10, 1791.

6. *William-Augustus*, b. Nov. 1, 1792.

7. *Charlotte Chambers*, b. March 9, 1794; d. at Marietta, Pa., March 20, 1863.

8. *Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 6, 1795.

9. *George*, b. Sept. 5, 1797.

10. *Galbraith*, d. in infancy.

James Burd Patterson m. Matilda Dowes and had, *James*, who m. Matilda Hubley, *Mary*, and *Joseph* who m. Miss Weaver.

William Augustus Patterson m. Elizabeth Peale, who had *Sophaniba* who m. George Herkeseimer, and *Charles*.

Charlotte Chambers Patterson m. William Thompson, June 14, 1816, who had:

1. *Edward P.*, who m. Matilda Snyder.

2. *William S.*, m. Isabella H. Marr.

3. *Maria*.

4. *George*.

5. *Lucian M.*, m. Kate U. Yuntman.

6. *Mary*.

7. *Theophilus*; m. Mary E. Harrington.

8. *Theodore S.*, m. Annie E. Cassell, of Marietta, Pa.

9. *Robert*.

10. *Josephine*; m. Thomas Zell, of Reading, Pa.

Elizabeth Patterson m. Rubens Peale and had seven children.

George Patterson m. first Maria Shindle and had six children; m. secondly Lydia Adams, and had nine children.

There are some descendants of Capt. James Patterson in Juniata Valley, who retain his name.

SAMUEL EVANS.

THE HERO OF KITTANNING.

A Characteristic Letter of Col John Armstrong.

[We are indebted to John Armstrong Herman, Esq., of the Dauphin county bar, for a copy of the following letter written by Col. John Armstrong to his son James. There

are some interesting statements concerning the action of the Provincial Convention of January, 1775, the hesitancy of John Dickinson, and the traitorous conduct of Joseph Galloway, which, at some future occasion, we will take the liberty of commenting thereon.]

CARLISLE, 16th Feb'y, 1775.

DEAR JAMEY:

Together with this you will receive a letter from Dr. Rush, which I have open'd and read; also the King's speech to the new Parliament. I expect to see the Doctor soon, being about to go to Philad'a, which I cannot avoid, however much the season and roads are against me. Your brother is much better, only that the gravel complaints remain but operate with less pain than before. Perhaps Col'l Stephens can tell you of the effects of the Frederick Springs where the Gravel has not been of long continuance. There is an elderly Gent.'n of the name of *Chovel* has set up lectures in Philad'a; he is said to be the first Anatomist on the Continent by far, and performs speculative wonders on the bodies of Dead Children or grown persons by injection. I don't know what countryman he is, but expect to be introduced to his acquaintance when in Town.

Our Delegates are sometime return'd from the Provincial Committee. We greatly fear unhappy Divisions in this Province, there are three different and large bodies of people, the greatest part of whom 'tis fear'd will desert the common cause. Galloway throws all the cold, or rather scalding water in his power, beside sundry other spurious scribblers, & Rivington's of New York's Paper is a standing or perpetual channel of opposition, infamy & lyes. Our committee coul'd not carry a resolve for Military Exercise in this Province and found it inexpedient even to mention it, yet the meeting has tended to strengthen the hands of the Philad'a Committee, & we hope may do some good. The zeal even of Mr. Dickenson is greatly abated through the unwearied efforts of the old leading Quakers who have practiced on the fears of Mr. Dickenson, &c., but of this we chuse to say but little. The Gent's sentiments are at bottom still said to be the same as formerly. He attended the Committee, but spoke little. Under Galloway's influence, no man from Bucks County appear'd.

His Majesty's speech is very unfavourable to the Colonies, and every jot is echo'd back

to the throne with the approbation of both Houses of Parliam't, I mean a great Majority of them, but you will observe the Parliament sat at the beg'n'g of Decemb'r and the resolutions of the Continental Congress arriv'd at London only on the 14th of that month.

Can't you get a letter sent from Shepherd's Town to Shippensburg? the relations of Mrs. Morrow who has a cancer in her breast will doubtless be travelling that road, they have lately sent a message to John Kearsley who is now abroad otherwise he wou'd no doubt have gone to see her. I hope Col'l. Washington & Family are well, to whome please to present my respectful compliments.

I am dear Jamey Affectionately Yours,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Directed:

To

Doctor

James Armstrong,

At Coll. Washington's,

Berkley County.

Favour'd by Mr.

David Holmes.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXLVI.

CAPT. WILLIAM PATTERSON.

A Hero of the French and Indian War.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PATTERSON (James, James) was born in Donegal township, Lancaster county, in the year 1737, and went with his father, Captain James Patterson, to the Juniata Valley in 1749 or 1750. The first act of the old pioneer was to erect a block-house, to protect his family from sudden attacks by the Indians. To clear the land and till the soil, and make it capable of producing grain and vegetables, required a great deal of time and labor, before the settlers were wholly able to make it self-supporting; and hence we find there hardy pioneers depending very much upon their rifles for the means of procuring subsistence. William Patterson, from the time he came to the Valley, to the period of old age was the most expert marksman along the frontier. His father, who was an Indian Trader and kept store at the crossing of the Juniata, in

the direct line of travel between the southern and northern Indians, often had large numbers of savages about his store, and he knew from experience that nothing would elicit the admiration or wholesome dread of the white man's power so much as being an expert marksman, and he was certainly excusable for erecting a target sixty odd yards from the door of his dwelling. Whenever the Indians made their appearance old Capt. James Patterson or his son William leisurely took down their rifle from its resting place, and stepping to the doorway, fired at the target, which they invariably hit in the center, or very close to it. The Indians would collect around and examine the target, and in their lingo express their astonishment and admiration of the skill of Captain Patterson or his son. By resorting to a trick of this kind, they were able to play upon the fears of the Indians for several years, and to the period of Braddock's defeat, when the Indians commenced a general slaughter of the frontier settlers. It is probable that William was with his father, who commanded a company of Rangers under Major James Burd, who had charge of the pioneers when making a road over the mountains for Braddock's army.

When his father raised a company and was regularly mustered into the military service under Major afterwards Col. James Burd, William was appointed ensign, an officer on equal footing to that of second lieutenant, and marched with his father to Shamokin, where the troops commenced the erection of Fort Augusta (now Sunbury) in 1756. For meritorious services, William Patterson was promoted to a lieutenant December 12, 1757. He was still a minor (as was also Lt. Samuel Atlee). For many months he and his father with details of privates, ranged the mountains and streams in search of Indians. They resorted very often to the methods adopted by the Indians to protect themselves, or circumvent the cunning of the savages.

William Patterson not only displayed great capacity as a partizan soldier, but was equally conspicuous in civil life. He marched with the advance of General Forbes' Army to Fort Du Quesne in 1758 and participated in the battle of Loyal Hannon in October, 1758. He also served under Col. Burd, in conveying live stock and subsistence from Fort Cumberland to fort Burd (Brownsville) and Fort Pitt in 1759.

After his return from the army, Captain Patterson seems to have devoted his time to land surveying, and the strengthening of his block house on the opposite side of the river to that of his father's where he located several hundred acres of land. His fine presence and dashing character won the admiration and esteem of the pioneer settlers, especially the young men, who followed the chase and provided game for the large and growing settlements in Tuscarora Valley and around Patterson's Fort.

Forbes' campaign was followed by a few years only of peace with the Indians. Pontiac's war came upon the settlers in 1763. Suddenly, and without any previous warning, fort after fort and many private block houses were taken and destroyed, and their feeble garrisons put to the hatchet or stake. The danger of annihilation of the entire settlements west of the Cumberland Valley was imminent, and there was a tremendous rush of men, women and children to Lancaster and York counties to escape the fury of the savages.

Captain William Patterson called his young hunters around him and bid defiance to the Indians. Pontiac had boasted that no wooden fort or stockade could escape destruction if he desired to destroy them. When they could not induce a garrison by causing and lying to surrender, they would load a wagon with straw or hay and set it on fire, and back it against the timbers and let the demon fire do the work. Although Patterson's Fort was surrounded by savages repeatedly, they were driven away or kept at a distance by the expert riflemen under the command of Captain Patterson.

In December, 1767, Frederick Stump (who was born in Heidelberg township, then in Lancaster now Berks county) and his hired man named Ironcutter, brutally murdered ten Indians, composed of men, women and children, when they were asleep, near Gabriel's, on the west side of the Susquehanna, and only a few miles from Fort Augusta. As soon as Capt. William Patterson heard of this affair, he collected nineteen of his young riflemen, and mounting horses, rode rapidly to the scene of the murder. They found Stump and Ironcutter at Gabriel's surrounded by their friends, who were also armed, some of whom were noted Indian fighters, and were determined to resist arrest. It was but a short time before

he captured and tied them upon horses, and hastened with the prisoners to Carlisle jail. He had no warrant for their arrest, nor did he wait to see the Governor's proclamation offering a reward for their arrest. When he arrived at Carlisle the sheriff had just received Governor Penn's proclamation, and had collected a posse when Captain Patterson arrived with his prisoners. The following is his own account of the arrest. He also sent a message in writing to the Indians living along the North and West Branches of the river, wherein he assured them that Stump would be punished, &c. After he delivered the prisoners to the sheriff he started to Philadelphia, to give the Governor and Council a full report of the affair. On the following day a large number of the border settlers effected an entrance into the jail and rescued Stump and Ironcutter and carried them off in triumph. Neither of them were ever re-arrested.

"CARLISLE, 23d January, 1768.

"Dear Sir :

"The 21st instant I marched a Party of nineteen men to George Gabriel's House at Penn's creek mouth, and made prisoners of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, who were suspected to have murdered Ten of our Friend Indians near Fort Augusta, and I have this day delivered them to Mr. Holmes at Carlisle Gaol.

"Yesterday I sent a person to the Great Island, that understands the Indian Language, with a Talk, a copy of which is enclosed. Myself and Party were exposed to great danger by the desperate Resistance made by Stump, and his Friends who sided with him. The steps I have taken, I flatter myself, will not be disapproved of by the Gentlemen in Government, my sole view being directed to the Service of the Frontiers before I heard his Honour the Governor's Orders. The message I have sent to the Indians I hope will not be deemed assuming any authority of my own, as you are very sensible I am no stranger to the Indians and their customs.

"I am with Respect

your most obedient

humble servant

"WILLIAM PATTERSON.

"To Joseph Shippen, Esq."

Joseph Shippe, jr., was the Provincial Secretary and a fellow officer at Fort Augusta, and in the campaigns against the French and Indians.

The Governor was so highly pleased with the prompt action of Capt. Patteson, that he gave him a special commission as Justice of the Peace, and judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cumberland county. It is probable that Capt. Patteson went with Col. Burd to Wyoming Valley in 1769, who was appointed a commissioner to ascertain the extent of the Connecticut settlement, and the designs of the settlers. He was appointed one of the Commissioners to lay out Northumberland county in 1772.

William Patterson married Mary Galbraith, a descendant of the Galbraiths who settled in Donegal, Lancaster county, some of whom moved to Cumberland county, and afterwards became conspicuous in the military and civil history of the State and Nation.

Capt. William Patterson had but one child by his first wife, Mary Galbraith, namely, Galbraith Patterson, who was born at Patterson's Fort in the year 1767. He went to Lancaster and was admitted to the Bar there 1789. He moved to Harrisburg in the year 1790, and from thence to Lycoming county, where he died February 26, 1801, leaving a widow, Catharine, who afterwards married James Orbison, of Chambersburg, where she died February 24, 1811. She had a daughter, Isabella, by Mr. Patterson, who married first time, David Maclay, secondly, Hon. Alex. L. Hayes, who for forty years was judge of the circuit court and of the common pleas court in Lancaster.

Capt. William Patterson's second wife was Esther Findley, a granddaughter of old John Harris, who settled in Paxtang and established a ferry where Harrisburg now is. They had issue:

- i. *Isabella*, married Mr. Hunter, of "White Deer Valley."
- ii. *William*, who resided in White Deer Valley, where he died in 1856.
- iii. *John*.
- iv. *James*, who settled in Warren county, Ohio.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLVII.

IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—In the course of a few weeks we propose to con-

tinue our researches into the early worthies of the Cumberland Valley, preparatory to the completion of a work we have on hand relating to the Scotch-Irish settlers in that charming region.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHOIR.

A Reminiscence of "Old" Harrisburg.

Whenever I indulge in a reminiscence of the old Harrisburg, for publication, I cannot avoid reflecting how comparatively few among my readers are those having any idea who the writer is.

The present generation knows less of me than it does of Melchizedek; and it is a very unusual circumstance that my ancestral names—AYRES and BUCHER—once so conspicuous at the Bar and on the Bench of Dauphin county, indefatigable in council and in church, foremost in public improvement and faithful in private trust—names known and read of all men in their day—have become extinct, and are only a memory in their native place.

I am, however, incited to review a matter of the past by the perusal of Mr. Alexander Sloan's very interesting address, in which he gave an account of his connection with the song-service of the Presbyterian church in Harrisburg.

I well remember Mr. Sloan's appearance as he lifted up his voice among the Basses of that ancient and honorable choir, in the gallery of the grandfather church, located at Cherry alley and Second street. Of the others in that choir, I recall but Mr. and Mrs. John A. Weir (the leader), Mr. and Mrs. Joel Hinckley, Mrs. George Whitehill, and possibly Dr. Wm. Graydon.

Referring to the introduction of certain musical instruments into the choir, our venerable friend said, "These were used until we purchased the cabinet organ now in our lecture room. This organ was saved at the time of the burning of the church in March, 1858."

Just here Mr. Sloan makes a historical omission which I desire to supply, and add something more concerning the choir itself—"all of which I saw, and part of which I was."

A young man of nineteen, I joined the choir formally in 1849. At this time the leader—the term "conductor" was as yet unborn there—was Mr. Robert J. Fleming. Dr. James Fleming had led the Treble with

his Flute, but requested me to take his place, as he desired to play the 'Cello. Col. John Roberts—dear old gentleman, whose musical love always kept him young—brought in his Violin to lead the Alto, and Edmund Perkins, teacher at Partridge's Military Institute, often reinforced the Tenors with the Flute.

This grand combination of two Flutes, Violin and 'Cello, constituted the instrumental accompaniment of the Presbyterian choir for some time—a fact which our good Brother Sloan doubtless forgot—and was the connecting link between the older instruments which he mentions and the advent of the Melodeon. But who shall describe what a "big thing" it was in those days—this "orchestra"—and what a help it was to the choir. The "Thomas Orchestra" was yet unborn, but the Presbyterians, of Harrisburg, could not have been better pleased than with their own!

At a subsequent time, when our Bass needed addition, I relinquished the Treble Flute to Lucius V. Parsons. The 'Cello was also frequently played by H. Murray Graydon.

The introduction of a Melodeon, however, forced our instrumental quartet to retreat, when Mr. Silas Ward came to Harrisburg (about 1850) and was chosen leader of the choir. This Melodeon was a small instrument, the private property of Mr. Ward, who at first played it himself in conducting; but Miss Isabella Todd (I think it was), then the best pianist in town, "got the hang of the machine" and generally relieved Mr. Ward of the playing.

At this time the only pipe organs in town were in the Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and German churches; the Lutherans had one, but it was burned in the fire of October 21, 1838. The "cabinet organ" referred to by Mr. Sloan, was the *second* reed instrument used by the Presbyterians. It seems to be wonderfully "long-winded," like some traditional sermons, and must have been endowed with genuine Presbyterian grit, that it is still available "for the service of song in the house of the Lord" after a whole generation! Among its competent players I recall Miss Todd, Miss Sybil Fahnestock and Dr. Thos. D. Simonton, now of St. Paul.

My readers of to-day should be reminded that the grandfather church, dedicated Feb. 12, 1809, was torn down in 1841, and replaced with a handsome edifice on the same

spot (Second street and Cherry alley), and dedicated Feb. 13, 1842. This church, burned in 1858, was the finest in Central Pennsylvania. Designed by Hoxie, of Philadelphia, its architecture was chiefly Grecian, and there was about it a purity and dignity in most healthful contrast with some of the grotesque structures of to day, scarcely distinguishable as churches at all. More than that, the pulpit ministrations of the sainted Dr. DeWitt and his beloved associate and successor, Dr. Robinson, "adorned the doctrine" which it proclaimed—rivalling its own marble purity.

In this building, and prior to the time when I sat "up stairs," younger voices were gradually filling up the vacant places, and among these I recall Misses Nancy and Elizabeth Shank, Ellen Graydon, Elizabeth Hickok, Josephine Whitehill, Miss Street, Lucia Simmons, Harriet Henry, Eliza Roberts, Sarah Carson, Isabella Todd, Susan B. Ayres.

Then, about the era of our "orchestra," and especially under Mr. Ward's conducting, the membership—but ever changing, as is natural with volunteer chorus-choirs—included the names of Misses

Susan Mowry,	Eliza J. Ayres,
Eliza Jacobs,	Mary Nevin,
Catharine Emerson,	Elizabeth Simonton,
Elizabeth Boyd,	Glorvina Elder,
Annie Simonton,	Mary Jackson,
Jane Lamb,	Sarah Emerson,
Margaret Carson,	Miss Frazer,
Ellen Roberts,	Esther Doll,
Margaret Emerson,	Mary J. Partch.
Louisa Carson,	

The gentlemen included (without reference to date) Messrs.

R. J. Fleming,	H. Murray Graydon,
Charles N. Hickok,	David Fleming,
Alex. Roberts,	Thomas D. Simonton,
John W. Simonton,	Peter K. Boyd,
Sam. H. Brooks,	David Lamb,
A. Green Simonton,	S. P. Johnson,
A. J. Johnson,	W. M. McClure,
Silas Rutherford,	James Simonton,
James Fleming,	George B. Ayres.

Of course, I do not pretend, after a lapse of over forty years, to be able to make the roll correct or complete. There are doubtless other names yet to be added—but I cannot recollect them.

The Presbyterians had the best choir in town, as a whole, and it reached its zenith under Mr. Ward, who was the first con-

ductor of respectable ability that Harrisburg knew. We had no phenomenal voice like George P. Wiestling's (basso profundo), of the German Reformed church; but we had the best soprano in Miss Sarah Carson, the best alto in Miss Mowry, and beyond question the best tenor in Mr. Ward, whose voice was then fresh and beautiful.

In fact, Mr. W. was the first resident singer Harrisburg had, to give Oratorio solo; when he sung "Now vanish, &c.," from the *Creation*.

It was at this zenith date that Rev. Dr. Charles Wadsworth, then the most popular minister and orator in Philadelphia, preached for us one Sunday. He was so delighted with the freshness and beauty of our singing that he expressed the wish to have *such* a choir in his own church! We were also honored by commendation from the well-remembered "Hutchinson Family," who came up into the choir and sung with us—during one of their visits to Harrisburg, where they had many personal friends among the old-time Abolitionists. Then at close of service they entranced us with "Tell me, ye winged winds," without accompaniment, as only they could sing it.

At the period of which I write, the best and most popular book of church music was the *Carmine Sacra*, by Lowell Mason (first issued in 1831), which contained not only his inimitable compositions, but many others in their original harmony which some modern tinkers have sought in vain to improve. Among its jewel songs we all remember Boylston, Federal Street, Hebron, Balerno, Avon, Down, Park Street, Geneva, Rockingham, and the funeral hymn (Mt. Vernon), "Sister, thou wast mild and lovely."

Later came Bradbury's *Mendelssohn Collection*, which embraced among its good things the beautiful quartet "Come unto me," and "Cast thy burden on the Lord;" and then "*The Psalmist*." Beside these we had in use manuscript books, into which were transcribed—at the expense of considerable time and labor—any new tune not to be had in print, or that some member of the choir, hearing it elsewhere, would obtain a copy for us.

Now be it remembered, these times long ante-dated the introduction of *music* books into the pews; dependence for the *tunes* in singing was wholly upon the choir. Nor had any one yet dreamed of the deluge of *stuff*! which, in after years, has audaciously im-

posed itself upon the Church, in the wake of the cherished melodies of Bliss and Sankey—crowding out much that was better, and that had become, from time-honored use and blessed association, truly *sacred* music.

Leaving to some other pen younger than mine, a continuation of this choir history, as it transpired after the removal to the new church, at Market square, I close.

Sweet is the recollection of those choir-days; the bright and peaceful associations linked with them are many. Sunday then was a Sabbath; the holy day was not a mere holiday in the old borough. The sound of the church-going bell brought forth an orderly procession of whole families. Street lounging and indecorous conversation were infrequent, and no business of any kind was prosecuted on God's day with tacit exemption from the law. Ridicule as we may the "old-fogy" past, and eulogize as we do the "progressive" present, those simpler habits and conditions of the auld-lang-syne produced grand and godly men and virtuous and noble women—unperced, but have they been surpassed?

"Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me."

GEORGE B. AYRES.

STEWARTS OF DONEGAL.

GEORGE STEWART, the ancestor of the family of that name, first settled in "West Conestoga township," then Chester county, along the bank of the Susquehanna river in 1717. This township was afterwards known as Donegal in 1722. The land he occupied embraced several hundred acres, and laid between Robert and William Wilkins' tract, which the latter sold in 1727 to the Rev. James Anderson, and now owned by the heirs of Col. James Duffey—and the Garner tract, at the mouth of Chickies creek, which was purchased in 1737 by Thomas Ewing, the father of General James Ewing, of Revolutionary memory, who was the second husband of James Patterson's [the Indian Trader] widow.

The Stewart tract extended along the river two hundred and twenty-nine perches, and along Rev. James Anderson's land three hundred and thirty-six perches. In common with other settlers in Donegal, Mr. Stewart did not take out a patent for his land at the time he located. His son John afterwards took out one for three hundred and seventy-five acres. Mr. Stewart's dwelling was

probably near the bank of the Meeting House run, where he could easily procure an abundance of fresh water at all seasons of the year. He must have been well advanced in life when he settled there, for several of his children were grown up, and at the time of his decease in January, 1773, were married and had children. He was a person well educated, of sterling integrity, and great influence among his Scotch-Irish Presbyterian neighbors. When "West Conestoga township" was erected in 1718, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Chester county, and was in commission up to the time of his death. When the county of Lancaster was organized in 1729, he was chosen one of the County Commissioners. In October, 1730, he was elected to the General Assembly, and in October, 1732, he was again returned. Up to this year, the Quakers were quite willing to concede one member of Assembly to represent the Scotch-Irish element in Donegal. The latter were not willing, however, to tamely acquiesce in any arrangement of this kind, and entered the canvass with a determination to elect two members. At this time, and for many years thereafter, there was but one election poll in the county, and that was at the town of Lancaster. The Quakers and their German allies when they arrived at the poll at the election referred to, were astonished to find Mrs. Galbraith, the wife of Andrew Galbraith, Esq., who resided near Donegal church, where the Rev. Nissley now lives, mounted on a favorite mare, haranguing the voters, and urging them to vote for her husband. At that time the settlement in Donegal was growing rapidly, and Galbraith's friends turned out to a man, and as none but free-holders were allowed to vote they could very well go to the polls mounted on their own horses. John Wright, Esq., the most prominent Quaker in the county, was unexpectedly defeated by Mr. Galbraith by two or three votes only. In December, 1732, when the Assembly was in session in Philadelphia, Mr. Stewart took sick, and died in January, 1733. Mr. Wright was elected to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and was re-elected, as was also Mr. Galbraith for many successive terms without opposition.

George Stewart left surviving him his wife, JEAN, and the following issue:

JOHN STEWART, who married Ann, the

youngest daughter of the Rev. James Anderson, the minister of old Donegal church. He took out, in 1738, a patent for the land taken up by his father. He seems to have devoted his attention entirely to farming pursuits. In November, 1748, he sold one hundred and fifty acres from the eastern end of his farm to David Cook, who gave the same to his son James, who sold it on May 1, 1786, to Jacob Neff, of Hempfield township, for eighteen hundred pounds. Catharine, youngest daughter of Mr. Neff, after the latter's death, got this farm as her share of his estate. She married Henry Cassel, who purchased the farm and received a title from Mr. Neff's executors. After being out of the possession of the Cassel family for many years, it is now owned by A. N. Cassel, Esq., son of Henry. John Stewart died in October, 1749, leaving his wife, Ann, surviving him, and the following issue:

George, who inherited the remaining portion of his father's land, amounting to two hundred and twenty acres, which he also sold to David Cook, when he attained his majority, about the year 1760. Upon this land David, son of the above David Cook, laid out the lower half of the town of Marietta. George Stewart married Margaret Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris and his wife, Mary, the old Indian Trader, who had an Indian Trading Post at Bear Tavern in 1736. In 1750 he moved to Conewago creek, where the Elizabethtown and Hummelstown road crosses, where he erected a grist and saw mill. In the year 1746 he took out a patent for several hundred acres of land from the Penns along Conoy creek, and the old Paxtang and Conestoga road, where he settled in 1734, upon which he erected the "Black Bear Tavern" in 1736, which he sold in 1751 to Lazarus Lowrey, who sold the same in 1753 to Col. Barnabas Hughes, another prominent Indian Trader, who laid out Elizabethtown, and whose son Samuel sold to Capt. Alexander Boggs two hundred and thirty acres in 1790. It is now or was lately owned in part by Henry Wade, Esq. This tavern was erected seven years before Capt. George Redsecker built the "Black Horse Tavern." After Mr. Hughes' death, about the year 1765, this tavern was rented to Mr. Holmes, who frequently advertised, offering a reward, for the arrest of runaway redemptioners. He probably

purchased them off vessels when they arrived in Philadelphia.

Some years prior to the Revolution, Thomas Harris removed to Deer Creek, in Harford county, Md. Several of his sons became eminent physicians during the Revolution. One settled in Philadelphia, another in New Brunswick and another in Baltimore.

George Stewart (No. 2) moved to Tuscarora Valley, in the neighborhood of his uncle, Capt. James Patterson. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he was appointed one of the sub-Lieutenants for Cumberland county, and was also one of the Justices of the court of Common Pleas. He was a very active officer during the Revolution, and seemed to have entire charge of that end of that extended county. It was his duty to collect supplies for the militia, and send the different classes into the field when called upon to perform a tour of duty. He died in 1787, leaving a son *John*, who married *Ann Harris* (probably a relative) by whom he had a daughter *Ann*, who married Dr. Kelley, of Tuscarora Valley, a son *John* and daughter *Mary*, who went to reside with their aunt, Mrs. McNair, who lived in Allegheny city. *Hannah* married Samuel Mathers and removed to the West. *Thomas* married Miss Campbell, of Alexandria, Pa., a daughter of whom married William Kinloe, a member of an old and very prominent family, who settled in Juniata Valley.

JOHN STEWART (George, John, George) died in 1805. The Rev. Robert Stewart, a Presbyterian minister, who was principal of the Theological Seminary at Newburg, N. Y., a missionary in India, and his brother, John Stewart, who resides in Pittsburgh, are grandchildren of this last John.

George Stewart (George, John,) had issue:

1. *Thomas*.
2. *John*.
3. *Mrs. McNair*.
4. *George*.
5. *Mary*.
6. *Charles*.

A daughter married Samuel Harris, of Elizabethtown, a descendant of Thomas Harris, and another daughter married one of the Cooks, who settled at Marietta. She was probably the wife of Jacob Cook, brother of David Cook, who lived in the stone house on the northern side of the Lancaster turnpike, half a mile east of Marietta, who afterwards married James Bailey,

Esq., who owned the Graybill farm, now A. N. Cassel's, adjoining "Duffey's Park."

Charles Stewart owned "Big Island," in the West Branch, where he died, and left sons, *Charles* and *Samuel*. Charles was the father of the late Mrs. Baughman, of Lancaster city. He had other children; and Samuel had a large family also. Charles Stewart, of "Big Island," owned several slaves, namely *Juda*, and *Phillis* who afterwards lived with and died at Mrs. Peale's, of Philadelphia, supposed to be 100 years old; *Dagney*, who ended her days at George Pattersons'; *Adam*, who went to live with the Miss. Hubleys, of Lancaster, and *Dianna*, who lived with David Cook, Esq., of Marietta. The latter was known to the present generation in Marietta as "Short Dinah." She was very short and stout. When pumping water at Mr. Cook's she fell through the pump floor to the bottom of the well, which was very deep, without receiving much injury. In her old days she went out washing for several of the old families in Marietta. She could drink an ordinary tin cup full of whiskey without feeling apparently the effects of it.

JEAN STEWART (George, John), married Stewart Rowan, who owned in connection with his brother Charles, several hundred acres of land along the old Paxtang and Conestoga road, about a mile northwest from the present village of Springville, in Mount Joy township, Lancaster county. At the beginning of the Revolution, Stewart Rowan removed to Paxtang Township, now Dauphin county, and Charles Rowan removed to Carlisle. Both were prominent persons.

About the year 1750 Ann Stewart, the widow of John, married John Allison, Esq., who was his second wife. He owned several hundred acres of land a mile north of Maytown. By this marriage she had a son *James* and a daughter *Ann*. The latter married first time Thomas Anderson, a grandson of Rev. James Anderson, and her own cousin. He was born June 13, 1753, and was married November 30, 1774, and died November 11, 1778. They had one daughter, named *Mary*, who died October 16, 1777. Mrs. Anderson married the second time Samuel Cook, Esq., brother of David Cook (who lived at Marietta), a justice of the peace and member of Assembly. He died in 1801. They had no children. His widow again married Joseph

Vance, he being her third husband. Vance was a widower and had several children by a former wife. After his widow's death in 1819, Vance's children claimed the landed estate of Mrs. Ann Vance, their step-mother. The matter was in litigation for some years. The property went to her blood relations. This land ajointed the Whitehill's, on the northwest. The Rev. William Kerr owned a part of this land, and resided there until his removal to Marietta in 1821, where he died the following year.

JAMES STEWART, son of the first George Stewart, probably died without issue.

ELIZABETH STEWART, daughter of the first George Stewart, married Samuel Fulton, Esq., who owned several hundred acres of land along the "Old Peters' Road," about a mile north of Maytown. He was a prominent citizen and died about the year 1790, and left surviving him his wife Elizabeth. A son *James*, married Margaret —, and they had *Samuel, Hugh, John, James* and *Elizabeth*. This family removed from Donegal about the year 1777. There were also two brothers of James, to wit: John and Samuel.

FRANCES STEWART, daughter of the first George Stewart, married Mr. Davies, who had one daughter named Rosannah when her father died. This family resided west of the Susquehanna.

MARY STEWART, the youngest sister of Frances Stewart, married Capt. James Patterson, a sketch of whom has been given heretofore.

The Stewarts were Presbyterians. Every member of this family who retained the name removed from Donegal township prior to the Revolution. They left the nursery of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in old Donegal to plant new settlements further west, and like the honey-bee kept hovering between the borders of civilization and the savages, who were constantly receding before the advance of this aggressive race.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLVIII.

HARRIS.—Andrew D. Harris, son of James Harris, Esq., lately of Harrisburg, died at Bellefonte August 12, 1831, aged 26 years. What Harris family was this?

LOGAN.—The death of the last survivor in the male line of the Logan family, in this locality, the venerable John Logan, who died Feb. 16, 1890, at the age of ninety years, gives us the opportunity of stating that Thomas Logan, the first of the family, settled in Derry township, now Londonderry, at an early date. He took up land (200 acres) November 20, 1744, and died on the farm February 21, 1788. He left a wife Hannah, and the following children:

- i. *Thomas*; b. 1759; d. March 23, 1797.
- ii. *William*; b. 1768; d. Sept. 27, 1814; m. *Barbara* —.
- iii. *John*; b. 1764; d. 1784.
- iv. *Margaret*.
- v. *Mary*; m. Samuel McCleery.

SELL—MILLER.—Can you inform me when Henry Sell came to America, and whence he came? It is thought that he came from Switzerland in the early part of the last century. Peter Sell, his son, my great grandfather, was born March 9th, 1757, in Northampton, now Lehigh county. I would also like to know when Jacob Miller and his wife, Barbara, came to America. They were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. Conrad Miller, their son, my great grandfather, was born June 24th, 1757, in Salisbury township, Northampton now Lehigh county, and was a drummer in the Revolutionary war.

E. H. M. S.

[We have no record of the Sell named; and as to Miller, that surname is legion, and it would be impossible to designate the original emigrant.]

THE CONNECTICUT INTRUDERS.

[From the following letter, for which we are indebted to Mr. Henry L. Harris, it would seem that the "Philadelphia Land Owners" in the Wyoming Valley thought more of their personal quarrel with the Connecticut settlers than they did of the preparations for the defense of their liberties against the arbitrary measures of the British Government. The paper is a valuable one, inasmuch it gives a *small* insight into the actions of the men who were prominent actors in opposition to the Connecticut settlement.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1775.

GENTS:—As a large number of the freeholders of your county have chosen us a committee to devise the most effectual means

for strengthening your hands in the defence of the county against the hostile invasions of the Connecticut intruders, and as we have collected a considerable sum of money for that purpose, and obtained an order for some powder and lead, we desire that you will be pleased to meet Colonel Francis and Mr. Lukens, two of our committee, at Harris' Ferry, on Saturday, the 21st of this month, at which time and place they will acquaint you fully with the application we wish to be made of the contributions, &c., and take your advice therein for preserving the peace of the county, supporting the laws and defending private property. As Messrs. Francis and Lukens take this journey on purpose to meet you, we pray you will not disappoint them or us. We are

Your most humble servants,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR.,
JAMES IRVINE,
TURBUTT FRANCIS,
W. SITGREAVES,
THOS. WEST,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JNO. LUKENS,
SAM'L MEREDITH,
JOHN COX,

To William Plunket, William Maclay, Samuel Hunter, Robert Moodie and Michael Troy, Esquires, Northumberland county.

REMINISCENCE OF ROBERT GRAY.

[ROBERT GRAY, son of John Gray, a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, was born in Paxtang, in 1757, and died there April 27, 1848. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was with the half-starved and illy-clad army of Washington during the cantonment at Valley Forge. He lived a long and honorable life, and was the last of that gallant band of the "Heroes of Seventy-Six" in this locality. He was related to the Rutherfords, and the following reminiscence comes from a distant member of that clan]:

We have the following reminiscence of Robert Gray: In 1777 he was drafted for the service and was ordered to join the expedition against the Susquehanna Indians. The rendezvous was at Middletown, where they were mustered in and awaited the forces from the lower part of Lancaster county. The second day's march brought them to McKee's, where they rested two days, and then went on to Shamokin. McKee he described as an old man, with a large farm,

well supplied with stock and forage. "We took every thing we could use, and stripped him bare." McKee, he added, never received anything for his loss. In my boyish simplicity I enquired: "And did they never make him any compensation?"

"Annan! Did the State ever pay McKee for his loss? No! he was a tory." No Indians were seen, but their corn-fields could not run away, and were destroyed, as high up as Wyoming, coming back to Shamokiu, a few companies attended the General up the West Branch to make a treaty with the Indians. The conference was held in a settler's deserted cabin. Mr. Gray was on guard, and as the day was rainy he stood inside the door. The Chiefs Cornplanter and Bald Eagle were present. He described Cornplanter as a very large man, and thought him the noblest looking person he had ever seen, although he beheld the faces of Washington and Mercer many times. Bald Eagle was of middle size, and of less distinguished appearance. He was killed two years afterwards by the celebrated Captain Brady.

H. R.

FORT HUNTER.

[The following article came to us some months ago from an unknown source. Part of the information has appeared in *Notes and Queries* from the pen of A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., but we have concluded to give the sketch as contributed].

The site of this ancient fortification is supposed to be a narrow elevation of gravel boulders six miles above Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna river at its junction with Fishing creek. There are now no remains of the fort, upon the foundations of which a large store house was erected by Archibald McAllister in 1814. The situation is very commanding, about eighty feet above the Susquehanna, and the surrounding scenery is of the most romantic character. About one mile below, on the summit of the second mountain and overlooking Harrisburg, is said to have been located some sort of fortification erected by the Indians, where Indian weapons and remains have been found in comparatively recent years. The site of Fort Hunter was well chosen—the outlook covering both banks of the Susquehanna for several miles, from above the point at the water-gap of the Kittatinny to Estherton Island, some distance down the stream—the

Valley of Fishing Creek and the line eastward along the Kittatinny Mountain itself.

The first person to take up land in the vicinity was Benjamin Chambers who came to America about 1704—the senior of four brothers, sturdy Presbyterians from the north of Ireland, and a man of remarkable determination. We next hear of Benjamin, James, Joseph and Robert Chambers about 1720 at the mouth of Fishing Creek but the Penns refused to allow a settlement and none was made. In 1725-6, a title was acquired for 1,000 acres at the mouth of Fishing Creek from Robert Hunter, a white trader, after whom the Fort was named. The title was confirmed in 1733-37 by the Provincial authorities. About 1736 a mill was built a few hundred yards from the site of the fort. The original breastwork of the latter was located on the northern spur of the first mountain, near the present Rockville, and was thrown up of loose earth and stone about 1750. A block house and enclosures were soon after partially constructed—possibly in 1752-54, shortly before Braddock's defeat. In 1755, during the French and Indian war, Fort Hunter was a place of considerable importance. In that year Captain Reed was ordered to detach thirty men of his command then at his house "near Maneday, to Hunter's mill and place them under orders." Subsequently he was instructed to "obtain ten men out of the township of Paxtang" and to "send twenty men to Hunter's directly." Thomas McKee was ordered to Fort Hunter as its commandant, and the post was strengthened and placed in a good state of defense.

In April, 1756, Colonel Joseph Shippen wrote to Captain McKee requesting him "to enlist for him some active young men of no less size than 5 feet 6 inches," and when done to "send them to John Harris, who will entertain them." From an inventory of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, it appears that Fort Hunter was furnished with "12½ pounds of powder and 25 pounds of swan shot." On the 7th of April, 1756, Governor Morris informed Colonel Clapham that "as a magazine for provisions and other warlike stores will very soon be formed at Hunter's mill, on the river Susquehanna," he would suggest that the Colonel had better fix on that point, or "some convenient place to it, for a Gen'l Rendezvous." Accordingly,

Clapham "set proper guard on the Rendezvous, examined and chose the Stockade," etc.

About this time Edward Shippen, jr., wrote to the Governor from Lancaster that he had been at "Hunter's House" which "he informed us would be a good point of defense if it were stockaded, but as it is quite naked and stands 500 or 600 feet from the Fort" it was subject to sudden surprise. In June, Col. Clapham on his way to Shamokin strengthened Hunter's Fort with "a party of twenty-four men under command of Mr. Johnson." In August Clapham notified the authorities that Captain Jamison, "an exceedingly good officer" had very little ammunition at Fort Hunter. On the 1st of October Bartram Galbraith wrote from Hunter's Fort that "notwithstanding the happy situation that we thought this place was in, we have had a man killed and scalped within twenty rods of Hunter's barn" by a party of Indians whom the commander, Capt. Christian Busse, was unable to overtake.

After the defeat of the Indians at Kittanning it was proposed to abolish the fort, and in April, 1757, Governor Denny wrote to London that the force at Hunter's was fifty men, to be dismissed "when the magazine is removed from Hunter's," which should "be soon and the Fort then demolished." In July, however, the Rev. John Elder wrote that the inhabitants of Paxtang had petitioned the Governor "for a removal of the garrison from Halifax to Hunter's, the defence of Halifax being of no advantage." He recommended the change as being likely to "Encourage the inhabitants to continue in their places." Edward Shippen supported the transfer. In January, 1758, Adjutant Kern reported to Major Burd at Fort Augusta that the garrison at Fort Hunter consisted of 53 men armed with 44 guns, 15 pounds of powder and 20 pounds of lead. On the 18th of February, 1758, Lieut. Col. Burd visited Hunter's Fort and found Captains Patterson and Davis there with 80 men and "not above three rounds of ammunition." In July of the same year, Price, an officer under the British General Forbes, was ordered to garrison Fort Hunter and repair it. New stockades were erected and the fort strengthened in accordance with the orders.

In June, 1763, the place is spoken of in a letter from Major Joseph Shippen to Colonel James Burd, not as a fort but as Hunter's Mill, and the works were in ruins in 1765, according to a letter of the Rev. Mr. Elder

in that year. After this we hear nothing more of Fort Hunter as a post of importance on the frontier. About 1772 the place came to be known as Garber's Mill and a patent for the property was issued to Garber in 1773. Within the next ten years, Archibald McAllister became the owner and greatly improved the property, which he converted into a handsome and thriving farm. The Duke de Rochefoucauld Liancourt, who passed up the Valley of the Susquehanna in 1796, wrote that "McAllister cultivates one hundred and twenty acres. His houses, all of wood, except a mill, stand on the Susquehanna and within the precincts of Fort Hunter, erected many years ago." At the death of Archibald McAllister, the site of Fort Hunter passed into the hands of his sons, George W. and John Carson, but the original tract since the death of the senior McAllister has been held by many persons including Governor Shunk and George W. Harris. At the death of John Carson McAllister, the spot where Fort Hunter is believed to have stood became the property of Daniel Dick Boas, of Harrisburg.

[NOTE.—in giving the foregoing it is only proper to correct an error which got into print somehow, and is contained in the second paragraph of this article. The mill in question was built by the Chambers brothers and went by the name of Chambers' mill. After the removal of several of the brothers to Falling Spring, now Chambersburg, Joseph Chambers remained. Dying, however, prior to 1750, his widow, Catharine, married Samuel Hunter—and hence this name was given to the mill.]

CHOIRS OF OTHER DAYS.

Reminiscences of the Teachers of Sacred Music in Harrisburg Years Ago.

EDITOR TELEGRAPH: I read with much interest, as doubtless many others did, the paper published in your issue of Saturday week, from the pen of my old friend, George B. Ayres, now of Philadelphia. The writer, although, as he says, not known to the present generation, is well remembered by those of his contemporaries who are yet among the living. His reminiscences of the old Presbyterian choir have recalled to some who were members of that organization in its later years, very pleasant memories of those singing days of forty years ago. He

has made some slight mistakes in a few of the names, and has omitted quite a number of the younger generation who filled up the gaps while he was still with us, and who are now matrons of mature years. Some of them no doubt feel slighted, but I refrain from mentioning names, lest it be supposed that they have prompted me. On the other hand, I know of at least one instance of an old time singer who was considerably puffed up by his complimentary notice, and who had serious thoughts of "jining" the choir again.

But I cannot agree with my friend in his admiration for the exterior of the church on Second street which was burned in March, 1858. It was certainly severely plain, having no windows in front and was built of brick, covered with plaster. The entrance was by a short flight of steps leading to a portico adorned with pillars, something in the style of our present court house. From the first floor stairways led to a vestibule on the second from which you entered the audience chamber. Underneath this chamber were the rooms used for Sunday school and lecture purposes. The church was designed, not by Hoxie, as Mr. Ayres says, but by Haviland, of Philadelphia. Hoxie belonged to a later day, and built the old Pennsylvania railroad station, and the present Market Square Presbyterian church. The present generation can judge of the appearance of the building, if they will take the trouble to glance at the left hand corner of a picture of Harrisburg, which was published many years ago, and may possibly still be found in some of the houses.

But the interior of the church was very handsome. Its chief ornament was the pulpit, the base of which was composed of American marble, and the reading desk of veined Italian marble. The ceiling was adorned with rosettes and other ornamental figures in plaster, which, whilst very elegant, were by no means safe. They had an ugly fashion of falling occasionally, and on a certain Sabbath morning whilst Dr. DeWitt was preaching, one of them came near taking the life of a worthy old lady, one of the mothers in Israel, who sat in a side range of pews facing towards the pulpit. Providentially the plaster ornament struck a projection back of the pulpit and broke into several pieces, only one of which hit the sufferer's head. It inflicted a severe scalp wound, however, which bled freely, and she

had to be carried from the church. At another time a rosette fell from a less height, on the gallery, striking the top of a cabinet organ, at which the writer happened to be sitting, narrowly missing his head and breaking into pieces on the instrument. The moral to be derived from these incidents is that church ceilings should not contain moveable ornaments.

In enumerating the singers, not to the manor born, who sometimes helped us in leading the music of the sanctuary, my friend has omitted one whom he will readily recall when I mention her name. She was a Miss Hough, from New England, I think, and was a teacher in the Harrisburg Female Seminary, on Locust street. She and Miss Patch, of whom he speaks and who is now deceased, were among the most valuable members of the choir. They had delightful voices, the one generally singing soprano and the other either soprano or alto.

As Mr. Ayres speaks of Mr. Ward, who led the Presbyterian choir for some years, as "the first conductor of respectable ability that Harrisburg knew," it may not be amiss to say that a few years before the period of which he writes the English Lutheran church on Fourth street had one of equal ability. I refer to Mr. Hickok, father of our fellow citizen, W. O. Hickok, and of Dr. Charles N. Hickok. In his day, and under his training, the Lutheran choir was a most excellent one, and I well remember that on one special occasion during my boyhood they kindly, under his leadership, occupied the gallery of the old Presbyterian church and led the music of the evening. It was at this service that the tunes "Missionary Chant" and "Ortonville," now become old and familiar, were introduced, and speedily became great favorites. A year or two later Mr. Hickok lost his life in attempting to board a train on the Cumberland Valley railroad at the entrance to the bridge. After this date the Lutheran choir was led by "Andy" Kieffer, of pleasant memory, whilst the highly-esteemed Dr. Charles W. Sheaffer occupied the pulpit, and our present City Controller thundered away in the rear of the gallery on the double bass viol.

It is well sometimes to recall the past, and re-enact in imagination its vanished scenes. But the years are speeding on, and by and by some other pen will write of the church choirs of the present day, and speak of the youthful voices which now lead us in the

worship of each returning Sabbath, whilst those who possess them will have passed away like their predecessors, of whom Mr. Ayres writes. The voices of many whom he mentions are no longer heard on earth, and those who remain are rapidly nearing the dark river, over which their old-time companions have passed to join the silent majority. Perhaps I err in speaking of them as "silent." Mute, indeed, they are to us, but may it not be that even now, though our ears catch not the sound, upon their lips is trembling the "song of Moses and the Lamb," sung by that great multitude which no man can number? G.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLIX.

MAGINNESS, THE ARITHMETICIAN.

In 1821 James Maginness published an "Arithmetic," at Harrisburg, for the "use of schools and counting houses in the United States of America." It was printed for the author by William Greer, and it contains 371 pages, well filled with problems from "Notation" to the "Computation of Shot."

From a note appended to the preface it is learned that the author published his "Arithmetic" by subscription, and regrets that he did not receive *all* his subscribers' names in time to publish them; therefore he "concluded that it were better not to insert any."

Now, what I want to know particularly is who was this old-time schoolmaster and arithmetician? Who can tell whence he came and whither he went? That painstaking and industrious gleaner of local history, Samuel Evans, Esq., may be able to tell whether he belonged to the Maginness family that lived in Coleraine township, Lancaster county, seventy-five years ago, or whether he came of a Chester county branch. Several members of the family emigrated to Kentucky at an early day. Did the old schoolmaster follow them, or did he die in or about Harrisburg?

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

Williamsport, Pa.

[In reply to our esteemed correspondent we give the following biographical sketch.]

JAMES MAGINNESS was a native of Ireland, born about 1780. He was educated at Dublin, and at the age of twenty came to

America, locating in Philadelphia, where he began the profession of teaching. In 1807 or '08 he was invited to take charge of the Harrisburg Academy, but in 1810 relinquished his position there and entered into mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Fred. W. Leopold. Subsequently, about 1814, he resumed school teaching, and all his energies for a number of years were devoted to that calling. It was during this period that he compiled his "System of Book Keeping" and the "New Arithmetic," both published at Harrisburg, and for many years extensively used as text books in Central Pennsylvania. In 1821 Mr. Maginness was appointed Deputy Surveyor for Dauphin county. He had previously been surveyor for several State commissions authorized to lay out certain roads, as also county boundaries. He studied law at Harrisburg and was admitted at the March term, 1820. His wife, Ann Leopold, a woman of rare accomplishments and lovely disposition, to whom he was fondly devoted, dying March 18th, 1828, so preyed upon his mind that he sank under the affliction and died the 21st of May, 1829. Mr. Maginness was a gentleman of undoubted integrity, an able teacher and a good citizen.

THE OLD STONE CHURCH AT PAXTANG.

The age of the present stone church building at Paxtang, has often been alluded to by Historians of the Presbyterian Church in America. The date usually given for the erection of the walls is 1752. If there are any reasons for this date they have never been clearly stated. The first recorded statement in reference to the building, so far as we are aware, is to be found in the deed for the glebe given to the congregation on the 8th day of June, 1754, by Henry Forster and wife, in which the present "*stone meeting house*" is mentioned. It is, therefore, necessary to go back of this date to find the beginning; but why go back only two years rather than ten, fifteen or twenty?

It is well known to every one acquainted with the history of Paxtang, that before the stone building was erected the site was occupied by a substantial log structure, which was removed because it was too small to accommodate the growing congregation. The Rev. John Elder began preaching in the log church in 1738, and soon found himself cramped for room and the congregation in a

prosperous condition. In 1741 the controversy between the Old and New Lights reached Paxtang, and soon waxed so bitter that by the 16th of August, 1745, the New Light people, comprising almost half the congregation, had not only seceded, but had completed a church building of their own, and installed Rev. John Roan as their pastor. Soon after this event, and long before Mr. Elder's congregation had time to recuperate, the Indians, incited by the French, became troublesome, and for the next ten years the people of Paxtang were fully occupied in the defence of their homes. It was during this period that Mr. Elder and his flock worshipped with their rifles in their hands. All work upon the building seems to have been suspended, the walls had been erected and roofed in, and it is more than probable that it remained in this condition, with neither floor nor pews, until after the revolution. In view of these facts, it is not reasonable to suppose that the congregation would, in 1752 tear down their old building and incur the unnecessary expense of a new erection, and it is, therefore, logical to conclude that the stone house was erected prior to 1741, when the numerical and financial condition of the congregation was favorable to such a project. Aside from this reasoning, we have the positive statement of the late Thomas Elder, Esq., of Harrisburg, son of Rev. John Elder, under whose auspices the church was built. On the 20th of June, 1852, Mr. Elder paid what was doubtless his last visit to Paxtang church. The occasion was the funeral of Mrs. Sarah Rutherford, widow of William Rutherford, who had been his life-long friend. After the services were over, Mr. Elder spent a short time looking about the old graveyard, in which, as he said, most of the friends of his youth and early manhood lay sleeping, reminiscences of the past crowded upon him, and as he moved slowly along he spoke of the old church as it was in his father's time, and of the leading men connected therewith; and in reply to a question by Capt. Rutherford he said that whilst he was not sure that there was any record of the erection of the present building, he had often heard his father say that the walls were built in 1740. This, in the absence of well authenticated documentary evidence, ought to be conclusive.

The descendants of the sturdy men and women who worshipped there in 1740 are

scattered everywhere, many of them prominent in Church and State, and in the business enterprises of the land. A little band still holds the fort. All these should unite and see to it that the year of grace 1890 shall witness such a celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the laying of her corner stone, as shall do honor to this mother of churches and oldest monument of Presbyterianism now standing in Central Pennsylvania. W. F. R.

THE FAMILY OF LYTLE.

Two brothers, Nathaniel and Ephraim Lytle, who came to Donegal, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, between the years 1726 and 1730, wrote their name *Little*, while their children *Lytel*, and their descendants *Lytle*. These names seem to have the same sound, and I find that the assessors and scribes spell the name differently, but at the same time retaining the sound of *Lytle*.

In the year 1719, Peter Allen came from the north of Ireland and settled along "Donegal Meeting House Run," and in 1730 James Logan, secretary of the Land Office, issued an order directed to Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester county, and John Cartlidge, the Indian Trader, who lived at Conestoga, to survey two hundred acres of land for Mr. Allen. This farm is now owned in part by Mrs. James Myers, and is situated half a mile east from Marietta, and on the north side of the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike. Here Allen had his trading post. It was about five miles south of the path used by the traders in passing from Philadelphia, to Conoy Indian town and to Paxtang, and about one-third of a mile from the Susquehanna, down which the Indians came in canoes, bringing peltries and furs to barter for merchandise of various kinds.

In the fall of 1726, the Rev. James Anderson who had been called to take charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Donegal Spring, a month or two before purchased Mr. Allen's farm which was entirely covered with timber, with the exception of a few acres of meadow land, and half a dozen acres of other land. Allen removed to the eastern base of the highest range of the Kittatinny mountains above Harris' Ferry, now named for him Peter's mountain. In 1719 Robert Wilkins took up three hundred acres, in which is now embraced the upper or west-

ern half of the town of Marietta. A few years later, he conveyed it to his son William Wilkins, who had been a bound or hired servant of John Cartlidge, the Indian trader. He and his brother, John Wilkins, who resided along the Paxtang road, about a mile west of the present village of Springville, in Donegal township, Lancaster county, became prominent Indian traders. Thomas Wilkins, another son of Robert Wilkins, in 1719, owned the farm afterwards sold to the Lowreys, and now owned by Col. James Duffy's heirs. In the year 1727 the Rev. James Anderson traded his "Allen" farm to William Wilkins, giving him about twenty pounds "to boot." The Rev. Anderson moved to the Wilkins farm and resided there until his death in 1740. William Wilkins traded principally with the Indians, living along the Potomac, and in the great Valley of Virginia. He evidently married after he left the Cartlidges, probably the daughter of one of the Galbraiths, Sterretts or Scotts, who were large landholders in Donegal, into whose families Mrs. Wilkins' children, by a second husband, married. I may as well state here that William Wilkins and his wife, Janet, had three sons, James, Robert and William, the last two dying without issue. The former removed to Peters township, in Cumberland county, Pa. There may have been daughters, but I have not been able to ascertain that fact.

In the year 1734 William Wilkins died, and in the year following his widow, Janet, married NATHANIEL (LITTLE) LYTLE, who at that time owned twenty-seven acres of land adjoining the Wilkins tract. From the administratrix's accounts filed in the Wilkins estate, it would seem that Lytle was employed by him, and I infer that he was employed to trade with the Indians for him, as it was customary for the old Indian Traders to employ men who took charge of "pack horses" loaded with merchandise, and who went many hundred miles to the various Indian towns to barter their goods for their master.

I cannot find among the records of the county any trace of the parentage of these two Lytle brothers, and I infer that they were the pioneers of the Donegal families of that name. Both were unmarried when they came from the north of Ireland to America. Nathaniel Lytle married Janet, the widow

of William Wilkins, and one of his first acts after this marriage, was to go to the loan office and procure a patent for the Wilkins tract of two hundred acres, and his own, of twenty seven acres, which title he had made in his own name. It seems that Mr. Wilkins had only a warrant of survey, and had not paid all of the purchase money, and was probably behind with the annual "quit rent." He also cleared about twenty acres, and cultivated it, and probably devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He died in December, 1748, and left a widow *Janet*, and the following issue:

i. *Rebecca*; married Joseph Howard, son of Gordon Howard the old Indian trader, who took up six hundred acres of land along the Paxtang road, about a mile west of the present village of Springville. About the year 1752 Joseph received two hundred and forty-two acres which he sold to Christian Hershey for a thousand pounds on August 8th, 1768. The land is now owned by J. Hershey, one of his descendants. Mr. Howard left Lancaster county in that year. A portion of the Howard family removed to the Juniata Valley and one or two of his sisters married and went to North Carolina. Martha Howard, sister of Joseph, married George Irwin.

ii. *Sarah*.

iii. *Elizabeth*.

iv. *John*.

Nathaniel Lytle appointed his brother, Ephraim Lytle, and John Buyers his executors. The latter was the son of David Buyers, who died May 20, 1743, and left Mary, his wife, and sons, David and John, who owned the farm which belonged to the late Jonas Mumma, adjoining the farm of the Hon. J. D. Cameron, where he settled in 1718. John Buyers married Rebecca the widow of Robert Galbraith, who died in 1747, and was the son of John Galbraith (brother of Col. James), who died at Donegal Run where the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike crosses the same. He left a daughter Rebecca, who became the first wife of Col. Ephraim Blaine, the great grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine. John Buyers removed to Cumberland county, and became an officer in the Revolutionary War.

John Lytle, being the only son, inherited his father's plantation. James Wilkins, the surviving son of William Wilkins, who resided in Peters township, Cumberland county, brought suit against his half brother to recover his share of the land. After be-

ing in litigation for a number of years, finally, in 1770, Mr. Lytle paid Wilkins five hundred and fifty pounds, who then released his interest. Janet, their mother, also joined in the deed. In the year 1774, John Lytle sold his farm to Andrew Hershey, of Hempfield township. He applied to the Legislature which enacted a law enabling Lytle to convey his farm to avoid all disputes about the title. In the same year John Lytle and his wife Mary removed to Middletown, then in Paxtang township, where he purchased lot No. 98, fronting on Main street, sixty feet, where he entered into the mercantile business, and he also purchased two lots, Nos. 105 and 106, adjoining the first lot. He purchased his goods from Randle and John Mitchell, of Philadelphia. He seems to have remained in Middletown a few years only, and for two or three years was assessed in Paxtang township, when his name disappears from the lists. What became of him during the Revolutionary war I have not been able to find out. It was thought that he was the Lytle who owned a ferry near Hunter's Fort. This is certainly an error (*Joseph* Lytle purchased the ferry in 1773. In 1749 his son John went out as cornet with Capt. John Ayres, and James Reed, during the Whiskey Rebellion and was promoted to a captaincy.

EPHRAIM LYTLE was born in the North of Ireland in the year 1714, and died upon his mansion farm January, 1, 1776. On January 8, 1739, he took out a patent for one hundred and twenty one acres of land in Donegal township, which fell into Mount Joy township, when it was cut off the former. It was located along Little Chickies creek, a mile east of Mount Joy borough. In 1743 he also took out a patent for one hundred acres adjoining his other tract which laid in Rapho township, and in 1768 he took out a patent for one hundred and seventy-nine acres in Rapho adjoining his other tract. He gave his Mount Joy farm to his son Ephraim, and his Rapho farms were divided between his sons Joseph and Nathaniel. He died, leaving his wife, Jennet, and the following issue:

i. *Joseph*; b. Nov. 17, 1737; married Nancy —, and died October 23, 1788; his wife d. March 3, 1820, aged 81 years and 3 months. He took a very active part on the side of the patriots of the Revolution. In 1755-6 he represented Rapho township on

the Committee of Safety and other committees. He did not serve in the army as a soldier, but rendered very valuable aid to the cause in the capacity of a civilian.

ii. *Nathaniel*; enlisted as a sergeant in Capt. David McQueen's company in Col. Alex. Lowrey's battalion, and was at the battle of Brandywine September 11, 1777. He was killed in an engagement with the British army in December, 1777, near Chestnut Hill. He married Christiansa —, by whom he had but one child, a son named Joseph, who was an infant or born shortly after he enlisted in the army. His widow married a thriftless fellow who either died or deserted his wife, who then applied for a pension as the widow of Nathaniel Lytle. Joseph, who inherited his father's farm, married Grace Pedan, daughter of Capt. Hugh Pedan, who lived at Big Chickies creek, now Jonas Garber's. They had the following issue:

1. *Joseph*; b. 1807.

2. *Martha*; b. 1811.

3. *Grace*; b. 1813.

4. *Elizabeth*; b. 1815.

5. *Samuel Scott Pedan*; b. 1818. Until recently he owned his ancestor's farm near Mount Joy, but for some years past has resided in Mount Joy Borough. He married and had several children.

iii. *Martha*; m. Mr. Brown and resided in Allen township, Cumberland county.

iv. *Ruth*; m. Mr. Graham, and also resided in Allen township, Cumberland county.

v. *Jean*.

vi. *Rebecca*.

One of the above daughters m. a Mr. McCracken.

vii. *Priscilla*.

viii. *Ephraim*; m. Janet —, and removed to the northwestern part of the State, and had daughters, Jean and Elizabeth.

Priscilla Lytle was born in 1751 and married William Harkness, Jr., in 1771. They resided in Allen township, Cumberland county, Pa., on a farm adjoining Mr. Graham and Mr. Brown, who married sisters of Mrs. H. Mr. Harkness enlisted as an ensign in the Revolutionary Army, and was at the side of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Lytle, when he was killed at Chestnut Hill in December, 1777. The Hon. Charles Lytle Lamberton, who served a dozen years or more in the State Senate from Clarion county, and has filled other trusts of prominence with ability and integrity, and

his brother Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., who stood at the head of the Harrisburg Bar for a number of years, and now is the President of the celebrated Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, are descendants of Priscilla Lytle and William Harkness, jr. The latter was born in the north of Ireland, October 1, 1739, and came to America in 1750.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLX.

THE FIRST TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES was Michael Hillegas, of Philadelphia, although if one were to believe a recent dispatch in the newspapers, the first financial and trustworthy servant of the United States was Samuel Meredith. The former was elected by the Congress in 1775, and held the office until 1789. Of this there is no mistake.

THE ANCESTRY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Although much has been written concerning President Lincoln, whose life will always prove interesting to the American citizen, little that has been reliable has appeared relating to the ancestry of that great man. From documents in our possession, original or copied, we have been enabled to trace this lineage, which is herewith given:

Samuel Lincoln, of Hingham, Massachusetts, came from the city of Norwich, England, in 1737, at the age of 18 years. The Cushing MSS. says he was from old Hingham, but from better evidence, as previously stated, he died May 26, 1690, and his wife Martha (Lewis) April 10, 1693. They had ten children. From the eldest Samuel Lincoln descended the Massachusetts Lincolns of prominence.

The fourth son was Mordecai Lincoln, born June 17, 1657, in Hingham, Mass., and died October 13, 1727, in Scituate, that colony. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and established later in life the first smelting furnace in New England. He was a man of more than ordinary enterprise and energy. He was twice married, first to Sarah Jones, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Jones, of Hull, Mass., and their children were *Mordecai*,

Abraham, Isaac, and Sarah. By a second wife there were two children, *Elisabeth* and *Jacob*.

In the line of descent, Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln, the eldest children of Mordecai, of Hull, we have traced them from their homes in the colony of Massachusetts to the Province of East Jersey, and subsequently to the Province of Pennsylvania. This we have been able to do by wills, deeds and transfers thereof. The younger of the twain, Abraham Lincoln, came to Chester county, Penna., about the year 1730. He was a blacksmith by trade and resided in Springfield township that county, where he died in April, 1745. At his death his estate consisted of a tract of land in Chester county, and two houses in the city of Philadelphia. The former was devised to his son, John Lincoln, but if he died then to his son Abraham Lincoln. The latter did inherit, showing that John died young and unmarried. Abraham Lincoln, the younger son, married and left two daughters, Esther, who died young, and Rebecca, who married James Carter, a merchant of Philadelphia.

Mordecai Lincoln, the eldest son of Mordecai of Hull, born in 1686, died in 1736 in Amity township, Philadelphia, afterwards Berks county, Pa. At the time of his father's death in 1727 he and his brother Abraham were residents of now Monmouth county, East Jersey. Here he first married Hannah Salter, daughter of Capt. Richard Salter, and his wife, Sarah Bowne, of that locality. She died there in 1717. They had four children, the eldest of whom, John Lincoln, we shall speak of presently. Mordecai Lincoln married a second time, and his wife with her five children survived him. After remaining some time a widow she married Roger Rogers. Of her children Mordecai Lincoln removed to Union township, Fayette county, Penna., where he died in 1812. Most of his children settled in the Valley of Virginia. Thomas Lincoln, a younger brother, lived and died in Exeter township, Berks county. Of his children Michael Lincoln settled in the Buffalo Valley, where some of his descendants yet reside; Hananiah Lincoln served with distinction as a lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution, and afterwards went to Daniel Boone's settlement in Kentucky. Sarah Lincoln married Joshua Davis, of the Juniata Valley, where their descendants now

reside. Abraham Lincoln, the youngest son of Mordecai Lincoln, of Amity township, Berks county, was a posthumous child. He became a man of mark in the history of Berks county, was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution of 1787, member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, sub-lieutenant of the county in the Revolution, and filled other offices of honor and distinction. He died in 1806 in his 70th year. He married Anne Boone, a cousin of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. The Boones were near neighbors, and were Quakers. The Lincolns were not Quakers, as has been stated by the biographers of President Lincoln, for it appears by the records of the Exeter monthly meeting that on the 27th of October, 1761, Anne Lincoln, formerly Anne Boone, "condones her marriage for marrying one not a member of the Society." Both he and his wife are buried at Exeter. They had nine children, and it is from them the present family of Lincolns, of Berks county, are descended.

John Lincoln, son of Mordecai Lincoln, of Amity township, was born in East Jersey. Although his father deeded him a tract of land at Mtachaponix in Jersey, it is probable he removed to Pennsylvania about the time of his father's death in 1736, to what was then Caernarvon township, Lancaster county, but subsequently in Berks county. About the year 1760 he emigrated to Virginia, locating in Augusta, now Rockingham county, where he died. His will which was on file at Harrisonburg cannot be found, owing to the fact that many of the papers of the office of probate there were destroyed by fire. Of his children we have that of Abraham Lincoln.

This Abraham Lincoln, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, removed early in life to North Carolina, where he married. We are not prepared to give the maiden name of his wife. Tradition is here at fault. In 1780, however, accompanied by his brother Thomas, he removed with his family to Bear Grass Fort, Kentucky, near where the city of Louisville now stands. Of his subsequent career and his death at the hands of a red savage in the spring of 1784, his numerous biographers have made all familiar. He left five children: Mordecai, who late in life removed to Hancock county, Illinois; Josiah, settled in Harrison county, Indiana; Mary, who married Ralph Crume; Nancy married

William Brumfield, and Thomas the father of President Lincoln.

Thomas Lincoln, born in 1778, in North Carolina, died in 1851, in Macon county, Illinois. The President's biographers give perhaps a fair estimate of Thomas Lincoln, and we will not refer to it here. He was twice married. His first wife, the President's mother, was Nancy Hanks, or Hanks, daughter of Joseph and Lucy Hanks, or Hanks. She died in 1818, when her son Abraham was in his tenth year. Their other children were Sarah, who married Aaron Grigsby, and Thomas died in infancy. Thomas Lincoln married secondly in 1819, Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. They had no children.

The foregoing is a succinct account of the Lincoln Family in a direct line to him, who, next to the President of the Republic, the great and good Washington, has been most endearingly beloved and honored by a grateful people.

THE THOMPSON FAMILY.

In the Provincial and Revolutionary period, several families of this name became very conspicuous in the civil and military service in Lancaster and Cumberland counties, and in the Juniata Valley. Of those who resided in the latter settlement we will mention in more detail, because many of them were closely connected with the Pattersons and other families, sketches of the former preceding. Bart and Sadsbury townships, Lancaster county, Pa., furnished three colonels in the Revolution, any war of the name, Col James Thompson, Col. Robert Thompson and Col. Andrew Thompson. The latter removed to York county and became a judge of the courts. James Thompson commanded a York county battalion, and was also Councillor from that county. He returned to Sadsbury township, in Lancaster county. Robert and James married daughters of Robert Bailey, as did Col. James and Col. William Steel.

Dr. Robert Thompson was for many years the leading physician in Lancaster, from the year 1734 to about 1760. He was closely connected with many of the leading families. He was a large landholder.

Thomas Thompson came to Donegal township between the years 1740 and 1745.

Temple Thompson also resided in Donegal and owned two hundred acres. He died in

1767 and left a large estate. He left surviving him three minor children. James Blaine was appointed their guardian. He took charge of and educated them. It is probable that Mr. Blaine was in some way connected with the family.

ROBERT THOMPSON also resided in Donegal, where he died in 1779. He owned several hundred acres of land. He left a wife Sarah, and the following children:

- i. *Thomas.*
- ii. *Eleanor*; m. James Allison.
- iii. *Mary*; m. James McAlister.
- iv. *Alexander.*
- v. *Sarah.*
- vi. *Robert.*

The personal property of this estate amounted to eight hundred and eighty pounds. This family moved to Dauphin county a hundred years ago. They were probably connected with the Juniata Valley family.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, a single man, lived at Chestnut Level, Drumore township, in 1777. It is possible that this is the person who married Jane Mitchell, of Chestnut Level.

The Thompsons of Juniata Valley.

To Mrs. Charlotte C. Patterson Thompson is due the credit of furnishing the data for this family. Much of it must have been tradition, and the early dates are uncertain. John and his brother, James Thompson, emigrated from the north of Ireland, and first located at New London Cross Roads Chester county, in 1735, and from thence removed to Hanover township, then in Lancaster county, but now in Dauphin county. Here John married his second wife, Miss Slocum. From Hanover, John removed to Juniata Valley and settled at a point about three miles east of the present village of Thompsettown. This land is still owned by some of his descendants.

JAMES THOMPSON settled in Cumberland Valley, near Chambersburg, where some of his descendants reside.

I. JOHN THOMPSON married first a Miss Greenlee, a daughter of James Greenlee, of Hanover township, and connected with the Greenlees of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, and thus with the Baldridges, and Achisons. Captain Greenlee, the Indian fighter, of Westmoreland county, Penn'a, was of this family. By this marriage John Thompson had the following-named children:

- i. *Margaret*; m. ——— Greenleaf.

ii. *Sarah*; m. John McAllister, Esq., of McAllisterville.

iii. *Elizabeth*; m. Robert McAllister, of McAllisterville.

iv. *William*; b. 1754; d. January 3, 1813; m. Jane Mitchell, of Chestnut Level, Drumore township, Lancaster county. In 1759, there lived in Drumore township Samuel Mitchell, William Mitchell, John Mitchell, and George and David Mitchell, sons of John. The latter owned the farm at Chestnut Level. In 1767 he devised ten pounds to build a Presbyterian meeting house upon his farm near the old meeting house. He left a farm in Fahn township, York county, to his son.

1. *George*; who then resided there.

2. *Mary*; m. Robert Luckey.

3. *Isabel*; m. Alexander Langblin.

4. *Janet*; m. Thomas Porter.

David Mitchell died at Chestnut Level in 1756, and left the following:

1. *Samuel*.

2. *Jean*.

3. *Abram*.

4. *Margaret*.

5. *Eleanor*.

6. *Sarah*.

7. *George*.

8. *David*.

The last two received several farms in Drumore township.

William Mitchell was a witness to this will.

The Mitchells sold their lands in Drumore in 1785, and removed to Juniata Valley. Mr. Mitchell, civil engineer and superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad, soon after its construction, came from the Juniata Valley and was of this family.

v. *Robert*; m. Sarah Mitchell, sister of Jane. (Both of these names appear in David Mitchell's list of 1756.)

vi. *Susan*; m. Captain David Boal, who resided in Perry county, Pa.

vii. *Jane*; m. Robert Wiley, of Washington, Pa.

viii. *Isaac*; b. 1753; d. 1823, and had James, b. 1780; d. 1878; the latter left one son, who now lives in Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio.

By John Thompson's second wife, a Miss Slocum, he had:

ix. *John*; who removed from Juniata Valley to Butler county, Pa.

By his third wife, Sarah Patterson, daughter of James Patterson:

2. *Andrew*; m. Jane Stewart. In the year 1816 this family removed from Thompsonstown to the neighborhood of Chillicothe, Ohio.

xi. *Peter*; m. Mary Patterson, and resided upon the homestead farm of his father.

xii. *Thomas*; lived with his brother, and died without heirs.

II. MARGARET THOMPSON, daughter of John, m. Mr. Greenleaf. The latter was killed by the Indians, near Sunbury, Penna. The children of this family moved to the West.

III. SARA THOMPSON (John), m. William McAllister, Esq., and had, (surname McAllister):

i. *John*; d. in 1854; m. his cousin Jane Thompson, and had:

1. *Sarah*; m. Mr. Stitzer.

2. *Eliza*; m. Mr. Hawn.

3. *Mary*; m. Montgomery Jamison, of McAllisterville.

4. *Lucinda*; m. John Kelley, of Juniata county.

5. *Samuel*.

6. *Hutchison*; m. Mary Thompson, of Mifflintown.

[The Hutchison family were probably connected with the Thompsons prior to the Revolution. Joseph Hutchison was the executor of Thomas Thompson, of Donegal.]

7. *James B.*;

ii. *Robert*; m. a sister of Dr. Crawford, and had Isaac who m. first his cousin Sarah Thompson, and secondly Miss Bell, of Pittsburgh.

iii. *William*; m. Miss McCully and had Harrison, James, John, Sarah, Jane and Annie.

iv. *Mary*; m. Thomas Bell; and had issue (surname Bell), Thompson and a daughter who married Archibald M. Marshall.

IV. WILLIAM THOMPSON (John) b. 1754; d. February 9, 1813; m. Jane Mitchell. They had issue:

i. *John-Goeten*; b. December 28, 1780; m. Abigail North and had the following:

1. *Jane*; m. William Montgomery.

2. *Rachael*; m. William Sterrett.

3. *Martha*; m. Robert Jordan, of Newport, Perry county, Pa.

4. *Wilhelmina*; m. James Thompson

5. *William*; m. Margaret Gilfillan and they had: *Theophilus* and *Elmira*.
 6. *John*; m. Margaret Wright.
 ii. *James*; b. 1782; m. Martha P. Allen, daughter of David Allen (a descendant of Admiral Nelson) April 2, 1810. They lived at Mexico, Juniata county, Penna., and had issue:

1. *Charles Allen*; b. January 11, 1811; d. Oct. 19, 1852; m. Ann Cochrane, and left issue:
 - a. *Martha*; m. Dr. George Rumbaugh, of Iowa.
 - b. *James Horace*; m. Annie E. Gilfillan; 2d, m. to Miss Cadwalader, of Tyrone, Pa.
 - c. *Emma*; m. Jackson Wright, of Clearfield, Penna.
 - d. *Elis*; m. Dr. Mahon, of Newton Hamilton, Penna.
 - e. *Ada*; m. Jeremiah Lyons, Esq., of Mifflintown, Penna.
 - f. *Anna*; m. Jacob Richabagh, of Mexico, Penna.
 - g. *W. Porter*; m. Sarah Jane Gilfillan, of Mexico, Pa. They had *Ora* and *Clara* (twins), *Jerome, Jr.*, and *James*.
2. *Lucinda Mitchell*; b. Oct. 30, 1812; d. Feb. 19, 1813.
3. *Allen*; d. April 13, 1844; m. Jane McDowell; no issue.
4. *Lewis Nelson*; b. Oct. 19, 1815; d. January 25, 1816.
5. *Jerome Nelson*; b. September 27, 1817; m. Jane Wright; no issue.
6. *Horace Nelson*; b. Nov. 3, 1825; d. March 11, 1827.

iii. *Sarah*; b. 1783; m. Judge William McAllister; b. 1774; d. Dec. 21, 1847; and left issue (surname McAllister):

1. *Jean*; b. Dec. 27, 1803; d. July 29, 1880; m. Judge David Banks (d. March 6, 1870, aged 72 years). They lived in Lost Creek Valley, Pa. They had issue (surname Banks):
 - a. *John*; who resided in Indian, Penna.
 - b. *Rev Stewart*; Presbyterian minister in Michigan.
 - c. *William*; m. Jennie Hamlin. Live in Lost Creek Valley; and had *William G.*, *James Andrew*, *Ella K.*, *Philo*, and *Jennie*.
2. *Hugh Nelson*; b. June 28, 1809; d. May 15, 1873; m. first Miss Orbison,

and secondly Margaret, daughter of Hugh Hamilton, of Harrisburg. By first wife had (surname McAllister) *Mary A.*, m. Gen. James Addams Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania 1887-91; and *Sarah B. m. Dr. Thomas R. Hays*.

3. *Robert*; b. June 1, 1813; m. Ellen Wilson. He was a Brigadier General in the war of the late Rebellion; and resides at Belvidere, N. J. They had *Henrietta*, m. Johnson H. Baldwin; and *Sarah*, m. Wilson Floyd, of Philadelphia.

The mother of Hugh M. North, Esq., of Columbia, Pa., was the daughter of Major Hugh McAllister, who was the brother of Judge William McAllister. Hugh Nelson McAllister settled in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pa., about 1730. Thompson McAllister, brother of Hugh McAllister, moved to Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He married a daughter of John Addams, Esq., of Millerstown, Penna.; and represented Franklin county in the State Legislature about the year 1840. He subsequently sold his land in Franklin county and bought large tracts of land in Covington, Alleghany county, Va. When the late war commenced, he raised a regiment in the Confederate service, and marched to Manassas, Va., and participated in a battle at that place. His heart did not seem to be in the cause and he resigned his command and returned to his home and thenceforth he took no further active part in the Rebellion. He died leaving two sons and three daughters. His son Addams owns or manages the estate, which is very large. James is a lawyer, now practicing at Warm Springs, in West Virginia. One or two of the daughters married physicians.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXI.

THOMPSON FAMILY (*N. & Q. cols.*).—The full name of the Miss Orbison who married the Hon. Hugh Nelson McAllister was Henrietta Ashman Orbison, b. Dec. 12, 1817; d. 1857; they were married Sept. 16, 1841.

AN INDIAN LETTER.

[We are indebted to William C. Bryant, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., for the copy of the following interesting letter.]

Translation of letter written by Capt. John Deseronto, a Mohawk chief, to Col. Claus, the original of which is in the possession of William Kirby, of Niagara, Ontario, Canada. Translated by Isaac Bearfoot, a Mohawk chief.

MY ELDER BROTHER:

I received just now a letter from Miss Mary Degonwadonti* [Molly Brant.] She says: Tell the Governor that I have heard that Oraghwatribon* is coming back again. She says: I want to hear what has happened to his band who were with him on the Lake. She says: Asharekowa I greet and thank him much for what he did. His message is here in Niagara. His words are very pleasant. Tell him, therefore, that the people of the Long House are much gratified. She also says: We are now awaiting what will happen to the whole Long House. About 500 left here [Niagara] October 23d for Karitonga. They said in 8 days Karitonga shall be destroyed. Sakayengwaraghdon [Old King] is their leader.

To Col. Claus, Montreal.

I, John Deseronto, have written this.

LA CHINE, Dec'r. 3, 1778.

Degonwadonti, i. e., "Several against one."

Karitonga. "Place of Oaks," Indian name for Cherry Valley.

Deseronto. "The lightning has struck."

Asharekowa, Gen'l. Haldimand, "Big Sword."

BALD EAGLE NOT KILLED BY CAPT BRADY.

I observe that your correspondent, H. R., in his reminiscence of Robert Gray, in writing of Bald Eagle, says: "He was killed two years afterward by the celebrated Captain Brady." This is certainly a mistake which originated in the romances written by McCabe under the *nom de plume* of "Kiskeminnetas" in the *Blairsville Record* in 1832, and styled "Sketches of the Life, and Military and Hunting Adventures of Capt. Samuel Brady." These sketches were written in a style that charmed the popular heart, but were far from accurate.

The alleged killing of Bald Eagle by Captain Brady is easily disproved. McCabe says it occurred during Brodhead's expedi-

tion against the Senecas in 1779. Now truth is that the murder of Bald Eagle was one of the causes of Dunmore's war in 1774. The exact date has not been preserved, but it is certain it occurred before 1774. *Withers* in his *Chronicles of Border Warfare* says: "Bald Eagle was an Indian of notoriety, not only among his own nation, but also with the inhabitants of the North Western frontier; with whom he was in the habit of associating and hunting. In one of his visits among them, he was discovered alone, by Jacob Scott, William Hacker and Elijah Runner, who reckless of the consequences, murdered him solely to gratify a most wanton thirst for Indian blood. After the commission of this most outrageous enormity, they seated him in the stern of a canoe, with a piece of journey-cake thrust into his mouth, set him afloat in the Monongahela. In this situation he was seen descending the river, by several who supposed him to be as usual, returning from a friendly hunt with the whites in the upper settlements, and expressed some astonishment that he did not stop to see them. The canoe floated near to the shore, below the mouth of George's creek, was observed by Mrs. Province, who had it brought to the bank, and the friendly, but unfortunately old Indian, decently buried."

The murder occurred at the mouth of Hacker's creek, and he was buried near where New Geneva now stands. It is doubtful if Brady ever saw Bald Eagle, for Brady did not come west of the mountains until five or six years after Bald Eagle was murdered.

McCabe says Bald Eagle was a *Seneca*, when any school boy ought to know he was a *Delaware*.

ISAAC CRAIG.

ALLEGHANY, Pa.

THE HERO OF KITTANNING.

[In the possession of John Armstrong Herman, Esq., of this city, is the original of the grant by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, Thomas and John Penn, to Gen. John Armstrong of the tract of land upon which the Indian town of Kittanning was located, as a reward for his signal services in the destruction of that stronghold of the savages during the French and Indian war. The date, however, is "18th day of May, 1775."]

"In Testimony & Memorial of the Services of Colonel John Armstrong in his arduous and successful Expedition against the In-

dians at the Indian Town and Settlement at Kittanning, on the Allegheny, which was the first instance of carrying the War into the Indian country and gave a check to their Incursions into this province, it was thought proper to grant the said John Armstrong a Tract of about five hundred Acres of Land, to include the said Indian Town and Settlement, which said Tract was surveyed for the said John Armstrong by virtue of a proprietary Letter to the Secretary dated the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1771, and found to contain Five hundred and fifty-six acres and an half & allowance of six acres per cent. for Roads and highways; And Whereas by virtue of a Warrant dated the Ninth Day of March, Instant, requiring our Surveyor General to accept the said Survey into his Office, and to make Return thereof into our Secretary's Office in order for Confirmation, he the said Surveyor General hath accordingly certify'd that the same is called Victory, situate in Westmoreland county, and bounded and limited as follows, viz: Beginning at a marked Black Oak by the side Allegheny River; thence by vacant hills East thirty-eight perches to a marked White Oak South four Degrees West one hundred and ten perches to a marked Maple South seventy-nine Degrees, East forty-seven perches to a marked White Oak; North thirteen Degrees East one hundred & thirteen perches to a marked White Oak; South seventy-seven Degrees East forty-nine perches to a marked Black Oak; South forty Degrees East ninety-six perches to a marked White Oak; South two Degrees and three-quarters East four hundred and fifty-four perches to a marked Sugar Tree, and South six Degrees West eighty-four perches to a marked Hickory at the side of the Allegheny River, a'd.; thence up along the side of the same seven hundred & two perches to the place of Beginning."

THE WILL OF LINDLEY MURRAY'S WIFE.

[A gentleman who has recently returned from England furnishes *Notes and Queries* with a copy of the will of the wife of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, who died as stated in our sketch of him at Holgate, England. Her maiden name was Hannah Dobson, daughter of James and Hannah Dobson of the Society of Friends. Born in our

neighborhood, everything relating to Lindley Murray is of interest, and hence we preserve this record.]

Will of Hannah (Dobson) Murray, Widow of Lindley Murray, of Holgate, near York, England.

This is the last will and Testament of me, Hannah Murray, of Holgate, near the City of York, in Great Britain, Relict of Lindley Murray, late of the same place, deceased, made this twenty-fourth day of the Eighth month (August), 1833. I give and bequeath to Robert Murray and Lindley Murray, of the State of New York, in America, my Executors hereinafter mentioned, their Executors and Administrators the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, or a sum of American Currency equal to, or to make that sum Upon Trust to place out the same on good landed security or that of the New York Bank during the existence of the Trusts thereof hereinafter declared, that is to say as to one-half thereof upon Trust to pay the annual interest, or dividends thereof as the same shall accrue and become due unto, or permit the same to be received by my dear sister Sarah Shotwell and her assigns during her natural life, with a proportionate part to the time of her decease, and immediately on her decease to divide the same equally between her three daughters, Ann Cohoe, Elizabeth Shotwell and Mary Shotwell, their respective executors, administrators and assigns, and to be considered vested interests from the day of my decease; and as to the other half thereof Upon Trust to pay the annual interest or dividends thereof as the same shall accrue or become due unto, or permit the same to be received by my dear sister Margaret Sharples and her assigns during her natural life, with a proportionate part to her decease; and immediately on her decease to divide the same equally between her children, Hannah Cock, Edith Elkington, Ann Hard, Mary Sharples, and Isaac Sharples, their respective executors, administrators and assigns, and to be considered vested interests from the day of my decease. I also give and bequeath the following legacies, that is to say: To my great niece, Elizabeth Underhill, the grand-daughter of my late beloved sister, Elizabeth Pearsall to Alice Wadsworth, Beulah Walden and Mary Tracy, nieces of my beloved husband, the sum to each of them of two hundred and fifty pounds ster-

ing; to my friend, Hannah Richardson, one hundred and fifty pounds sterling; to my friend William Alexander, one hundred pounds sterling; to my friend, Mary Hollingsworth, fifty pounds sterling; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, fifty pounds sterling, to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real, and the receipt of the treasurer for the time being, of the said society, to be a sufficient discharge to my executors after named, and which said four legacies of one hundred and fifty pounds, one hundred pounds and fifty pounds and fifty pounds I direct to be paid duty free. Also I bequeath to my cousin Olivia Dobson, daughter of my uncle Peter Dobson, deceased; to Elizabeth Coggeshall, of New York; Celia Wilcox, Rebecca Fochergill, Ann Allanson, widow of Richard Allanson, Martha Langton and Hannah Wilkinson the sum of nineteen guineas each; and to Rebecca Take, Elizabeth Take, Ann Take, Hannah Cockin, Ellen Millar, Dorothy Brown, Thomas Lester and Jane Walker, the younger, the sum of ten guineas; to Hannah Hall, late of the Retreat, Jane Ventress, Rachel Ventress, William Fletcher, Sarah Calvert, my neighbor, Joseph Hasp, William Walker, William Acomb, Frances Exelby, Elizabeth Burton, Amelia, the wife of William Buddy, Ann Pindar, John Tennant, and Jane the wife of William Walker, the sum of two pound sterling each. I charge my personal (estate), both in Great Britain and America, with the payment of my just debts, funeral and Testamentary expenses, and the legacies above bequeathed, which I may bequeath by my codicil or testamentary paper, all of which I request to be paid at any time within twelve calendar months next after my decease and subject thereto. I direct the clear residue of my personal estate and effects whatsoever to be divided equally to my two sisters, Sarah Shotwell and Margaret Sharples, their respective executors, administrators and assigns. I appoint my friends, the said William Alexander and Samuel Take, of the city of York, Merchant, executors of this my will, so far as regards my property in England, and I constitute and appoint Robert Murray and Lindley Murray executors of this my will so far as regards my property in America. I revoke all former wills by me made. In witness whereof, I, the said Hannah Murray, have to this, my last will and testament, set

my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

HANNAH MURRAY [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and published and declared by the said Hannah Murray, the testatrix, as and for her last will and testament, in the presence of James Favill, James Caple, Henry Take.

I, Hannah Murray, of Holdgate, near the city of York, having made and duly executed my last will and testament, bearing date on or about the twenty-fourth of the eighth month, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, do make this codicil to the same and confirm the whole of the said will, save and except what relates to the things herein specified or otherwise directed, that is to say, I give and devise unto my Executors named in my aforesaid will, or the survivors of them at the time of my decease to their or his own absolute use and disposal, all my furniture, books, plate, linen and all other articles and things connected with my domestic establishment, and also all other the residue of my personal estate and effects whatsoever, and wheresoever situate, and my will and meaning further is that of the produce of my personal estate, independently of the aforesaid furniture, books, plate, linen and other articles and things connected with my domestic establishment should not leave any residue, or should (be) insufficient to discharge the legacies and other payments directed by my aforesaid Will, then I will and direct that the deficiency should fall on the legacies directed by my said Will to be given to my late husband's own nieces, Alice Wansworth, Beulah Walden and Mary Tracy, and that their legacies should be paid short in Equal ratio and proportion to supply what shall be wanting to pay and discharge all other legacies and just payments. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourteenth day of the Ninth Month, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four.

HANNAH MURRAY, [L. S.]

Published and declared by the testatrix, Hannah Murray, as and for a codicil to her last will and testament in our presence, who, at her request and in her presence have subscribed our names as witnesses, William Bennett, Jane Bennett.

In the name of God, Amen. Proof the will and codicil to these presents annexed being admitted before the Reverend Joseph Salvin, clerk and lawful surrogate, we,

Granville Harcourt Vernon, Master of Arts, Commissary Keeper General of the Exchequer and Prerogative Court of the Most Reverend Father in God, Edward, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, do approve of and register the same, and do pronounce, decree and declare for the validity thereof, and do fully in the Lord by these presents commit and grant administration of all and singular the goods, rights, credits, chattels and chattels of Hannah Murray, late of Helgate, near the city of York, widow, having in her lifetime and at her death Bona Notaria in diverse Dioceses or peculiar jurisdiction within the province of York, deceased, which were in her lifetime and at her death within the province of York aforesaid, to William Alexander and Samuel Take, the Executors in the said will named, so far as regards the deceased's property in England, having first before our said Sarrogate made the usual affirmation according to law in that case required (saving any other person's rights). Given at York under the seal of our said office, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1834.

JOSEPH BUCKLE,
Deputy Register.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXII.

A NEGLECTED HERO—The following note was sent us by the late Rev. Wm. C. Reichel, shortly before his death, in answer to an inquiry:

"John Siegfried, sometimes wagon master of Northampton county, lies buried in a deserted and waste graveyard at Siegfried's Bridge. His grave is hardly to be found in the wilderness of briars and brambles, which grow rank in this resting place of the dead."

THE STEWART FAMILY.

Samuel Evans, Esq., in his interesting sketch of the "Stewarts, of Donegal," published in *Notes and Queries*, Feb. 15, 1890, says that Charles Stewart once owned "Big Island, in the West Branch, where he died and left sons, Charles and Samuel." The venerable historian has been led into error. The "Big Island," according to tradition, was purchased from Newhaleeka, chief of

the Delawares, by William Dunn for a keg of whiskey and a handsome rifle. Dunn accompanied a surveying party in 1768, as a hunter, and his equipments attracted the eye of the old chief. Whether the tradition is true or not, is not positively known, but it is known that Dunn was the first white settler on the island; that he applied for a warrant in 1770, which was granted, and he received his patent October 13, 1785, after paying thirty pounds per hundred acres. Dunn, at his death, left the island to his son, Washington Dunn, and he in turn transmitted it to his son, William Dunn, who died September 7, 1877.

Charles Stewart, who, in 1767, married his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Hunter, after a short residence in Cumberland county, purchased a tract of 714 acres of fine bottom land in Nippenose township (now Lyeonning county), which he paid for in Continental money. In 1784 he removed his family to his new purchase, bringing his cattle and household goods up the river in a keel boat. This magnificent estate was located on the south side of the West Branch, opposite Long Island, at Jersey Shore, about ten miles east of Great Island. It was this fact which probably misled Mr. Evans.

Charles and Elizabeth (Hunter) Stewart had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz:

i. *Mary*; b. Oct. 5, 1768.

ii. *Samuel*; b. Dec. 4, 1770; d. April 6, 1844. He was made the first sheriff of Lyeonning county, when it was erected in 1795, and became a man of great distinction for his time. He fought a duel with the celebrated John Binns, December 16, 1805, opposite where Lewisburg now stands. This was the first and last duel ever fought in the West Branch Valley.

iii. *Alexander*, b. April 30, 1773. He was employed as an assistant surveyor to James Hunter in 1794, when he was appointed to survey the "triangle" at Erie. Stewart was the first sheriff of Erie county when it was organized March 22, 1800. After serving his term, he returned to Lyeonning county, became a farmer and died among his kindred.

iv. *Charles*; b. September 22, 1775; died March 4, 1846.

v. *Catharine*; b. April 22, 1780; m. John Knox, a native of Ireland, who built a mill at the mouth of Larry's Creek in 1799.

vi. *William*; b. February 3, 1787; died early in life

vii. *John*; b. November 14, 1789, entered the military service when quite a young man, was challenged to fight a duel, accepted, and fell.

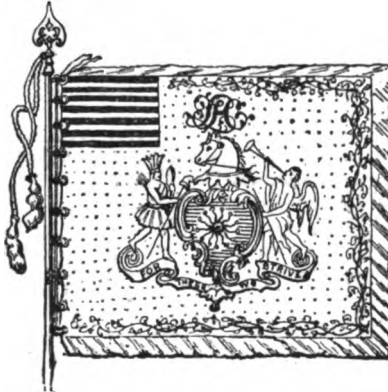
Descendants of this famous family reside in Williamsport and Lycoming county. The bulk of the great estate which originally belonged to Charles Stewart has long since passed into other hands, only a small portion of it now being owned by one of his descendants.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

Williamsport, Feb. 22d.

STANDARD OF PHILADELPHIA LIGHT HORSE.

Some person, who showed his profound ignorance, has recently published an article headed the "Flag Making Era," and reproduced a cut of the old standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse, now the City Troop. We reproduce this to give a description of it:



This standard is well delineated in the History of the City Troop published in its centennial year, 1874. It has also been reproduced in the Pennsylvania Archives (second series) in the volumes relating to the Associators and Militia in the War of the Revolution. From the volume first referred to, we glean the following facts relating to this old flag, as also a description thereof:

Among the relics preserved by the City Troop, none relating to its earliest history possesses more value, or is of greater interest, than the old standard carried by the Company during all the campaigns in which it was engaged throughout the Revolution-

ary struggle, and which has been handed down through successive generations of Troopers to the present day. For some time after the assembling of the first Congress in September, 1774, there existed no common flag in use by the disaffected colonists. The colors which were carried by vessels of all classes, and those which were adopted by military bodies, were in most cases the British commercial ensign (which was a plain red flag with the union of the cross of St. George and the saltire of St. Andrew), ornamented with various mottoes and threatening devices, or a flag displaying similar emblems, and in many instances the arms and mottoes of the several colonies, on plain fields of different colors. It would appear that the flags carried by independent military companies at this time, were the results of the inventions of the members or commanders of those bodies, and Captain Markoe, while in command of the Troop, followed the prevailing custom, and desiring at the same time to present the Company which had honored him by placing him at its head, with some token of his affection and respect, had prepared this standard, little thinking when giving the draught to the designer, how important a step he was taking toward the creation of the ensign of the United States.

No mention of this standard is made in any of the books which have been written on the history of the national flag, or in any of the many publications of the different historical societies of the country, before that found in the exhaustive and interesting work entitled, "Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America," by Gen. Henry Preble, U. S. N., where it is stated: "the supposed earliest instance of the thirteen stripes being used upon an American banner is found upon a standard said to have been presented to the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse in 1774-75, by Captain Abraham Markoe." In this work is given the following description of the flag by Mr. Charles J. Lukens, of Philadelphia, which, owing to its great accuracy, is here quoted:

"The flag of the light-horse of Philadelphia is forty inches long and thirty-four inches broad. Its canton is twelve and one-half inches long and one-half inch wide. The armorial achievement in its center occupies the proportional space shown in the drawing; both sides of the flag exhibit the same attributes. The left side shows everything as if the material were transparent;

giving the right side entirely in reverse, except the cyphers L. H., and the motto, 'For these we strive.' The cyphers, the running vines on both sides, the cord and tassels and the fringe are of silver bullion twist. The spear-head and the upper ferule, taken together—eight inches in length—are of solid silver. The staff is of dark wood, in three carefully ferruled divisions screwing together. Ten screw rings at intervals from two and one-half to three and three-fourth inches, are used to attach the flag to the staff by means of a cord laced through corresponding eyelets in the flag. The flag is formed of two sides very strongly hemmed together along the sides, each side being of two equal pieces attached together by means of a horizon seam, the material of the flag being a bright yellow silk and apparently the same tint as that of the present artillery flag of the United States. The *canton* of the flag is 'Barry of thirteen *azure* and *argent*.' The *azure* being deep ultra marine, the *argent* silver leaf. The *achievement* in the center of the flag *azure*, a round knot of three interlacings, with *thirteen* divergent, wavy, bellied, foliated ends *or*; whereof two ends are in chief, and one in base. The scrolled edging of the shield is gold, with outer and inner rims of silver.

'The *crest* (without a wreath), a horse's head *bay*, with a white star on the forehead, crested at the shoulders, maned *sable*, bitted and rosetted *or*, bridled *azure*. Over the head of the charger is the monogram L. H. Beneath the shield, the motto, 'For these we strive,' in black Roman capitals of the Elizabethian style on a floating silver scroll, upon the uncurled ends of which stand the supporters DEXTER, a Continental, masquerading as an American Indian [probably of the Boston tea party, December 16th, 1773], with a bow *or*, the loosened string *blue* floating on the wind, in his left hand and in his right a gold rod upholding a liberty cap, with tassel *azure*, the lining *silver*, head-dress and kilt [or *ga-ka-ah*] of feathers, the former of five alternately of red and gold, with fillet of crimson. The latter of seven, alternately of gold and of dark red [This may be of eight, and then it would be $5 \times 8 = 13$, alternately of dark red, and of gold, as the gold at least occupies the extreme natural right of the kilt. The uncertainty arises from age, and the fact that the dependent ends of a crimson shoulder sash or scarf, worn from left to right with knot

at the waist, bound the left side of the kilt, which itself is supported by a narrow girdle, with pendent loops of gold, and the looped spaces red.] The quiver is of gold, supported over the right shoulder by a *blue* strap, its arrows are proper. A continental officer's crescent, gold, suspended around the neck by a *blue* string, rests just where the clavicles meet the sternum. The moccasins are buff with feather tops, I think alternated dark red, and gold. The Indian has deep, black hair, but his skin is intermediate between the Caucasian and the aboriginal hues, rather inclining to the former, and his cheek is decidedly ruddy, almost rosy. He approaches the shield in profile as does also the *sinteler supporter* which represents an angel of florid tint, roseate cheek, with auburn curly hair, and blue eyes, blowing a golden trumpet, held with his right hand, and holding in his left a gold rod. His wings are a light blueish gray with changeable flashes of silver. His flowing robe from the right shoulder to the left flank is purple. These supporters not being heraldic in position and motion for human or angelic figures, their left and right action have the natural and not the heraldic significations.

"The flag is in admirable condition, considering that nearly one hundred years have elapsed since it was made. The whole is a model of good taste and judgment, and evidences that Captain Markoe spared no expense."

The accepted interpretation of the device of the Indian as representing America, and with the addition of the Liberty pole and cap, representing Freedom, symbolizing as a whole FREE AMERICA.

REVOLUTIONARY WORTHIES.

Contributions to Pennsylvania Biography.

FRAZER, PERSIFOR.

Persifor Frazer was a scion of the Scotch house of Fraser of Lovat, in which branch of the family the title of Lord Lovat, and the estates appertaining thereto were held at the time of his birth. His father, John Frazer, came to Pennsylvania in 1735, and Persifor Frazer was born near Newton Square, Chester county, August 10th, 1736. On reaching manhood he became a merchant, and was a partner in the iron works at Oxford, Chester county, and afterward in the Saram forge.

He was a member of the Provincial Convention, which in January 1765 protested against the further importation of negro slaves; he appears October 25th, 1765, as one of the signers of the non-importation resolutions, a copy of which is preserved in the museum at Independence Hall, Philadelphia; and he was in January, 1775, a delegate to the Provincial Convention which was called to prepare for the then impending struggle with Great Britain.

He raised and commanded the first company of the Fourth regiment of Pennsylvania troops, of which regiment Anthony Wayne was Colonel, his commission bearing date January 5th, 1776; was made Major by General Gates, at Ticonderoga, September 24th, 1776, and in March 1777, in the organization of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment he was made Lieutenant Colonel. He was in the campaign of Long Island, with Gates' army at Ticonderoga in the fall of 1776, in the Jersey campaign of 1777, at the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777, taken prisoner September 16th, 1777, and held in Philadelphia till his escape in March 1778. He rejoined the army and commanded his regiment at the battle of Monmouth Court House, June 28th, 1778, but owing to what he considered a gross injustice, and breach of faith in some promotions having been made over his head during his imprisonment, he resigned October 9th, 1778. He was appointed to several military positions during the war, but never went into active service again. In 1781 he was elected a Brigadier General, and afterward held a number of the principal county offices, being at the time of his death April 24th, 1792, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, for Chester county.

He married October 2d, 1766, Mary Worrell Taylor who survived him many years. General Persifor F. Smith, U. S. A. Prof. John Fraser, of the University of Pennsylvania, and P. Fraser Smith, Esq., late Recorder of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court were grandchildren of Colonel Fraser.

HARRIS, JOHN.

John Harris was the son of Thomas Harris, who came to Pennsylvania about 1750. He was born in Willistown, Chester county, April 1st, 1753, and died December 25th, 1838. He was during the Revolution at one time a collector of fines, and at another time paymaster.

In 1794 he was in command of the Chester county troops who were called into service by President Washington to quell the "Whiskey Rebellion," his rank being that of Lieutenant Colonel.

HARRIS, WILLIAM.

William Harris, the second son of Thomas Harris, was born in Willistown, Chester county, October 7th, 1757. He entered the army in 1777, and remained with it till the close of the Revolution, rising to the rank of Captain. He served during the "Whiskey Rebellion" as Major and Paymaster in the regiment commanded by his brother, John Harris, and was in the military service all his life, holding at his death, September 4th, 1812, the rank of Brigadier General of State troops. He was for several years a member of the Legislature, and being an ardent advocate of public education, succeeded in establishing, under the auspices of the State, the Chester County Academy in 1811, giving the necessary ground from his farm. He married April 24th, 1780, Mary Campbell, and among his sons were Thomas, late Surgeon General, U. S. Navy; John, late Colonel Commandant U. S. Marine Corps, and Drs. William and Stephen Harris.

BRODHEAD, LUKE.

Luke Brodhead was a great grandson of Captain Daniel Brodhead, of the British army, who was one of the officers of the force which in 1664 captured New York from the Dutch. He was born in Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, in 1737, but came the next year to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he always afterward lived. He entered the army in the spring of 1776 as Third Lieutenant of the First American Rifle Regiment, Col. William Thompson commanding, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Major Simeon Williams' regiment Oct. 24, 1776. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. He was commissioned a Captain of the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Col. Magaw, in the Continental service. In 1778 he retired from service, having been incapacitated by his wounds. He married Elizabeth Harrison, of Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, and died June 19, 1806. One of his sons was John Brodhead, D. D., an eminent Methodist clergyman, and a member of Congress from New Hampshire, and among his grandsons were John Brodhead, late

Second Controller of the U. S. Treasury, and Thornton Fleming Brodhead, late Colonel First Michigan Cavalry, killed at the second battle of Bull Run in 1862. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXIII.

DECORATION DAY was made a legal holiday in Pennsylvania, and the time fixed for the 30th of May, by the act of May 25th, 1874. The observance of such a day originated with the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HISTORICAL BLUNDERS.—Our attention has been called by Isaac Craig, Esq., of Allegheny City, to the following:

In the second volume of *Curious Questions in History, Literature, Art and Social Life*, designed as a manual of general information, by S. H. Killikelly, the following question excited my curiosity:

"What fact helps us to remember the date of George Washington's death?" The answer is: "It is a somewhat curious fact that Gen. George Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last century. He died on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, December 31, 1799."

As this work is in considerable use as a book of reference the errors in regard to the death of Washington should be pointed out for the benefit of too confiding students.

Washington did not "draw his last breath in the last hour" of any day, week, month, year or century. He did not die at 12 o'clock at night. He did not die December 31, 1799, was Tuesday, not Saturday, as stated. The last century did not end at midnight December 31, 1799, but exactly one year later, viz.: at midnight, December 31, 1800.

Washington died between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., December 14, 1799.

HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION.

[A portion of the following record may have been published, but the entire list of worthies who fought on the Patriot side in the struggle for Independence is worthy of preservation. The descendants of these heroes will be delighted to obtain the information here given.]

Lieut. John Dunlap, of Paxtang, belonging to Captain Crouch's company, killed at Chestnut Hill, in 1777.

Captain Michael Whitley, of Col. Robert Elder's battalion, was wounded and taken prisoner at Chestnut Hill, December 6, 1777. He died a few days after in Philadelphia, aged 47 years.

Lieut. John Gilchrist, of Captain Read's company, in the Flying Camp, was accidentally wounded in the right arm, near Elizabethtown, N. J., August 14, 1776.

Henry Slotterbeck, private in Capt. Daniel Oldenbuck's company, of First Battalion, Col. Philip Greenawalt, was wounded in the thigh at Chestnut Hill, December, 1777.

Jacob Steger, private of Capt. Philip Weiser's company, of the First Battalion, was wounded at Chestnut Hill in December, 1777.

William Campbell, private, Capt. Robert Clark's company, in the Flying camp, was taken prisoner at Delancy's Mill in October, 1776.

William Johnston, corporal in Capt. Joann Read's company, in the Flying Camp, was taken prisoner at Delancy's Mill in October, 1776.

Patrick Lusk, sergeant, Capt. John Murray's company, Second Pennsylvania Battalion, was wounded in right wrist at battle of Princeton.

Joseph Wood, of Bettrel township (in 1786, sixty-five years of age) Lieutenant Colonel of Second Pennsylvania battalion, Col. Arthur St. Clair, received a dangerous wound in left leg and wounded in left arm at Lake Champlain.

Charles Logan, private, Capt. Samuel Nelson's company, Col. Swope's Battalion, taken prisoner at Fort Washington and died in captivity.

Simon Duey, private, Capt. William Brown's company, taken prisoner at Fort Washington, and died on prison-ship, Dec. 8, 1776.

Jacob Neveland, private, Capt. James Crouch's company, killed at Chestnut Hill, 1777.

Capt. John Reilly, of Third Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded at Bonhamton, in New Jersey. Shot through the body.

William Hall, private in Capt. Timothy Green's company of the Third Battalion Lancaster county, in the Flying Camp, killed in service.

Jacob Lauer, private, Capt. Peter Berry's

company, Col. Greenawalt's Battalion, taken prisoner at Fort Washington and died on prison-ship.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE KISKIMINUTAS.

[The following letter is an important one, for it will be seen that what was recently considered a joke, a century ago was an actual fact.]

JULY 4, 1794.

DEAR SIR:

I forgot to bring with me the particular directions for improving the Kiskiminitz, &c., and Col. Campbell has not brought with him the duplicate of the contract and he depended upon me for more particular information. He has hands engaged to begin on the contracts, but waits for dry weather and instructions. I request you, sir, to send by post as soon as possible information of the width, &c., to which it is to be cleared. Indeed I think a duplicate of the contract would be necessary.

Nothing has happened since Sharp's Boat was attacked on the Kiskiminitz, but General Gibson having ordered a considerable number of militia, the people are chiefly returned to their habitations, but the hands are exceedingly scarce for Harvest, and the rainy weather continues here and keeps the Harvest late, and will probably render it difficult and uncertain. Mr. Beache by some means neglected to send me the papers by last post, and you will easily believe that after having had them daily so long, I take ill with the want of them. If I did not think it a forget I would write to him by this post, but hoping they may come to day I defer it. Perhaps, however, you may find opportunity to mention it to him lest they should be forgot again.

I have not expected news of decisive action in Europe, while the combined powers continue on the defensive, but thinks long to hear how the British behave towards us at sea since the Embargo ceased.

The Six Nation Indians appear to fluctuate in their councils. Our people are very suspicious of them. It is difficult for us to believe that they are innocent of the depredations that are committed. If it was necessary to prevent the Presqui Isle expedition, I wish the President had interposed at an earlier period; the Indians will ascribe the fluctuations of our measures to fear, and be thereby emboldened. Those Indians now

deserve and require to be put in fear, Cornplanter not excepted, and a smaller force than was expected would be sufficient. A sufficient number of volunteers would be got were it not for the disgust that prevails against land-jobbers.

Your Obedt. Servt.,

WM FINDLEY.

To Alexander J. Dallas, Esq.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BELL.—Thomas Bell, b. 1737; d. June 23, 1815. His wife Ann, b. 1744; d. Sept. 18, 1840. They had among other children:

i. *Rev. Samuel*; m. Mary Snodgrass.
ii. *James*; b. 1732; d. March 6, 1841; m. Catharine —, b. 1782; d. October 4, 1826.

iii. *Eliza*; m. James Dale, of Union county, Pa.

MCCALL.—James McCall, of Upper Paxtang, died in 1788, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

i. *Robert*.
ii. *Lydia*.
iii. *Margaret*.
iv. *Ann-Jane*.
v. *James-Plunket*.

What became of this family—and what the origin of the last Christian name.

CAMPBELL.—John Campbell, of East Hanover, died in 1787, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

i. *William*.
ii. *James*.
iii. *John*.
iv. *Mary*.
v. *Jane*.
vi. *Isaac*.
vii. *Margery*.

WALKER.—James Walker, of Londonderry, died prior to 1785. His widow, Martha, in 1787, was the wife of Samuel Weir. The children were:

i. *Archibald*.
ii. *William*.
iii. *Margaret*.
iv. *Mary*.
v. *Letitia*.

WHITLEY.—Michael Whitley, who died in 1777, from wounds received at Chestnut Hill, left a wife Martha, and children:

i. *Michael*.

- ii. *William.*
- iii. *Sarah.*
- iv. *Elizabeth.*
- v. *Mary.*
- vi. *Jane.*
- vii. *Martha.*

WILSON.—James Wilson, Esq., d. October, 1806. His children were:

- i. *Elizabeth*; m. Robert Sturgeon.
- ii. *Ann*; m. James Moorhead.
- iii. *Mary.*
- iv. *John.*
- v. *Samuel.*
- vi. *Rachel.*
- vii. *Thomas.*

He mentions in his will Lucy Belle Wilson and Martha Wilson. How were they related?

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical

CCLXIV.

THE MIDDLETOWN FAIR—1811.

[From the *Dauphin Guardian* for June 4, 1811, we cull the following poetic flower. It gives a faint picture of the then town fairs.]
Come let' us away to Middletown Fair,
What a medley of mortals will be there;
Dutch and Scotch-Irish will be plenty,
And Paddies, too, not less than twenty;
Some will be there from Shelley's Island,
And also some from Round Top Highlands—
Gamblers, that are worse than Vipers,
Fiddlers, showmen and Bag-Pipers;
With many more, not worth insertion,
Will come to see the grand diversion—
Of different hues, white, black and tawny,
Some of slim shape, and some of brawny;
Some fellows in the streets are seen
In dress resembling Harlequin;
To 'maze and gull the gaping crowd,
Proclaim with voices strong and loud—
Step in, step in and see the beast!
The Royal Tiger of the East!
He from Afric's sandy deserts came;
The creature now is mild and tame;
He will not hurt, step in and see,
A quarter dollar is the fee.
Another bawls out, the Casawara,
Imported from the Desert Zera;
A bird he is of great renown,
And on his head he wears a crown;

Step in, 'tis worth your while to see,
This natural curiosity—
Baboons and Monkeys, antic tribe,
And many more I can't describe;
Some beasts of four legs, some of two,
Of the latter kind there's not a few;
Some smoking segars, some drinking whiskey,
Some others dancing brisk and frisky;
Some, [not thinking of the crying sin]
Plodding to take the unwary in;
Thinking the crime but a mere hubble,
Till the devil gets them for their trouble;
Exulting in ill-gotten gains,
Till the devil gets them for their pains;
And we'll allow this adage true,
"The devil ought to have his due."

REVOLUTIONARY WORTHIES.

[The Rev. A. Russell Stevenson, of Schenectady, N. Y., makes inquiry concerning the following heroes of the War for Independence. Our replies are given in brackets.]

I. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, born 1758; died April 15, 1836; lived in Gettysburg. I have a copy of an obituary that is cut from one of the Gettysburg papers and reads as follows:

"*Another Soldier of the Revolution Gone to His Rest.*—Died at his residence in this borough, on the morning of Friday last, in the 79th year of his age, Alexander Russell, Esq. The deceased left the quiet pursuits of Princeton College at an early age and united himself with the destinies of his country in the battlefield. From his regiment in the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Col. Irvine, into which he first entered, he was commissioned Ensign, and subsequently First Lieutenant, in Captain Alexander's company, and continued in the service until 1779, having borne his part in the battles of the Brandywine, White Horse, Paoli, Germantown and Monmouth; and having long been permitted to see his country free and happy, has laid down the burden of his years, peacefully to rest in her bosom."

I also have the following old printed blank filled up as follows:

"I do hereby certify that Alexander Russell, Late Lieut. 7th Pa. Regt., hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th Day of June, A. D. 1777. Witness my Hand and Seal, the 14th Day of October A. D. 1783."

His son, Samuel R. Russell, aged 89, now

living in Gettysburg, told me the other day that his father received a pension from 1824 till his death in 1836, and the widow continued to receive it till her death in 1850. The amount was \$26 per month.

[*Alexander Russell* was second lieutenant 7th Penna. (Col. William Irvine), com., Jan. 1777. First Lieut. same regiment, prom. Sept. 1st, 1777; resigned April 25th, 1779.]

II. JAMES DUNLOP; born in 1727, died Dec. 15, 1821, in Bellefonte, Pa. He first lived near Shippensburg and afterwards moved to Bellefonte. I have a very old looking copy of his will dated 24th July, 1817, and it is endorsed "Will of Col. James Dunlop." James Harris now living in Bellefont, wrote me some years ago: "I have now before me from the U. S. Pay Office New York c.t.v. a statement of amount of pay due Lt. Col. James Dunlop, 10th Reg't Pa. Vols., to Jan'y 1st, 1777." He and his brother-in-law James Harris were the incorporators of Bellefonte, Pa.

[*James Dunlop* was Major 6th Battalion of the Line (Col. Wm. Irvine) com., January 10th, 1776. Lieut. Col. Tenth Penna. Reg't (Col. Joseph Penrose), prom. Oct. 25th, 1776; res. Jan. 23d, 1777, "because seniority in rank was not recognized in promotions." Colonel First battalion, Cumberland County Associators, com. July 31st, 1777. Lieut-Col. Sixth battalion, Cumberland County Associators, com. May 10th, 1780.]

III. WILLIAM MILLER born in 1755; died June 3, 1831; lived in Adams county. I have a paper dated Dec. 2, 1850, properly sworn to before a justice of the peace which is an application for a pension on account of the services of this man in the Revolution. Maria Paxton makes oath that she is the identical person named in an original certificate (of which she believes the following to be a true copy), and with the pay agent at Philadelphia:

"I certify that in conformity with the law of the United States of the 15th May, 1828, William Miller, deceased, late of Pennsylvania, who was a captain in the Revolution, and died 3d June, 1831, is inscribed on the roll of pensioners at the rate of 480 dollars per annum, commencing 4th March, 1826, and ending 3d June, 1831. Also, under acts 7th July, 1838, and 3rd March, 1843, Margaret Miller, deceased, widow of said William Miller, deceased, and who is entitled to

a pension at the rate of \$480 per annum, commencing 4th March, 1836, and ending 4th March, 1841, and from 4th March, 1843, to 11th February, 1844, when she died. The amount is due and payable to their only surviving children viz: James H. Miller, Nancy Miller, Thomas C. Miller and Maria Paxton. Given at the Department of the Interior this tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty. T. EWING,

Secretary of the Interior.

Examined and countersigned,

J. S. EDWARDS,

Commissioner of Pensions."

The justice of the peace goes on to say that she exhibited before him this pension certificate numbered 1,150, 10,920, 8,835, and bearing date of tenth June, 1850. I have the following obituary cut from a Gettysburg paper: "Died, on Thursday night last (June 2, 1831). *William Miller*, Esq., of the vicinity of this borough, in the 77th year of his age. The deceased took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, and for many years represented this county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania."

[*William Miller*, was ensign in Captain Samuel Hay's company, 6th Battalion of the Line, Col. Irvine, com. Jan. 9, 1776. First Lieut., 7th Penna., prom. March 20, 1777. Capt. Lieut., same Regt., prom. Feb. 2, 1778. Captain, same Regt., prom. April 17, 1779; retired, Jan. 1, 1781.]

IV. REV. WILLIAM PAXTON, D. D., born April 1, 1760; died Oct. 19, 1841. Of this man Dr. David McConaughy says in Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, Vol. III, page 554: "His life was, however, somewhat identified with the struggles of our country for her independence. He served in two companies at different times, during the Revolutionary War, in one of which he was present and participated in the battle of Trenton." His home was in Bart Township, Lancaster county, Pa., at the time of the Revolution. Probably a private, as he must have been very young.

[*Rev. William Paxton* was probably out with the Associators, as stated, but there are no rolls of the men extant for many of the companies. There was a John Paxton captain of an Associated company, Sept. 11, 1776; also, 2d Lanc. Batt., in 1777.]

V. JOSEPH STEVENSON lived on a farm in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, Pa. I think he was in the militia under Col. Samuel Calbertson.

[Joseph Stevenson was First Lieutenant of the Eighth Company, Sixth Battalion, Cumberland County Associators, Col. Samuel Culbertson, com. July 31, 1777. First Lieutenant Eighth Company, Sixth Battalion, May 14, 1778.]

THE POPULATION OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

In 1783 the northern portion of Lancaster county became clamorous for a new county. In 1785 Dauphin county was formed and the boundaries of Lancaster have not since been changed. In 1813, just when Dauphin was beginning to assume large proportions, Lebanon was formed, taking nearly one-half of its population, leaving the mountainous portions of the mother county without change, giving an irregular shape to the present Dauphin county. It required thirty-three years before Dauphin recovered from this reduction of population or was able to resume its normal position among the counties formed prior to 1800. Lebanon has now about the same population as Dauphin had in 1860.

The population of Harrisburg in 1790 has never been published. A careful count of the names of its inhabitants—slaves and all others—amount to 875. Its population in 1785 was probably 500. Thus showing "Harris Ferry" to have been quite an important village before the census of 1790.

	Total County.	Harrisburg.	County Less Harrisburg.
1790..	18,177	875	17,302
1810..	22,270	1,472	20,798
1816..	31,833	2,287	29,545
1820..	*31,653	*2,990	*18,663
1830..	25,243	4,307	20,936
1840..	30,118	6,020	24,098
1850..	35,754	7,834	27,920
1860..	46,756	13,405	33,351
1870..	60,740	23,104	37,636
1880..	76,148	30,762	45,386
1890..	93,030	43,000	Estimate 1.

The estimate for 1890 of the city is fairly approximated. Steelton is such an uncertain quantity, as to make guesses at the increase of the county very uncertain.

A. B. H.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

It is proposed to publish in *Notes and Queries* the first United States census so far as relates to the county of Dauphin, as origi-

nally constituted. This census was, owing to the primitive manner of its taking, never published by the National Government, nor, are we aware that any portion of it has ever appeared in print. It consists chiefly of the names of heads of families and the following:

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families.
2. White males under 16.
3. Free white females, including heads of families.
4. All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.]
5. Slaves.

The only portion of the record which is kept separate, unfortunately, is that of the town of Harrisburg, the rest of the county, including the present Lebanon, being thrown together.

In this connection, it may be stated that the Marshal for Pennsylvania was Col. Clement Biddle, and his assistant for the county of Dauphin Charles Brown.

I.

The Town of Harrisburg.

John Harris.....	3	2	7	6
Joshua Elder.....	1	..	1	4
Mary Smith.....	1	..	1	1
Agnes Smith.....	..	..	2	..
Nicholas Smith.....	1	..	3	..
David Conner.....	1	4	3	..
James McNamara.....	1	6	3	..
Samuel Weir.....	2	1	2	..
Hannah Wickersham.....	..	1	3	..
Samuel Graham.....	1	2	2	..
William Crabb.....	3	3	2	3
Christian Kunkel.....	1	3	2	..
Andrew Krause.....	2	..	1	..
George Moyer.....	3	..	2	..
Jacob Egle.....	1	..	..	..
Michael Kapp.....	2	1	4	1
Henry Beader.....	3	..	2	..
William Glass.....	2	1	1	..
Valentine Horter.....	1	2	4	..
John Moyer.....	2	1	1	..
Jane Sweney.....	..	4	3	..
Conrad Fresimider.....	1	3	2	..
Doc. Andrew Forrest.....	1	2	4	..
John Heize.....	1	1	2	..
John Comfort.....	2	..	1	..
John Stehley.....	1	4	3	..
Adam Dock.....	1	..	2	..
Agnes Brunson.....	3	2	2	..

William Wanless.....	1	..	..	Matthias Hutman.....	1*	..	..	..
Adam Boyd.....	2	..	1	John Hocker.....	2	..	3	..
Adam Parker.....	1	..	1	Michael Stoner.....	3	1	2	..
Stacy Potts.....	2	2	4	Conrad Bombaugh.....	2	1	3	..
Jacob Henning.....	1	3	5	Frederick Youse.....	2	2	2	..
Peter Walter.....	1	..	..	George Youse.....	4	..	4	..
Rachael Keger.....	..	..	3	Balsar Knatcher.....	1	..	1	..
Francis Ferguson.....	1	6	3	Peter Denig.....	2	1	1	..
James McNeel.....	1	1	5	George Fridley.....	3	1	3	..
John Galbraith.....	1	..	1	John Brumgin.....	1	..	2	..
James Mitchell.....	1	..	3	Castle Berry.....	1	1	1	..
Philip Rymouth.....	1	4	3	Patrick Murray.....	2	2	1	..
Galbraith Patterson.....	1	1	1	John Shields.....	1	..	1	..
William J. Folsom.....	2	1	1	Henry Bruener.....	1	3	5	..
George Hess.....	1	1	2	John Pool.....	1	1	6	..
Balsar Sees.....	1	..	2	Martin Greer.....	1	..	1	..
Christopher Sees.....	1	..	1	Jacob Welshoover.....	3	1	5	..
Jacob Weebright.....	1	2	3	Henry Conrad.....	1	1	2	..
John McClellan.....	3	1	1	Charlotte King.....	1	..	5	..
Alexander Graydon.....	1	1	2	George Benedict.....	1	..	3	..
Henry Fulton.....	2	1	4	John File.....	2	..	..	..
George Lushbaugh.....	1	3	3	John Wetherup.....	1	2	1	..
John Hamilton.....	1	2	3	Peter Merling.....	1	..	1	..
John Elder.....	3	4	3	Valentine Pancake.....	1	2	2	..
Gustavus Graham.....	1	1	2	Jonathan Abbott.....	1	1	1	..
George McKinley.....	1	1	2	James Floyd.....	1	1	2	..
Michael Funcanon.....	1	3	2	James Cains.....	1	..	1	..
Mansfield Barton.....	1	1	4	Jacob Allen.....	1	2	1	..
Robert Irwin.....	2	2	2	Henry Footrough.....	1	..	2	..
John A. Hanna.....	4	..	4	Andrew Cauffman.....	2	1	3	..
John Norton.....	1	3	6	John Gillam.....	1	..	2	..
Michael Shuster.....	1	..	4	James Elliot.....	2	..	3	..
Jacob Zollinger.....	1	1	2	Michael Knatcher.....	1	..	3	..
William Mears.....	1	..	2	John Frysinger.....	2	..	2	..
George Weatherholt.....	1	..	..	John Miller.....	1	..	..	..
Adam Hocker.....	2	1	1	John McLin.....	1	1	6	..
Moses Gilmor.....	1	2	3	Andrew Coulter.....	1	..	2	..
Frederick Girt.....	1	1	1	Jacob Bucher.....	2	..	..	..
William Cochran.....	1	2	4	James Clunie.....	2	2	2	..
Alexander Berryhill.....	1	1	6	James Beatty.....	3	2	2	..
John Hoge.....	1	2	2	Alexander Cummins.....	2	1	2	..
Catharine Foster.....	..	1	3	Martha Swan.....	..	1	1	..
John Wall.....	1	1	2	Rev. Joseph Montgomery.....	3	..	2	2
Garland Anderson.....	1	..	1	John Martin.....	2	1	2	..
Humphrey High.....	2	1	..	Francis Alexander.....	1	..	1	..
Alexander Barr.....	1	1	2	James Alexander.....	1	..	1	..
Peter Unger.....	1	..	2	Rev. Anthony Houts.....	1	..	2	..
John Linebaugh.....	1	1	3	Levi Hollingsworth.....	2	..	2	..
Martha Dunn.....	..	2	2	Joseph Allen.....	1	..	1	..
James Smith.....	1	..	1	David Moss.....	..	1	3	..
Lewis & Pfanger.....	2	..	2	Michael Peters.....	2	..	2	..
James McClennig.....	1	..	1	Frederick Cleckner.....	1	3	4	..
Casper Egle.....	1	1	3	Adam Beemer.....	3	..	4	..
Joseph Post.....	2	2	1	Frederick Fleeger.....	2	..	..	..
William Murray.....	1	..	1	Michael Fleegar.....	2	..	2	..
James Brooks.....	1	1	2	George Hartman.....	1	..	1	..
William Ingram.....	4	..	2	Valentine Wyland.....	1	..	2	..

Andrew Newman.....	3	1	1	..
John Kreamer.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Flowers.....	1	1	1	..
Jacob Earnest.....	1	..	3	..
John Boyd.....	3	2	1	..
Robert Smith.....	1	..	2	..
David Scarlet.....	1	..	4	..
John Brisben.....	1	1	3	..
Samuel Milward.....	1	1	1	..
William Reyburn.....	1	1	3	..
Edward Burke.....	1	..	4	..
George Hartz.....	2	..	4	..
Samuel Davis.....	1	2	1	..
Charles Bulmaster.....	1	1	1	..
Dennis Clark.....	1	3	1	..
George Barkley.....	1	..	2	..
John Pifer.....	1	..	2	..
John Denig.....	1	..	..	..
Nicholas Presler.....	1	1	2	..
Samuel Hill.....	2	2	1	..
Samuel Berryhill.....	1	1	1	..
Tobias Sayford.....	1	..	4	..
John Heffley.....	1	1	2	..
John Dentzel, Esq.....	1	1	3	..
Robert Stephen.....	1	..	5	..
Conrad Kissinger.....	1	..	2	..
John Ford.....	1	..	2	..
George Firestone.....	2	4	2	..
William Graydon.....	1	..	3	1
Adam Snyder.....	1	1	3	..
Richard Dixon.....	3	1	3	..
Peter Graybill.....	1	..	2	..
John Dehart.....	1	2	2	..
Robert Barr.....	2	3	2	..
Jeremiah Buckley.....	1	..	2	..
John Hickey.....	1	2	2	..
Thomas Murray.....	2	2	2	..
John Kean, Esq.....	2	1	3	..
Thomas Forster.....	1	2	3	..
James Sawyers.....	4	1	1	..
James Duncan.....	2	1	1	..

TOTAL :

Free white males over 16 years.....	257
Free white males under 16 years.....	183
Free white females.....	469
All other free persons.....	1
Slaves.....	25

875

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXV.

EICHELBERGER.—In response to a query from York, we can state that Col. Frederick

Eichelberger, formerly of Dillsburg, York county, died at Frederick, in the State of Maryland, September 12, 1836, well advanced in life.

BARON ZEDWITZ.—Information is requested of this gentleman, mentioned by Gordon in his History of the Revolution. His youngest daughter, Mrs Catharine Shuler, died at Harrisburg on Thursday, February 21, 1805.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE MEXICAN WAR

[In reply to a query, we give the following companies of soldiers from Pennsylvania serving in the campaign against Mexico—the number of regiments being two:]

First Regiment.

Colonel—F. M. Wynkoop.
Company A, Capt. Alexander Hay, Pittsburgh.
Company B, Capt. James Nagle, Pottsville.
Company C, Capt. William F. Small, Philadelphia.
Company D, Capt. Joseph Hill, Philadelphia.
Company E, Capt. Fred'k W. Binder, Philadelphia.
Company F, Capt. Joseph Bennett, Philadelphia.
Company G, Capt. Turner G. Moorhead, Philadelphia.
Company H, Capt. Robert K. Scott, Philadelphia.
Company I, Capt. E. S. Dana, Wilkesbarre.
Company K, Capt. John Herron, Pittsburgh.

Second Regiment.

Colonel—William B. Roberts.
Company A, Capt. Thomas A. Loeser, Reading.
Company B, Capt. John Humphreys, Summit.
Company C, Capt. John S. Wilson, Danville.
Company D, Capt. James Murray, Ebensburg.
Company E, Capt. John W. Johnston, Greensburg.
Company F, Capt. Charles Naylor, Philadelphia.
Company G, Capt. Edward C. Williams, Harrisburg.
Company H, Capt. William Quall, Uniontown.

Company I, Capt. Robert Porter, Pittsburgh.

Company H, Capt. James Miller, Mauch Chunk.

Company L, Capt. Samuel M. Taylor, Bedford.

Company M, Capt. James Caldwell, Newton Hamilton.

[Of the foregoing, it is believed not two hundred survive.]

THE YOUNGS OF HANOVER.

I. ROBERT YOUNG, an early settler in Hanover township, then Lancaster county, d. about 1749, leaving a wife, Kerstine, and children:

2. *i. James.*

3. *ii. John*; m. Margery Stewart.

II. JAMES YOUNG (Robert), of Hanover, d. in 1772, leaving children:

4. *i. William*; m. Catharine —.

5. *ii. James.*

iii. John; m. Agnes —, and had among others *John*.

iv. Andrew; m. Sarah —, and had among others *Andrew* and *Josiah*.

v. Alexander; d. s. p.

III. JOHN YOUNG (Robert), of Hanover, d. in May, 1775, leaving a wife Margery (Stewart) and children.

i. David.

ii. Mary; m. James Dixon.

iii. Margaret; m. Samuel Ainsworth.

iv. John.

v. Margery.

vi. George.

vii. James.

6. *viii. William*; m. Martha —.

IV. WILLIAM YOUNG (James, Robert) of Hanover, d. in January, 1785, leaving a wife Catharine, and children:

i. Robert

ii. John.

iii. James.

iv. Andrew; m. Margery —, and had *Margaret*

v. Esther.

vi. Martha.

vii. William.

V. JAMES YOUNG (James, Robert) of Hanover, d. in May, 1787, leaving children:

i. [a dau.] m. Samuel Johnson.

ii. Elizabeth.

iii. Jane.

iv. [a dau.] m. William McCauley.

v. Margaret, m. James Robinson.

vi. Andrew,

vii. Sarah, m. John Watt.

viii. John.

ix. James.

x. Alexander.

VI. WILLIAM YOUNG (John, Robert), of East Hanover, d. March 15, 1796, leaving a wife, Martha, and children:

i. Catharine b 1779; m. James Ball; b. 1772; d. March 6, 1814.

ii. Eleanor, b. 1781.

iii. William b. 1783.

iv. John, b. 1785.

v. Jane, b. June 1, 1788.

vi. James, b. Sept. 14, 1709.

vii. Esther, b. April 16, 1791.

viii. Robt, b. 1793

[The Editor of *Notes and Queries* will consider it a favor if any one will refer him to some one connected with the foregoing family, in the hope of completing the data here given, obtained from the records of Lancaster county.]

THE FIRST CENSUS

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

II.

[For convenience of reference we repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families.

2. White males under 16.

3. Free white females, including heads of families.

4. Slaves.

All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.]

John Eberly.....	1	1	2	..
John Pettigrew.....	3	1	2	..
Abraham France.....	1	1	3	..
George Hartman.....	1	1	1	..
John Shoop.....	1	1	3	..
George Syder.....	2	..	..	..
Friedrick Rudolph.....	1*	..	..	..
George Syder.....	1	..	1	..
Jacob Lehman.....	1	4	3	..
George Unger.....	1	4	2	..
Jacob Foltz.....	1	..	3	..
George France.....	1	4	3	..
Michael France.....	1	1	4	..
Peter Neidig.....	3	4	2	..
Martin Bucher.....	1	7	3	..
Peter Bucher.....	2	..	1	..
Samuel Meyer.....	1	2	3	..

George Meese	4	1		Daniel Strow	1	4	4
Jacob Behny	1	2	8	Philip Peck	3		1
Casper, Kreiser	3		2	Philip Faver	1	2	4
Henry Moonshine	1		2	Jacob Speedler	3	3	3
Adam Crist	1	3	3	Adam Winglebaugh	2	2	1
Jacob Greal	2		3	John Bare	2	3	3
Andrew Strow	1	2	2	George Winglebaugh	1	1	2
Peter Fake	1	1	6	Jacob Featherhoff	1	3	2
Jacob Failer	1	6	7	Henry Schatterly	1		1
Joseph Poor	1	1	3	Peter Potts	1		2
Jacob Kuntz	1	3	4	Christian Seltzer	1	4	4
Andrew Stroding	1	2	3	Peter Boher	1	2	4
Lawrence Yokey	1	4	2	Frederick Bookmire	3		3
John Menick	1	1	3	Balsor Featherhoff	1		3
Peter Ferry	1	1	3	John Isinhorn	1	1	3
Peter Sattazahn	1	1	2	Balsor Featherhoff	1		2
William Poor	1			Jacob Meily	3	1	3
Conrad Ryan	2	2	4	Conrad Waggoner	1	1	2
Martin Troop, [Dubbs]	1	2	2	Henry Snevely	1		3
Edward Jones	1	4	2	Frederick Camphire	2	2	3
Albert Klinefelter	1	2	1	Elizabeth Mowra			2
Jacob Walborn	1		2	Mathias Stoup	1		1
Martin Walborn	1	2	1	George Walborn	2	3	2
Christian Walborn	1		2	Peter Ferer	1		3
Wendal Fisher	1	4	3	Margaret Fush	1		3
John Meese	4	5	2	Jacob Castle	1	1	1
Frederick Moyer	1	3	2	Jacob Overholzer	1		1
Henry Meese	2	4	2	Katrine Beattie		1	2
Adam Panther	1	5	5	Andrew Walborn	1		4
Godfrey Keyser	1	2	3	Henry Hower	1	1	1
Jacob Michael	1	3	3	John Seegar	1	1	4
James Bowen	1	3	4	Jacob Forney			5
Henry Thomas	1	2	4	Jacob Cattle	1	1	5
John Weaver	1	1	1	Michael Keller	2	2	4
Michael Pidgeon	1	1	3	John Campbell	1		5
George Whitcraft	1	1	1	Nicholas Kephart	1	5	2
John Hugh [or Hogle]	1			Widow Ehower			1
Archibald McNeel	1			Frederick Walimooth	1	1	3
Nathaniel Gruble	1*			Henry Seabrick	1	1	1
John Buffington	1*			Magdalen Kuntz	1		3
John Reed	1*			George Moo-e	1	1	3
Moses De-n	2		3	Benjamin Hower	1	2	4
David Martin	1		1	Jacob Hower	2	1	6
Bedjamin Garrison	1	1	3	John Sheerer	1		2
James Radford	1*			Rodo'ph Mark	1*		
Edward Radford	1*			Philip Cunkle	1	2	2
Robert McClanahan	1		1	Michael Waggoner	1		2
Samuel Garrison	1	1	1	William Weitzel	1	1	4
William Radford	1		1	Peter Showe	2		3
Daniel Radford	3		3	Jacob Weaner	1	5	5
John McBride	2	1	2	John Kitzmiller	2	1	5
James Phillips	1	1	3	Christian Oberholtzer	1		5
Alexander Tanyhill	1		2	Earhart Oberholtzer	1	4	1
John Wallace	1	1	2	Jacob Wilt	2		3
James McIntire	1		3	Martin Oberholtzer	2		3
Michael Black	1*			Jonas Rudy	2	3	2
James Conran	1*			Michael Gilbert	1	2	3

Matthias Civial.....	2	4	1	..	Solomon Reed.....	1	3	3	..
Jacob Brand.....	1	..	1	..	George Miller.....	1	1	2	..
Philip Weller.....	2	..	2	..	Ludwig Shuey.....	1	4	2	..
Henry Emrich.....	1	..	4	..	Christian Shuey.....	1	2	2	..
George Lantz.....	2	2	2	..	Jacob Albert.....	2	1	1	..
Jacob Newcomer.....	1	1	4	..	Michael Kaufman.....	1	2	1	..
John Houtz.....	1	1	4	..	Michael France.....	1	1	1	..
George Sheaver.....	3	4	3	..	Jacob Becker.....	1	..	1	..
Peter Smith.....	1	2	6	..	Peter Feaser.....	2	3	4	..
Jacob Beece.....	1	2	2	..	Tobias Leman.....	2	2	6	..
Andrew Beattie.....	1	2	1	..	Jacob Negey.....	2	4	2	..
Michael Peck.....	1	4	2	..	Isaac Crale.....	2	1	3	..
Peter Sanker.....	1	..	1	..	George Hoover.....	1	..	1	..
Christian Lantz.....	2	..	3	..	Henry Toops [Dabbs].....	1	3	1	..
John Haldiman.....	3	..	5	..	Christian Lightner.....	1	4	2	..
Joseph Bixler.....	2	2	5	..	Keehan Long.....	1	..	1	..
Abraham Lantz.....	1	1	2	..	Casper Feeman.....	2	2	4	..
Abraham Strohm.....	3	3	2	..	Joseph Bixler.....	1	..	2	..
John Dysh [Dice].....	2	2	3	..	Barbara Schnatterly.....	..	1	2	..
Daniel Bashore.....	1	3	3	..	Christopher Long.....	2	1	4	..
Alex Klnefelter.....	1	2	2	..	Thomas Clark, Esq.....	1	..	1	..
John Klnefelter.....	2	..	1	..	John Winter.....	1	2	1	..
Henry Kemple [Campbell].....	1	2	2	..	Benjamin Clark, Sr.....	1	..	..	..
John Faber.....	1	2	5	..	Benjamin Clark, Jr.....	1	2	3	..
John Bashore.....	3	2	4	..	Ludwig Wodenberg.....	1	..	2	..
Adam Satzahn.....	3	1	4	..	Rosannah Ward.....	..	1	3	..
Melker Behny.....	2	3	6	..	Frederick Hooman.....	2	1	5	..
Jacob Faber.....	1	3	3	..	John Baker.....	2	..	4	..
Peter Wolf.....	3	..	4	..	Christian Selser.....	1	6	2	..
John Cohr.....	1	1	2	..	Michael Ehler.....	2	..	1	..
Jacob Starr.....	1	1	2	..	George Hooleer.....	1	2	1	..
Casper Cohr.....	1	4	4	..	George Rickehwiller.....	1	1	1	..
Rev. Ludwig Keafmer.....	1	..	1	..	John Camp.....	2	..	1	..
Christian Frank.....	2	2	3	..	Adam Ventling.....	1	2	2	..
Adam Brand.....	1	1	2	..	Christian Shreidler.....	1	2	3	..
Peter Grove.....	4	..	3	..	George Fulinger.....	2	..	2	..
Jacob Moyer.....	3	..	3	..	Jacob Plank.....	2	1	4	..
Henry Meily.....	1	2	3	..	Jacob Musser.....	1	1	1	..
Peter Crow.....	2	..	1	..	Casper Hoffman.....	1	..	1	..
Casper Shark.....	1	4	2	..	Michael Strow.....	2	2	2	..
Martin Shuey.....	1	2	3	..	Henry Hoover.....	1	2	2	..
Casper Stoever.....	2	2	2	..	John Wingart.....	2	1	4	..
Henry Kontz.....	2	2	6	..	John Johnson.....	1	..	2	..
Henry Light.....	1	4	3	..	George Heilman.....	2	2	3	..
Henry Zsaring.....	2	..	5	..	Martin Meily.....	1	..	1	..
Peter Grove.....	4	..	3	..	Henry Finkle.....	1	..	2	..
Christian Hunsicker.....	1	6	3	..	John Hoyle.....	1	..	1	..
Samuel Hunsicker.....	3	3	4	..	Henry Foom.....	1	..	2	..
John Crow.....	2	..	2	..	David Herman.....	1	1	2	..
John Lentz.....	1	..	2	..	Daniel Herman.....	2	..	1	..
Casper Shark.....	1	..	3	..	George Weeler.....	1	1	3	..
Joseph Negey.....	1	2	3	..	Benjamin Rough.....	1	..	1	..
John Light.....	2	4	6	..	Henry Stone.....	2	3	3	..
Christopher Wolt.....	3	2	6	..	Abraham Stone.....	2	1	4	..
Elizabeth Brightbill.....	1	4	8	..	John Bickle.....	2	4	2	..
David Pfelev.....	2	3	5	..	Henry Wyant.....	1	1	1	..
Joseph Wolf.....	1	..	3	..	Jacob Leman.....	2	..	2	..

Richard Hollie.....	2	1	..
John Bright.....	1	3	2 ..
Abraham Seabolt.....	1	..	3 ..
Henry Nease.....	2	2	3 ..
Philip Finkle.....	1	3	5 ..
Christian Shouffler.....	1	1	4 ..
Rudolph Darr.....	1	..	1 ..
Hansorigh Felty.....	1	..	3 ..
Michael Strow.....	1	2	1 ..
Philip Koutz.....	1	..	1 ..
George Gussart.....	1	..	3 ..
Lewis Kreider.....	2	..	2 ..
Adam Weaver.....	1	..	1 ..
John Peters.....	1	5	4 ..
Valentine Frederick.....	1	4	3 ..
John Runk.....	1	..	1 ..
Dr. William Wood.....	1	2	2 ..
Daniel Witel.....	2	2	4 ..
Jacob Young.....	1	3	4 ..
Peter Bashore.....	1	4	2 ..
Christopher Capp.....	4	1	3 ..
John Bashore.....	2	1	3 ..
Nicholas Sheaver.....	1	2	2 ..
Henry Long.....	1	1	3 ..
John Stewart.....	1	..	1 2
James Stewart.....	1*	..	..
William Young.....	1	2	5 1
William McFarlane.....	2	2	6 ..
John Young.....	2	3	7 ..
Nicholas Stough.....	1	3	4 ..
Henry Hamer.....	1	1	4 ..
Matthias Henning.....	1	2	3 ..
John Walmer.....	1	2	6 ..
Christian Harehbarger.....	1	3	4 ..
John Hanshue.....	1	..	2 ..
Michael Fulmer.....	1	..	2 ..
Peter Walmer.....	1	1	5 ..
Samuel Rayer.....	1	..	1 ..
Mary Stokey.....	1	2	3 ..
Conrad Handshue.....	1	2	3 ..
Philip Whitmir.....	1	2	3 ..
William Carpenter.....	1	1	1 ..
Jacob Carpenter.....	1	..	3 ..
John Tibbins.....	1	5	1 ..
Thomas Ward.....	1	2	5 ..
Conrad Rhoades.....	2	6	4 ..
Samuel Robinson.....	3	1	2 ..
John Bay.....	1	1	1 ..
William Carson.....	2	1	4 ..

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXVI.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—From

the records of the court at Lancaster we glean the following:

Robert Chambers, wounded at the battle of Brandywine, in 1786 was 35 years of age.

Michael Johnson, first lieutenant of the Second Battalion of the Flying Camp, from Lancaster county, died in captivity.

SHERER.—In 1776, Jane Sherer, minor daughter of Joseph Sherer, dec'd, of Paxtang above 14 years, chooses her uncle, David McClure, guardian. Richard Sherer, above 14 years, chooses his uncle, Alexander McClure, guardian. The court appoints Alexander McClure and Jonathan McClure guardians over Joseph Sherer.

In 1777, a citation was issued at the instance of the guardians of the five children of Joseph Sherer, late of Paxtang, dec'd, to Mary Sherer, Samuel Cochran and Samuel Sherer, executors of the estate. The children named were Richard, Joseph, William, Catharine and Samuel. John Sherer chose Maxwell Chambers of Paxtang, guardian.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

III.

[For convenience of reference we repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families

2. White males under 16.

3. Free white females, including heads of families.

4. Slaves.

All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.]

William Robinson.....	v	2	..	1 ..
Isaac Harrison.....	1	5	3	1
John Martin.....	2	2	2	..
James Robinson.....	2	..	3	..
Henry Graham.....	2	2	2	..
Wendel Bartlemay.....	2	4	2	..
Robert Bell.....	1	1	2	..
John Ainsworth.....	3	2	6	1
Margaret Campbell.....	1	4	..	..
Hugh Andrew.....	2	2	3	4
John Backenstose.....	2	2	3	..
John Fox.....	2	..	1	..
Adam Faver.....	1	..	4	..
John Shults.....	1	4	3	..
John McHaighton.....	1	2	2	..
John Kime.....	2	1	5	..

Isabella Low.....	3	3	..	Ludwig Heroff.....	1	2	3	..
William Sturgeon.....	1	2	1	Robert Strain.....	2	2	6	..
James Pettigrew.....	1	3	1	Daniel Houser.....	1	2	3	..
Elizabeth Taggart.....	..	1	..	Conrad Houser.....	2	..	2	..
James Caldwell.....	1	3	8	Abraham Houser.....	1	1	2	..
Elizabeth Strain.....	2	..	2	Jacob Zerett.....	1	2	2	..
Alexander Sloan.....	3	3	3	William McCullogh.....	1	4	2	..
John Pettigrew.....	1	1	1	Francis McClellan.....	3	2	4	..
George Funk.....	1	1	2	Jane Dixon.....	..	..	2	..
Matthias Baker.....	1	..	1	John Reigard.....	2	4	4	..
Emanuel Twoey [Duey].....	3	3	3	Elizabeth Leidig.....	..	1	4	..
Richard Finley.....	1	..	3	Michael Leidig.....	1	1	2	..
William Willson.....	2	1	3	Daniel Huffnagle.....	1	2	3	..
John Albright.....	1	1	3	Valentine Huffnagle.....	1	..	4	..
Henry Baker.....	2	1	3	William Campbell.....	2	2	2	2
George Kuntz.....	1	2	4	Jonathan Boulton.....	1	7	2	..
John Stoner.....	2	2	3	John Simon.....	1	2	4	..
Samuel Kearsley.....	2	3	5	Andrew Kreamer.....	1	4	5	..
Christopher Miller.....	1	2	3	Agness Graham.....	..	..	1	..
Patrick Preston.....	2	1	3	Isabel McCormick.....	..	1	2	..
William Thome.....	2	3	3	Philip Stone.....	1	1	1	..
William Gardner.....	1	1	1	George Fulmer.....	1	1	2	..
Philip Hedrick.....	3	1	3	Michael France.....	1	..	2	..
William Orange.....	1	2	2	George Farling.....	1	..	2	..
Andrew Carver.....	3	..	3	Francis Alteredale.....	3	2	4	..
John Winter.....	2	1	2	Daniel Miller.....	1	2	4	..
Henry Winter.....	1	..	4	John Harper.....	2	..	2	..
Joseph Hederick.....	1	..	3	Catharine Harper.....	1	..	2	..
Benjamin Gardner.....	3	4	1	John Brightbill.....	3	2	3	..
Christian Hoover.....	4	..	4	Peter Brightbill.....	1	3	2	..
Thomas Harper.....	1	2	3	John Stead.....	1	..	1	..
John Young.....	2	..	1	Hugh Rannels.....	1	..	1	..
John McKinney.....	1	..	2	Henry Shuey.....	2	3	6	..
Adam Mark.....	2	2	4	John Carver.....	1	2	1	..
Daniel King.....	1	..	1	Christian Zearing.....	2	3	3	..
Jacob Moyer.....	1	2	4	Daniel Musser.....	2	2	3	..
Adam Stone.....	3	..	2	Michael Menich.....	4	2	2	..
George Mark.....	2	..	2	Henry Bruner.....	2	..	2	..
Jacob Mark.....	1	2	2	George Moyer.....	1	..	2	..
Balsar Stone.....	2	1	1	John Musser.....	1	3	2	..
Jacob Ventling.....	1	..	1	John Brunner.....	3	..	1	..
Killian Mark.....	1	..	1	Henry Hess.....	2	1	4	..
David Mark.....	1	1	1	Ludwig Click.....	1	3	2	..
Daniel Bradley.....	2	2	5	Henry Pifer.....	3	1	3	..
John Gardner.....	1	..	3	Moses Garland.....	1	3	1	..
John Miller.....	3	1	2	John Darkis.....	1	3	1	..
Robert Boal.....	2	4	2	John Lemon.....	1	4	3	..
Jarett Nelson.....	1	..	..	Henry Zearing.....	1	5	2	..
Samuel Ainsworth.....	1	..	..	Ludwig Zearing.....	1	3	4	..
Philip Seidensticker.....	2	..	3	Jacob Tuvans.....	2	4	4	..
Henry Sheaver.....	1	..	5	John Tuvans.....	2	..	3	..
William Stewart.....	1	1	4	Jacob Toops [Dubbs].....	1	..	4	..
Christian Cohr.....	1	4	2	John Toops [Dubbs].....	1	..	2	..
George Kuntz.....	1	1	1	Christian Wingart.....	1	4	3	..
John Shuey.....	4	2	2	George Spangler.....	1	1	3	..
Thomas Kennedy.....	1	2	3	Daniel Bortner.....	1	3	1	..
Janet Donaldly.....	1	1	3	Jacob Wolf.....	4	..	2	..

George Shreckingast.....	1	3	3	..
Valentine Shouffler.....	1	..	7	1
Robert Clinch [a free Negro] 1*	..	..	..	..
Frederick Bashore.....	3	..	5	..
Matthias Bashore.....	2	..	2	..
Henry Darkis.....	3	..	3	..
George Bashore.....	1	3	6	..
Valentine Smith.....	1	1	3	..
Peter Smith.....	1	1	2	..
Vendal Smith.....	1	1	2	..
Peter Fruss.....	1	2	2	..
George Pruss.....	1	2	4	..
Peter Bruner.....	1	2	2	..
Charles Shade.....	2	2	2	..
Christopher Bixler.....	2	2	2	..
Michael Sulser.....	2	3	2	..
Peter Gingrich.....	1	3	5	..
Abraham Wiogart.....	3	2	1	..
Jeremiah Tittle.....	4	..	2	..
Nicholas Poore.....	2	1	2	..
Christopher Gingrich.....	1	2	3	..
Nicholas Jontz.....	1	1	2	..
Henry Lowmiller.....	2	..	3	..
Philip Kantz.....	1	2	1	..
Daniel King.....	1	..	1	..
Conrad Helm.....	2	1	8	..
John Dits.....	1	..	1	..
John Dollinger.....	1	2	2	..
George Ulen.....	1	1	5	..
Anthoy Fox.....	1	2	1	..
Andrew Young.....	2	2	3	..
John Armstrong.....	1	..	1	..
Adam Firebaugh.....	1	4	4	..
John Folts.....	1	1	5	..
William Rippith.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Snell.....	1	..	2	..
James Willson (Capt.).....	2	2	6	..
David Caldwell.....	1	1	4	..
John Herman.....	2	2	3	..
John Graham.....	2	1	2	..
Hugh Graham.....	2	1	1	..
Robert Moorhead.....	2	2	3	..
John Ferguson.....	1	2	3	..
Neal Maddin [Maldin].....	1	4	3	..
David Davis.....	1	3	3	..
Simon Lingle.....	1	3	1	..
Samuel Brown.....	2	1	2	..
William McIlhenny.....	1	2	2	..
John Robinson.....	1	..	1	..
William Wallace.....	1	1	2	..
James Clokey.....	2	1	4	..
John McQuown.....	2	3	2	1
Rev. James Snodgrass.....	1	1	3	1
Richard Crawford.....	2	2	4	..
Benjamin Wallace, Esq.....	3	1	3	1
Patrick McFadden.....	1	1	3	..
James Byers.....	2	..	1	1

Joseph Barnett.....	2	..	2	..
James Johnson.....	1	4	5	..
Joseph Allen.....	6	1	1	3
Hugh Jolly.....	1	2	3	..
John Larkey.....	1	2	1	..
Edward Israelow.....	1	3	6	..
Timothy Green, Esq.....	2	3	3	3
Samuel Johnston.....	2	2	3	1
Thomas McIlhenny.....	1	1	2	..
Jonathan Boyers.....	3	1	1	..
James Barnett.....	2	3	1	..
John Hughes.....	1	2	3	..
Lawrence Hatton.....	1	4	2	..
Joseph McKay.....	1	..	2	..
John Ramage.....	3	1	2	..
Henry Kiblinger.....	5	1	5	..
John Elder.....	3	2	3	..
Bernard McNutt.....	2	1	5	..
Conrad Sheaver.....	1	1	4	..
Joseph Dougless.....	1	3	4	..
John McCord.....	2	2	3	..
Daniel Lester.....	1	3	4	..
Moses Ross.....	1	2	1	..
James Montgomery.....	1	3	1	..
Thomas H. Mania(?).....	1	..	1	..
Major William Allen.....	1	2	4	4
Peter Fox.....	3	2	4	..
Thomas Grey.....	1	2	2	..
James Willson.....	2	1	6	1
Patrick Tweed.....	1	..	1	..
Thomas Dillen.....	2	..	3	..
Samuel Finney.....	1	2	2	..
William Crain.....	1	..	3	..
William Allen.....	1	..	1	..
David Miskimins.....	1	1	3	..
Francis Carson.....	2	..	3	..
Andrew Crain.....	2	1	2	..
Patrick Murray.....	1	1	3	..
William Crawford.....	1	1	3	..
George Ward.....	5	..	4	..
Anthony Long.....	1	3	1	..
Joseph Adair.....	1*	..	..	..
Richard McConnel.....	2	4	5	..
Robert Montgomery.....	4	1	3	..
Mary Teevebaugh.....	2	3	3	..
Margaret Yonce.....	1	1	3	..
Valentine Spangler.....	1	1	7	1
Japheth Morton.....	5	1	4	..
Hugh Jones.....	1	1	3	..
William Crain.....	1	1	2	..
Anthony McCreight.....	2	1	3	..
Conrad Barnutt.....	1	..	3	..
Thomas Williamson.....	1	..	2	..
John Smiley.....	1	2	3	..
Cornelius Cox.....	2	1	2	8
James Cogley.....	1	1	1	..
Joseph Keller.....	1	1	2	..

John Moyer.....	1	1	..
Jane Miller.....	1	1	4 ..
Jacob Anderson.....	2	..	2 ..
Catline McCord.....	1	1	2 ..
Jacob Nass.....	2	1	2 ..
Henry Limbert.....	2	1	6 ..
Lawrence Bennage.....	1	4	4 ..
Leonard Sheets.....	1	2	..
Bernard Murphy.....	1	1	2 ..
Joshua Cooper.....	1	2	..
Adam Eckert.....	2	..	4 ..
Christian Hains.....	1	..	..
Samuel Sturgeon.....	3	3	..
Thomas Erskine.....	1	3	..
John Hume.....	1	1	2 ..
William Hume.....	1	..	..
William Miskimmins.....	4	2	4 ..
Martha Rippith.....	..	..	3 ..
Peter Peirce.....	1	3	5 ..
Thomas McNair.....	1	5	3 ..
Peter Landis.....	2	4	4 ..
Frederick Hummel.....	1	4	2 ..
Melchoir Rahm.....	1	2	5 ..
James McCreight, Capt.....	2	4	3 ..
Michael Moyer.....	1	1	3 ..
John Rodgers.....	2	..	5 1
John Carver.....	2	3	2 ..
Major James Dixon.....	2	1	4 ..
William Sawyers.....	1	1	2 ..
Samuel Stewart.....	2	4	4 1
John Jones.....	2	1	3 ..
Dr. William Simonton.....	2	4	3 1
Walter Clark.....	3	1	4 ..
Robert McCallen.....	2	..	2 ..

PAXTANG IN 1756.

The following notes furnished by 'Squire Evans, of people in Paxtang almost a century and a half ago, are interesting:

The Paxtang assessment for that year, Hugh Stuart, collector, contains a number of names marked "fled"—that is owing to the depredations of the savages had left their plantations:

Stephen Campbell.
George Glasby.
James Wallis.
William Wallis.
John Barnett.
William White; "barn burned."
John Henderson.
David Patton.
Robert McConnig.
Alexander Johnston.
John Wiggins.
Widow Wiley.
Widow Cavet.

Moses Swan.
Anthony Thompson.
Barny Jordan.

A few of these never returned to Paxtang. It is probable they kept away from the frontiers until after the Bouquet Expedition of 1764, when they followed the tide of immigration southward.

Those refusing to give their returns, marked "Covenanters," were:

Alexander Brown.
James Brown.
Benjamin Brown.
William Brown.
John Caldwell.

Of the foregoing all subsequently went southward, except William Brown. Of all the early Covenanters he was surely the staunchest. The John Caldwell was the ancestor of the great South Carolinian, John Caldwell Calhoun.

Thomas Alexander is mentioned as "schoolmaster."

Samuel Galbraith is marked "on land of Hugh Davies," 450 acres.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

TAYLOR.

Robert Taylor owned the farm at Pine Ford, in Derry township. In 1762, his widow was the wife of Charles McCormick. The farm of 150 acres was purchased by the eldest son for £270. The children of Robert Taylor then living were:

- i. *Henry.*
- ii. *Catharine*; m. John Sterling.
- iii. *William.*
- iv. *Robert.*
- v. *Matthew.*
- vi. *Jane.*
- vii. *John.*
- viii. *Elizabeth.*
- ix. *Ann.*

The son John was then a minor, and John Laird was appointed guardian of his estate.

HARRIS.

William Harris, of Paxtang, died prior to 1762, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

- i. *James.*
- ii. *Sarah.*
- iii. *John*; 17 years of age.
- iv. *Mary*; under 14 years.
- v. *Robert*; under 14 years.

James Harris, brother of William Harris,

deceased, was appointed the guardian of Mary and Robert. The farm of 275 acres was sold at the date first given, and the proceeds divided between the widow and childred according to law.

MCCONNEL.

In 1776, upon the petition of Esther McConnell and William Dickey, administrators of the estate of Robert McConnell, late of Paxtang, the farm owned by him comprising 170 acres, was ordered to be sold to pay debts, and was purchased by Peter Bobb for £700. James Cowden and Thomas McArthur, of Paxtang, were appointed guardians over the estates of *Ann Elisabeth* and *Robert McConnell*, minor children of Robert McConnell, all under 14 years of age. Ruth McConnell, daughter of Robert, over 14 years, chose James Cowden for her guardian.

ALLISON.

Robert Allison, of Derry, died prior to 1768, disposing of his estate to the following:

Trustees of Philadelphia Hospital, £100.

Trustees of Grammar School, £100.

James Allison, son of John, £100.

Patrick and John Allison and Jean Clark, children of John Allison, deceased.

Margaret, Patrick, and Robert Allison, sons of William Allison.

John, William, James and Robert Smith, sons of Jean Smith, deceased.

John and William White, sons of Margaret White.

John Allison, brother of Robert, of Derry, died prior to 1770, leaving children:

i. *Patrick*.

ii. *Jean*, m. ——— *Clark*.

iii. *Rossey*, m. *James Crawford*.

iv. *Margaret*.

v. *John*.

vi. *James*.

vii. *Ann*.

viii. *William*.

ix. *Robert*.

John Allison, of Derry, died in 1747, leaving a wife Janet, and children:

i. *Robert*.

ii. *Jean*.

iii. *Isabel*.

iv. *Margaret*.

v. *Janet*.

vi. *James*.

He owned a farm in Virginia. It will be seen that this John was father of those first mentioned.
SAMUEL EVANS.

THE FIRST PROTHONOTARY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Captain Alexander Graydon, who opened the first docket of the Court of Common Pleas, of this county, in the year 1785, was born in the village of Bristol, Bucks county, in the year 1752. When about six years old he was sent to school in Philadelphia, where he received his early education, making his home with his maternal grandfather, his father's family remaining meanwhile in Bristol. The death of his father occurred in the year 1761, and his widowed mother, with four children, of whom he was the eldest, removed to Philadelphia, where they continued to reside during the Revolutionary war, until the city was captured by the British army. After leaving what was called the "Academy," an institution which was probably the nucleus of the University of Pennsylvania, he entered upon the study of the law with Edward Hiddle, Esq., his uncle by marriage. During part of the time he was thus engaged, he spent the summer in the town of York, being assisted in his reading there by a gentleman, who, though a lawyer, was then the Prothonotary of that county. Here it is probable he learned something of practice, and was thus unconsciously preparing for the duties which he afterwards assumed at Harrisburg. At a later period of his life, in referring to his sojourn at York, he very candidly confesses that he spent his time there "in reading a little law in the morning, and either fowling, riding or strolling along the banks of the Codorus in the afternoon."

About the time that his legal studies were completed, but before he had entered upon the practice of his profession, the war of the Revolution broke out, and this event made a material change in his plans of life. Instead of law, his practice now was with pistols and fencing weapons, and he thus sought to prepare himself for the duties of a soldier in the coming conflict. He received a commission as captain in the army of the Colonies, on the 6th day of January, 1776, and his company was attached to a regiment under the command of Colonel John Shee. Shortly after the regiment was organized it was ordered to New York, and the young captain, who like most law students with "great expectations," was already engaged to be mar-

ried, was obliged to tear himself away from the object of his affections, and hasten to his post of duty. He speaks of this, years afterwards, as one of the severest trials to which he had ever been subjected. But his country demanded the sacrifice and he did not hesitate to make it.

In the month of June, 1776, his regiment, together with other troops, was ordered to the high ground on the Hudson, above New York, and under the direction of Colonel, afterwards General Putnam, they commenced the construction of the earthwork, which was called Fort Washington. The British forces were then upon Staten Island. In August was fought the battle of Long Island, in which our army was defeated, and afterwards retreated across the river to New York. About the middle of November the troops which held Fort Washington were attacked by the British under General Howe and after a sharp contest the fort was captured and a number of our troops taken prisoners. Among the number was Captain Graydon, whose regiment was then commanded by Colonel Cadwalader. He was taken to New York, which was then in possession of the enemy, and remained there until released on parole in June, 1777. To accomplish this his mother obtained the necessary papers authorizing her to pass through the American and British lines, and succeeded in securing a personal interview with Sir William Howe, who granted her request. The originals of the several passes used on this occasion, signed by John Hancock, George Washington and Charles Eustice, Aid to Lord Cornwallis, are now in the writer's possession. The prisoner's return to Philadelphia was rendered a very happy event by his meeting with the lady to whom he was engaged, absence from whom as he afterwards wrote, "had caused the deepest sighs of his captivity." He was not exchanged for a considerable time afterwards, and when that was at last effected, he did not resume his military life. His marriage took place in the spring of 1778. The lady who became his wife was a Miss Wood, of Reading, who died in Harrisburg in the year 1794. His second wife was a Miss Pettit, of Philadelphia, who survived him some 18 years, dying about 1836.

Just before Philadelphia was taken by the British army his mother's family and his own removed to Reading, where they remained until the close of the war. Whilst residing in that city he was admitted to the

Bar of Berks county and had begun practice there, when the event occurred which transferred him to the county of Dauphin. This county was organized in the year 1785, and the Supreme Executive Council, which then held the appointing power, selected him as its first Prothonotary. This position he retained until the year 1800, when through political considerations, he being an avowed Federalist, he was removed by Governor McKean. In speaking of his assumption of his office he says: "The duties it imposed I was pretty well acquainted with, and I exerted myself to lay such a foundation in the office arrangements as might support a regular superstructure. The trust committed to me was conscientiously attended to, and I venture to say not negligently executed." Whether these statements are truthful his successors in this office can best testify.

This appointment necessitated the removal of Mr. Graydon to Harrisburg, whither his mother accompanied him. His youngest brother, the late William Graydon, Esq., afterwards joined him here, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Dauphin county in the year 1786. During his official term, and for some years afterwards, Mr. Graydon made his residence in Harrisburg, but part of the time his home was in the country on a small farm in the vicinity of what was called "Prospect Hill," not far from the location of the present city reservoir. In the year 1816 he returned to Philadelphia, where he died on the 2d day of May, 1818, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He had no children by either marriage. The writer of this sketch, whose uncle he was, entered the world a number of years after he left it, and therefore never had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. His widow visited Harrisburg in the writer's childhood, a year before her death, and is distinctly remembered.

Mr. Graydon was a man of literary tastes and frequently contributed to the periodicals of that day. He had a very good knowledge of both the Latin and French languages, reading the latter, especially, with facility. The writer has in his possession a number of his books, which he had very freely annotated in the margins. Many of these notes are written on the pages of some of the old English poets, and are made up of quotations from the classics; showing that he kept up his knowledge of the Latin authors even in advanced years. In the year 1811 he pub-

lished a small volume entitled "Memoirs of a Life passed chiefly in Pennsylvania within the last sixty years, with occasional remarks upon the General Occurrences, Character and Spirit of that Eventful Period." It is full of interesting matter relating to the events which preceded and followed the Revolutionary war, and the organization of the Federal Government. A second edition of the work, got up in much better form than the original, was issued in the year 1846, by John S. Littell, of Philadelphia. He entitled it "Graydon's Memoirs of His Own Times," and it contains a considerable amount of new matter which the author had prepared, probably with a view to a republication. This he did not live to accomplish. G.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical

COLXVII.

CORRIGAN.—Patrick Corrigan, who owned seven hundred acres of land in Leacock and Earl township, Lancaster county, died prior to 1764, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. *Patrick*.
- ii. *Jane*; m. William Stevenson.
- iii. *Catharina*.

At the date named the widow had become the wife of James Wilson. Is it known where this family emigrated to?

BLACK OF DERRY.

Among the earliest settlers of Derry, in Lancaster county, was HUGH BLACK from the Province of Ulster, Ireland. He died in September, 1759, leaving a wife, Margaret, and they had the following children:

- i. *David*; d. November 21, 1753; m. Jean —; no issue.
 - ii. *Jean*; m. — Spencer, and had *William* and *Thomas*.
 - iii. *Agnes*; m. John Laird.
 - iv. *Hugh*.
 - v. *Mary*; m. — Maxwell, and had *Nancy*.
 - vi. *Thomas*; m. Mary —.
- Of the foregoing children we have the record of the family of one daughter, as follows:

AGNES BLACK, daughter of Hugh Black, d. on April 14, 1779, in Derry; m. JOHN LAIRD, who died in 1777. They had issue: (surname Laird):

- i. *Hugh*; m. and had *John*.
- ii. *Elizabeth*; m. Matthew McKinney.
- iii. *Mary*; m. Andrew Biggar.
- iv. *James*; his father devised him 221 acres of land on the Swatara.
- v. *John*.
- vi. *Jean*; m. — Part hill.
- vii. *William*.
- viii. *Samuel*. S. E.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families of Dauphin County in 1790.

IV.

[For convenience of reference, we repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families.
2. White males under 16.
3. Free white females, including heads of families.
4. Slaves.
5. All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.]

Benjamin Sawyers.....	2	2	2	..
Adam Harbison.....	1	..	..	1
William Shaw.....	2	..	4	..
Andrew Alexander.....	1	5	1	..
David Ober.....	1*	..	..	..
Jacob Fery.....	3	..	1	..
William Snodgrass.....	1	3	4	..
James Hughs.....	1	..	1	..
Jacob Ventz.....	1	2	3	..
Christiana Newver.....	..	..	2	..
Christopher Bower.....	1	3	3	..
Jacob Miller.....	1	4	2	..
Margaret Boyer.....	..	1	6	..
John Bickle.....	1	2	2	..
John Books.....	1	2	3	..
Henry Cooster.....	1	1	1	..
Peter Heroff.....	1	2	2	..
Charles Paster.....	1	2	3	..
Leonard Diller.....	1	3	1	..
John Stitt.....	1	..	..	..
Gabriel Davis.....	1	2	3	..
Ludwig Moyer.....	1	..	2	..
John Heroof.....	1	..	3	..
Frederick Evhart.....	1	..	2	..
Andrew Heroof.....	3	..	4	..
Frederick Sheaver.....	1	2	2	..

Martin Fridley.....	1	2	1	..	James Wallace.....	1	1	3	..
Andrew Blessing.....	1	..	4	..	Hugh Hamilton.....	3	..	4	..
Peter Radebaugh.....	1	1	2	..	Jacob Bighart.....	3	..	3	..
Jacob Shenebarger.....	1	..	2	..	Thomas White.....	1	1	2	..
Peter Spade.....	2	..	2	..	Adam Coover.....	1	2	3	..
Michael Costner.....	2	1	1	..	James Willson.....	2	1	1	..
John Snodgrass.....	1	5	2	1	Hugh Willson.....	3	2	2	..
Robert Lewis.....	2	3	5	..	Flora Rodgers.....	2	1	3	1
Robert McFarlane.....	1	3	4	..	Gilbert Kennedy.....	1	2	4	..
Alexander Moore.....	1	..	1	..	John Ryder.....	1	4	3	..
Michael Spade.....	1	5	3	..	John Aughey.....	2	1	4	..
John Weatherholt.....	1	1	2	..	John Coover.....	1	1	1	..
Melchior Rahm.....	2	1	2	..	Henry Aughey.....	1	..	3	..
William Cesman.....	1	1	1	..	John Burris.....	3	..	3	..
John Fox.....	1	2	3	..	Christopher Fox.....	2	3	5	..
Peter Fridley.....	2	2	2	..	Abraham Snyder.....	1	2	2	..
Joseph Feler.....	1	..	2	..	Robert Andrews.....	2	1	4	..
Barbara Hummel.....	..	..	3	..	Robert Neel.....	1	3	2	..
David Hummel.....	1	2	4	..	John Fleming.....	2	2	4	..
William Knox.....	1	1	1	..	George Sheets.....	2	4	3	..
John Gilchrist.....	2	..	4	6	Elizabeth Hilton.....	1	..	5	..
James Cowden.....	1	2	5	2	Andrew Berryhill.....	2	..	5	..
George Fackler.....	3	1	4	..	Conrad Wanamaker.....	1	..	1	..
Daniel Rheem.....	1	2	1	..	James Caldwell.....	3	1	3	..
Frederic Switzer.....	2	4	3	..	Jacob Miller.....	1	1	7	..
George Ryder.....	1	2	1	..	Henry Moyer.....	2	2	8	..
Joseph Espy.....	3	5	3	..	Michael Whitley.....	2	..	4	..
Jeremiah Sturgeon.....	1	..	3	..	John Parthemer.....	3	..	3	..
John Kinsley.....	1	3	4	..	John Meader.....	2	5	3	..
Peter Boal.....	1	..	1	..	Robert Whitehill.....	2	..	3	..
Godfrey Everhart.....	1	1	3	..	Michael Phillippi.....	2	..	8	..
David Epler.....	1	..	1	..	David Detweiler.....	1	1	2	..
Christopher Ely.....	2	1	6	..	James Cockman.....	3	1	2	..
Michael Sheaver.....	1	1	3	..	Joseph Willson.....	1	1	1	..
Thomas Morgan.....	1	..	1	..	John McGill.....	1	..	2	..
Casper Bauman.....	2	2	2	..	Peter Ball.....	3	2	3	..
James Campbell.....	1*	..	..	..	David Montgomery.....	1	2	1	2
Archibald Twaddle.....	1*	..	..	..	Robert Kinney.....	2	1	5	..
John Gilchrist.....	1	2	7	1	Nathaniel Simpson.....	2	1	2	..
Christopher Page.....	1	1	4	..	John Willson.....	2	1	4	..
Ludwig Durnmire.....	1	..	1	..	Andrew Stewart.....	2	..	2	..
Laurence Smith.....	3	1	6	..	John Hershey.....	3	4	5	..
Adam Haines.....	1	1	3	..	James Johnson.....	3	3	4	1
John Wiggins.....	4	2	2	2	Richard Swan.....	2	..	2	..
James Armstrong.....	1	1	2	..	Emanuel Castle.....	1	1	1	..
William Gallaher.....	2	..	2	2	Christopher Crale.....	1	3	4	..
Leonard Wallower.....	2	..	5	..	Daniel Kimmer.....	2	2	4	..
Reuben Garbison.....	1	1	3	..	Daniel Lukes.....	1	4	1	..
John Moyer.....	2	..	5	..	William Scarlet.....	2	1	2	..
Samuel Harrison.....	2	2	5	..	Peter Hoylman.....	3	2	4	..
Hugh Montgomery.....	1	1	5	3	James Finney.....	3	..	1	..
John Hershey.....	2	2	6	..	Jacob Farling.....	2	1	3	..
John Frantz.....	2	..	3	..	Benjamin Duncan.....	1	1	1	1
Michael Mowra.....	1	2	5	..	Findley Russell.....	..	..	..	1
William Snoddy.....	1	..	6	..	Jacob Aul.....	3	1	4	5
Richard Johnston.....	1	..	6	..	Michael Bitner.....	3	..	2	..
George Dougherty.....	2	1	2	..	Thomas Wiley.....	2	..	1	1

David Patton.....	1	3	4	..	James Abraham.....	1	2	5	..
John Cooper.....	1	4	4	..	Rev. John Elder.....	5	..	3	..
George Murray.....	1*	..	..	..	John Roop.....	1	1	2	..
Robert Stewart.....	1	..	3	..	Christian Evegh.....	1	1	1	..
James Hope.....	1	..	2	..	John Gray.....	2	..	4	..
Matthaw Murray.....	1	..	6	..	Hannah Dixon.....	..	2	2	..
William Boyd.....	2	..	2	..	John Rutherford.....	4	1	3	..
George Houtz.....	1	..	2	..	Eleoner Davison.....	1	1	3	..
Isabel Finney.....	1	1	7	..	Jacob Weaver.....	1	7	3	..
Michael McCleary.....	3	3	2	..	Joseph Gray.....	2	..	4	..
John Thompson.....	1	..	..	..	John Clendenin.....	1	1	4	..
John McElhenny.....	2	4	6	..	William Smith.....	3	..	4	..
Thomas Bell.....	2	2	5	..	Jacob Wilhelm.....	1	2	2	..
James Carothers.....	1*	..	..	..	John Evegh.....	1	3	2	..
Alexander Mehargue.....	1	1	5	..	John Keesner.....	2	1	3	..
Samuel Sterling.....	1	3	4	..	Martin Binogle.....	1	..	2	..
John Taggart.....	3	2	2	..	Richard Fulton.....	2	1	1	1
Margery McFadden.....	1	2	3	..	John Flickiner.....	3	1	4	..
Christian Walborn.....	2	2	1	..	James Machan.....	1	2	4	..
Mark Hartlev.....	2	..	3	..	Alexar der McCleester.....	1	1	2	..
Michael Vanleer.....	2	1	4	..	Jacob Nap.....	1	2	1	..
James Chambers.....	1	2	2	..	Felix Landis.....	2	..	3	..
Frederic Lingle.....	1	2	3	..	Thomas Murray.....	1	2	5	..
William Calhoun.....	1	3	1	1	Adam Barber.....	1	2	1	..
Hannah Brown.....	1	1	2	..	Bernerd McLaughlin.....	1	..	1	..
John McHenry.....	1	1	3	..	James Rutherford.....	3	..	4	..
James Duncan.....	1	1	2	1	Peter Pancake.....	2	2	2	..
Michael Walborn.....	1	1	3	..	John Boal.....	1	3	2	..
John Weiser.....	1	..	3	..	Henry Boal.....	2	1	1	..
George Hains.....	1	1	2	..	Henry Keesner.....	1	..	3	..
Daniel Farling.....	1	1	1	..	James Collier.....	3	1	4	..
Eljah Stewart.....	1	3	5	..	Ludwig Dagen.....	4	1	3	..
Martin Cough.....	1	1	4	..	Phillip Brown.....	3	..	5	..
Martin Lingle.....	1	3	3	..	Elizabeth Evans.....	1	2	5	..
Margaret McClure.....	1	1	3	..	Jacob Good.....	2	1	3	..
Alexander Willson.....	1	1	6	..	Peter Bishop.....	1	1	2	..
Michael Poorman.....	1	1	3	..	John Roop.....	2	2	3	..
Joseph Shaw.....	1	2	3	..	Daniel Campbell.....	1	1	2	..
Peter Newman.....	1	1	5	..	Jacob Weltmer.....	2	4	3	..
Bernard Shoop.....	1	2	4	..	Christian Aire.....	1	1	4	..
David Ritchie.....	2	..	4	6	Rodger Lennou.....	1	1	3	..
Martin Koppenheffer.....	1	1	3	..	Francis Lerne.....	1	..	..	..
Martin Houser.....	3	2	2	..	Daniel Brinnen.....	1	..	2	..
Martin Shell.....	1	..	2	..	George Lerne.....	1	1	4	..
Michael Limes.....	2	1	6	..	Michael Wolf.....	3	1	2	..
Jacob Limes.....	3	..	2	..	Jonathan Thomas.....	1	1	3	..
Michael Limes.....	1	..	4	..	John Eppley.....	1	3	3	..
Abraham Moyer.....	1	2	4	..	Samuel Newcomb.....	1	..	4	..
Jacob Shoop.....	1	1	3	..	Catharine Furry.....	1	..	3	..
Jacob Moyer.....	1	1	2	..	John Maxwell.....	1	2	2	..
Christopher Shoop.....	2	4	5	..	Arthur Chambers.....	2	1	4	3
Thomas McArthur.....	3	2	2	..	Jacob Stohlar.....	2	..	4	..
Barbara Walker.....	..	..	1	1	Peter Frederick.....	2	1	6	..
Mary Peacock.....	..	2	2	..	John Stroak.....	2	4	5	..
Richard Carson.....	3	..	2	..	Michael Frantz.....	1	4	5	..
George Carson.....	2	2	3	..	Michael Nissly.....	1	1	3	..
William Boyd.....	1	..	1	..	James Young.....	1	1	4	..

Jacob Cooper	1	4	5	..
John Shaffner	1	1	2	..
William Kerr	2	..	1	4
Josiah Crain	1*	..	..	..
Jacob Kerr	4	..	2	..
Abraham Neidig	3	1	3	..
John Neidig	1	1	1	..
Abraham Neidig	1	1	2	..
Matthias Winogel	2	1	7	..
George Newling	2	1	3	..
Jacob Hoover	1	1	2	..
Casper Coneer	1	..	2	..
Jacob Earley	1	..	1	..
John Whitmer	2	4	5	..
Peter Brenner	1	2	1	..
James Burd, Jr.	1	..	1	..
Hugh Hunter	1	4	3	..
James Curry	3	..	1	..
Henry Stoner	3	..	2	..
Jacob Ludwick	1	1	4	..
Joseph Flora	1	3	4	..
George Gross	2	..	3	..
John Bomberger	2	3	1	..
Jabob Wolfley	3	1	2	..
Mary Bowman	1	1	2	..
John Nissley	1	3	2	..
Philia Stins	1	..	2	..
Sarah Coates	1	..	2	..
Michael Redabarger	1	..	1	..
John Coneer	1	..	..	..
Christina Conrad	..	1	4	..
Hannah Logan	..	1	2	..
William Maxwell	1	4	2	..
Col. James Burd	3	..	1	4
James McCord	3	..	4	..
Jonathan McClure, Esq.	2	5	5	2
Christopher Swartz	2	2	2	..
Patrick Lusk	2	5	3	..
John Alleman	1	3	4	..
Frank Loret, a free negroe	1*	..	..	..
Margaret Alleman	..	1	3	..
Henry Stance	1	1	1	..
Christopher Timmy	1	1	3	..
John Mumma	2	3	6	..
Jacob Roop	4	..	1	..
Jacob Roop, jr.	1	4	3	..
Henry Alleman	1	1	2	..
Jacob Brand	1	3	7	..
Christopher Alleman	2	3	6	..
James Crouch	2	..	2	10
William Hyndman	1	1	3	..
Henry McEnally	1	1	4	..
Alexander Kelly	1	2	2	..
Abraham Gayman	1	3	2	..
David Light	1	1	1	..
Peter Baker	1	4	5	..
Henry Moore	4	..	4	..

Thomas Moore	2	..	..	..
Charles McMurtrie	2	..	2	..
Nathaniel Child	2	1	..	..
John Crall	1	1	1	..
Daniel Crall	1	1	2	..
Emanuel Bollinges	1	3	3	..
Frederick Sebernle	1	2	2	..
John Holland	1	3	4	..
Mordeai McKiany	2	1	3	..
Enoch Skeer	1	..	3	..
William McElfossen	1	1	1	..
Conrad Eitle	1	..	1	..
William McManus	1	..	2	..
John James	1	1	3	..
Peter Stouffer	1	3	4	..
James Russell	1	1	1	..
John Shultz	1	..	2	..
George Concer	1	3	3	..
Henry Miller	1	2	5	..
Thomas Whittaker	2	..	2	..
Stephen Hays	2	..	2	..
George Riddle	4	2	2	2
George Amcagans	1	..	..	..
Christopher Heppick	1	2	5	..
Christian King	2	1	2	..
Christopher Seabaugh	1	2	2	..
Henry Moyer	1	..	1	..
Jacob Allen	1	3	1	..
William Harper	1	..	1	..
Jacob King	2	3	2	..
John Parks	5	2	2	..
Mary Job	..	1	3	1
Peter Shuster	3	..	3	..
Mark Snyder	1	2	5	..

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXVIII.

MCALLISTER.—Rose McAllister, widow of John McAllister, of North Carolina, was a daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Derry. In 1769 her children living were

i. *Giles*.ii. *Elizabeth*.iii. *Jean*.

and a step-daughter Mary. James McAllister and John Walker were the executors of her estate. To what family of McAllisters did they belong?

A MODERN BIBLIOPHILE.—Several years ago there was an old bookseller on Tenth street below Market, named Peter Doyle. About Centennial [1876] time Mr. Ashworth, an-

other bookseller on South Ninth street, was furnished the following concerning the former, which has never appeared in print. It is worth preserving:

"Not far from Tenth and Market street,
Like hermit in a lone retreat,
There may be found by those who seek,
Amidst a pile of books antique;
A man whose pate is bald with age,
An emblem of the ancient sage;
A connoisseur in art—nay more,
A lover of all classic lore;
No monk in look more sage could be,
Or less inclined to talk than he;
But should some friend his mirth provoke,
He smiles and slowly tells a joke;
Like cat, he seldom leaves his home,
But with an old black letter tome,
He sits, and cons the pages o'er,
A solitary bachelor.

PETER PEPPERCORN.

DEATH OF HON. STEUBEN JENKINS.

Brief Sketch of That Veteran Historian.

Steuben Jenkins was born upon the famous Wyoming battlefield, 28th of September, 1819. He died in the same neighborhood, on the 29th of May, 1890. He read law with Hendrick B. Wright, and for several years was a partner with him. In 1856 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature and was chosen for a second term. He again served in the session of 1883. He held quite a number of local positions, and although during the early part of his life he was actively engaged in his profession, during the past twenty years he devoted most of his time to literary pursuits, chiefly in the direction of local history.

His grandfather, Colonel John Jenkins, was one of the first settlers in the Wyoming Valley, coming there as early as 1769. He was a very prominent figure in the Provincial and State history of that region. He was a prisoner among the Indians in 1777, and served as a captain in the revolutionary war in 1778, and was a guide to General Sullivan on his famous campaign in 1779, and subsequently took a leading part as a claimant under Connecticut against Pennsylvania, holding various positions of honor and usefulness. The carefully kept diaries of Colonel Jenkins throw great light on the history of his time, and that of Wyoming, and these, with other valuable papers relat-

ing not only to the settlement of the Valley but the Connecticut claims were carefully preserved by his grandson, Steuben Jenkins. In Mr. Jenkins' death the people of Wyoming lose their most earnest and devoted historian and apologist. He possessed more information concerning the early history of that locality than any other man, and no person who ever lived was more capable of preparing a faithful history of the same. But so indefatigable a worker he gathered for others to reap. He prepared quite a number of exceedingly valuable papers on the Connecticut controversy, and it is more than probable that the documents and papers preserved by him are in such condition that they can be utilized to excellent purpose. He was an earnest reader of all that related to Pennsylvania history, and frequently contributed some interesting and important historical items for *Notes and Queries*. He was a patriotic and public spirited citizen, and discharged with signal ability, fidelity, and honor, the various positions of usefulness entrusted to him.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

V.

[For convenience of reference we repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families.
2. White males under 16.
3. Free white females, including heads of families.
4. Slaves.

All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.)

Frederick Winogle.....	1	2	3	..
Michael Hemperly.....	1	2	2	..
Martin Hemperly.....	1	3	2	..
Robert Hall.....	1	1	3	..
Owen McBrearty.....	1	1	1	..
Phillip Thenges.....	1	2	1	..
John Hines.....	3	2	5	..
Peter Widener.....	1	..	1	..
Dr. John Lenon.....	1	..	1	..
Frederick Fils.....	1	..	2	..
John Bowden.....	1	2	1	..
George Cope.....	1	1	2	..
George Lowman.....	2	3	5	..
John Kissinger.....	2	2	3	..
Daniel Hoffman.....	2	2	3	..

David Etley	1	1	1	..	Phillip Etley	1	1	4	..
John McCann	1	1	4	..	John Fisher	1	1	3	..
Conrad Book	1	..	3	..	Joseph Craig	2	..	2	..
John Adams	1	3	2	..	Joseph World	1	..	2	..
John Kosht	1	..	1	..	Widow Mills	..	..	2	..
William Cumberland	1	3	2	..	James Lloyd	1	1	2	..
Christian Bottomstone	1	2	3	..	Widow Skear	2	..	2	..
Matthias Forney	1	1	1	..	George Bower	1	..	3	..
Widow Stence	..	3	1	..	Robert Herring	1	1	1	..
Christian Ford	1	3	3	..	William Kitch	1	..	1	..
Valentine Crist	1	3	3	..	Thomas Kitch	1	1	3	..
John Burnhester	1	..	..	..	John Moyer	1	2	2	..
John Beideler	1	1	1	..	John Parthemore	4	2	3	..
David Bailer	1	..	2	..	John Barnett	1	1	3	..
George Hildebrand	2	2	3	..	Thomas King	2	1	2	1
Joseph Snyder	1	2	2	..	Peter Keitz	2	2	5	..
Frederick Wiley	1	..	1	..	Jonas Metz	1	1	2	..
Dr. David Frank	1	..	2	..	Michael Bomberger	1	2	2	..
Christian Spade	1	..	2	..	Henry Fitting	1	1	1	..
Mary Hemperly	..	1	2	..	Jacob Milleisen	3	2	4	..
Widow Scott	..	1	3	..	John Means	1	2	3	..
Philip Weirick	1	..	4	..	Alexander McMillen	1	2	3	..
Valentine Weirick	1	3	3	..	Eleoner Donaldly	..	..	2	..
George Toot	2	3	3	..	Mary Harris	..	4	5	..
James Leonard	1	..	1	..	John McKinney	2	3	3	..
Jacob Eberly	1	2	2	..	Phillip Concer	1	1	3	..
Orshel Toot	..	..	1	..	Joshua Ennis	3	..	1	..
Francis Forney	1	..	1	..	John Haggart	4	2	4	..
David Toot	1	..	1	..	William Earnest	1	1	1	..
Elizabeth Drawbridge	..	1	1	..	Conrad Long	1	3	4	..
Mary Sadler	..	..	2	..	Margaret Shaffner	..	1	3	..
Adam Blair	4	2	2	..	Philip Fisher	3	1	2	..
George Rough	3	1	2	..	John Fisher	1	1	1	..
George Frey	8	2	3	..	Nicholas Alleman	2	1	2	..
Frederic Saavely	1	1	1	..	John Funk	1	3	1	..
Frederick Rheem	2	3	3	..	Peter Wolf	1	1	3	..
John Metzger	3	3	6	..	Mathias Whitmer	1	1	3	..
Thomas Stubbs	1	1	3	..	Adam Burris	1	1	4	..
Daniel Stubbs	2	..	..	..	Frederick Cralls	1	3	3	..
Frederick Oberlander	1	1	2	..	Mathias Hoover	2	2	3	..
Frederick Strouse	2	3	3	..	Henry Redick	1	2	3	..
Sophia Eberly	..	..	3	..	Adam Weaver	1	1	1	..
Phillip Shokey	1	1	4	..	Matthias Wolf	1	..	1	..
Jacob Messencop	1	2	1	..	Samuel Fox	2	1	1	..
Jacob Youtz	3	4	1	..	Adam Deen	1	1	2	..
Charles Brandon	2	..	5	..	Martin Miller	1	2	3	..
Peter Weiland	1	..	1	..	Henry Chubb	2	3	1	..
Jacob Snyder	2	1	1	..	Jacob Youngman	1	2	3	..
Michael Gross	2	2	6	..	Jacob Fisher	1	..	3	..
Elijah Green	3	..	1	..	Hugh Stewart	3	1	1	..
George Gross	2	..	1	..	Michael Castle	1	1	2	..
Conrad Wolfly	2	1	4	..	Jacob Poorman	1	..	2	..
John Snyder	2	2	5	..	Jacob Beck	2	2	2	..
Ludwic Wolfly	1	1	1	..	George Page	4	1	3	..
Edward Guiles	2	..	1	..	Michael Smith	2	..	2	..
Adam Miller	1	2	2	..	Jacob Smith	2	..	4	..
John Murphy	1	1	4	..	John Castle	2	..	..	..

Vol. II.

No. 7.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

1890.

No. 7.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

V.

[For convenience of reference we repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families.

2. White males under 16.

3. Free white females, including heads of families.

4. Slaves.

All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.]

Frederic Castle.....	2	2	4	..
Jacob Syders.....	1	1	3	..
Casper Byerly.....	2	1	3	..
Jacob Miller.....	1	1	3	..
John Miller.....	1	2	3	..
John Castle.....	2	..	2	..
John Buck.....	1	3	4	..
George Page.....	1	1	2	..
John Bean.....	1	1	2	..
Stephen Rees.....	1	1	2	..
Thomas Carn.....	1	..	3	..
Jacob Syders.....	3	..	2	..
John Willson.....	1	1	..	..
John Willson.....	2	..	3	..
John Reighart.....	1	2	3	..
Michael Mitchel.....	1	..	1	..
William Wigham.....	2	3	4	..
Dority Snyder.....	2	2	..	..
George Rees.....	1	2	3	..
John Syders.....	1	1	3	..
Deetrich Owrin.....	1	1	3	..
Widow Sheets.....	..	1	..	..
John Seiberr.....	3	1	3	..
Barbara Sheets.....	..	2	3	..
Samuel Sheerer.....	1	1	6	..
Christopher Earnest.....	2	3	2	..

Henry Slotterbaugh.....	1	1	3	..
John Byers.....	1	3	2	..
Jacob Rahm.....	1	2	1	..
Phillip Hammaker.....	1	3	2	..
Jacob Baughman.....	1	3	2	..
Philip Brandt.....	1	2	4	..
George Sheuk.....	2	2	2	..
Matthias Springer.....	2	5	4	..
Conrad Berry.....	3	2	2	..
John Bowman.....	1	3	2	..
David Mumma.....	1	1	3	..
John Brown.....	1	3	2	..
John Miller.....	1	4	3	..
Nicholas Swert.....	2	4	5	..
William Hagerty.....	2	..	3	..
Robert Templeton.....	1	2	2	..
Conrad Shuey.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Zarker.....	1	2	3	..
John Snyder.....	4	4	5	..
Henry Worst.....	3	3	3	..
Peter Ebersole.....	2	..	2	1
George Fackler.....	2	1	2	..
John Gordon.....	1	2	1	..
Robert Porter.....	2	..	1	..
John Klausner.....	1	1	2	..
Robert Moody.....	2	3	4	..
Nicholas Prats.....	2	..	9	..
Christian Hoover.....	1	2	2	..
Thomas McCord.....	3	..	1	..
Samuel McCo d.....	2	3	2	..
Mary McCormick.....	1	..	1	..
Andrew Homer.....	1	5	3	..
Robert Freckelton.....	1	4	2	..
John Reighart.....	2	3	5	..
John Umway.....	1	1	6	..
John Etersole.....	3	2	4	..
Peter Ebersole.....	1	1	4	..
John Sheaver.....	1	2	2	..
Frederic Buck.....	1	1	1	..
Martin Rahm.....	1	..	3	..
John Cauffman.....	3	3	3	..

Christopher Stouffer.....	2	3	5	..	Jacob Hershey.....	2	3	2	..
John Stouffer.....	1	..	3	..	Jacob Smith.....	2	5	2	..
Valentine Hummel.....	1	4	5	..	George Smith.....	1	..	2	..
Wendle Menich.....	2	2	2	..	Joseph Prim.....	1	3	4	..
Dr. Andrew Shregly.....	2	1	4	..	Alexander Russell.....	2	3	4	..
Jacob Rahm.....	1	2	1	..	Jacob Minsker.....	1	3	5	..
Henry Etter.....	3	1	5	..	John Gingrich.....	2	2	3	..
John Palm.....	1	..	1	..	Widow Graham.....	2	..	2	..
Michael Palm.....	1	3	4	..	Fanny Allison.....	1	1	6	..
Daniel Palm.....	1	1	3	..	Lawrence Demsey.....	1	2	1	..
Adam Hammaker.....	2	3	4	..	Michael Lebkicker.....	1	3	2	..
Christian Hammaker.....	1	3	4	..	George Angabt.....	1	3	2	..
Thomas Evens.....	2	..	2	..	Christopher Hoover.....	1	4	3	..
George Balsbaugh.....	3	..	2	..	James Hiles.....	1	1	3	..
Frederick Stahl.....	1	2	4	..	Thomas Ogle.....	2	2	5	..
Widow Burkholder.....	1	3	2	..	John Flukes.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Speidel.....	1	2	4	..	William Sily.....	2	2	1	..
Michael Speidel.....	3	6	3	..	Henry Reedley.....	1	2	2	..
Philip Plessly.....	1	1	3	..	Casper Lair.....	1	4	5	..
Widow Cope.....	..	..	4	..	Nicholas Lighte.....	4	5	4	..
Anthony Plessly.....	1	1	1	..	Frederick Bilyer.....	1	..	4	..
Abraham C'obaugh.....	3	1	1	..	John G. Bower.....	1	..	2	..
Peter Poorman.....	2	..	1	..	Michael Waggoner.....	1	2	4	..
James Willson.....	1	..	3	..	David Detweiler.....	1	2	1	..
Philip Fishburn.....	1	2	2	..	John Funk.....	1	2	5	..
Philip Meck.....	1	1	3	..	John Early.....	1	3	4	..
William Crabb.....	1	3	5	..	Jacob Niasly.....	2	2	2	..
Peter Books.....	2	..	1	..	Peter Funk.....	1	1	4	..
Jacob Books.....	1	2	2	..	Peter Rothrock.....	2	1	3	..
John Reaser.....	5	..	3	..	David Keesh.....	1	1	1	..
Stephen Felix.....	1	1	6	..	John Welker.....	1	2	5	..
Peter Peirce.....	1	..	1	..	Jacob Rife.....	1	4	2	..
John Peirce.....	1	1	2	..	John Brinser.....	1	2	4	..
Conrad Pfouts.....	3	..	5	..	Christopher Kepple.....	3	2	4	..
Widow Landia.....	1	1	3	..	Henry Sheffner.....	1	2	1	..
Jacob Singer.....	2	4	4	..	Jacob Sheffner.....	1	..	2	..
Conrad Singer.....	1	1	3	..	Matthias Brecker.....	3	3	3	..
Philip Hoover.....	3	..	3	..	Jacob Brecker.....	1	3	2	..
Dennis Stahl.....	1	2	5	..	Jacob Gingrich.....	1	1	2	..
Casper Spring.....	2	..	2	..	Joseph Good.....	1	2	2	..
Adam Speidel.....	3	1	2	..	Frederic Sheffner.....	1	5	1	..
John Mitchel.....	2	2	5	..	John Lloyd.....	2	..	1	..
Nicholas Sheaver.....	1	1	2	..	Moses Campbell.....	3	..	2	..
John Mamma.....	1	2	2	..	Jacob Backis.....	1	1	1	..
William Laird.....	3	1	3	..	Daniel Shelly.....	1	2	5	..
Jacob Heesly.....	4	..	5	..	Andrew Black.....	1	..	1	..
Christian Ober.....	1	..	3	..	Christian Musselman.....	1	..	2	..
Abraham Strickler.....	4	1	3	..	John Summe.....	1	..	2	..
James Laird.....	1	1	2	..	William Fortenbaugh.....	1	..	1	..
Walter McFarlane.....	1	..	..	..	Nicholas Carpenter.....	2	3	4	..
James Curry.....	1	2	4	..	George Moyer.....	1	1	1	..
Robert Heslit.....	1	2	4	..	Christian Brenner.....	1	2	3	..
John Snyder.....	5	1	3	..	David Duncan.....	1	..	3	..
Benjamin Fulton.....	2	..	4	..	Henry Booser.....	2	2	2	..
James Laird.....	3	1	2	..	Jacob Cass.....	3	1	4	..
Phillip Shultz.....	3	4	3	..	Adam Thomas.....	1	..	2	..
George Books.....	1	4	5	..	Frederick Waggoner.....	1	..	4	..

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXIX.

THE HISTORY OF VENANGO COUNTY, recently published by Messrs. Brown, Runk & Co., is one of the most valuable of recent local histories—especially that portion relating to the French occupation of Western Pennsylvania, prepared by that conscientious historian, the late Rev. Dr. Eaton. This, in connection with several papers written by him, as published in the "*Western Magazine of History*," are of great permanent value and will enbalm his name.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF FRANKLIN, PENN'A, by our friend, Hon. J. S. McCalmont, as published in the *Venango Spectator*, has reached chapter thirty. Judge McCalmont is an industrious antiquary, and his researches into the first beginnings of the history of Franklin furnish proof of his zeal and ability in this direction. His articles show how much valuable data has so years been neglected. Notwithstanding the publication of the history referred to in the preceding note, there is so much new material in the articles already printed that under all circumstances they should be placed in a permanent form. They deserve it.

THE POLITICAL BEGINNINGS OF KENTUCKY," comprise the sixth number of the Filson Club Publications. The work is by the distinguished John Mason Brown, whose recent death caused so much sorrow among those who knew and admired him. Colonel Brown finished his work before his death, and it has been published by the Filson Club just as he left it, and in accordance with his direction. The author went to the bottom of what were known as Spanish, French and British intrigues in the West, and righted the wrongs inflicted upon some of Kentucky's best and wisest pioneers. To accomplish this, he not only appealed to the original authorities printed and in manuscript in this country, but secured from foreign archives copies of the official dispatches sent by agents to their Governments touching these transactions. The dispatches of Dorchester, Miro and Gardoqui have been especially laid under contribution. He left unexplored no field where the gleanings

of original truth could be had, and the results of his labors recorded in this volume are in a clear, unostentatious, although captivating style, and a book that will be authority upon the subject treated. One of the most pleasing features in Colonel Brown's book is to be found in his incidental handling of historic facts not necessarily in the direct line of his subject. In this way a vast amount of useful historic information is imparted in a most agreeable way. As an example may be instanced the derivation and signification of the word "Kentucky" so long understood to mean the dark and bloody ground, and really derived from an Iroquois word which means meadow land. The volume has been tastefully and attractively printed, and the Filson Club, of Louisville, is to be congratulated upon the manner in which the typographical execution of the work has been accomplished. It is without exception one of the most valuable works relating to Kentucky which has ever been published. In this connection, it may not be out of place to suggest that some such efforts should be made towards the organization of a similar club in the State of Pennsylvania, which will undertake the publication of just such documents as the Filson Club have sent forth to the world. There is much to be done in Pennsylvania history and more than can be accomplished by either the State in its official publications or by the various historical societies, and it would be of great moment to those interested in the history, not only of the beginnings of Pennsylvania, but the present era, would form just such an association as the Filson Club, of Kentucky.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

VI.

[For convenience of reference we repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families
 2. White males under 16.
 3. Free white females, including heads of families.
 4. Slaves.
- All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.]
- John McGinnis..... 1 .. 1 ..

Patrick McKinley	2	1	4	..	Adam Cobough	1	..	1	..
Arthur Taggart	2	1	5	..	John Spong	1	1	2	..
George Gibbins	1	3	2	..	John Heroff	1	..	2	..
John Long	2	1	1	..	Lydia White	..	1	3	..
John Horst	1	1	6	..	Mary Willson	..	2	2	..
John Shira	3	2	4	..	Peter Sheerer	1	1	5	..
Alexander Barnett	1	4	4	..	Peter Keene	1	2	2	..
Christian Eckenrode	1	1	2	..	Frederic Fetherhoff	3	2	1	..
Matthias Hoffir	2	..	3	..	David Miller	1	4	4	..
Alexander McCleery	1	4	2	..	John Lutz	1	2	2	..
Joseph Rife	6	..	4	..	William Walters	1	5	4	..
Capt. Robert McKee	5	..	4	..	John Cohr	1	1	3	..
James Scott	3	5	5	1	Benjamin Serva	4	1	2	..
John Gingrich	2	1	1	..	John Cleek	1	..	1	..
Phillip Reighart	1	..	1	..	Melker Wepert	3	..	1	..
Enos Ree	1	..	1	..	Michael Hoerier	2	..	8	..
John Sheetz	1	2	2	..	Michael Reigel	1	3	6	..
Conrad Sheeiz	1	1	5	..	Jacob Conrad	2	3	3	..
Josiah Candor	2	..	3	2	John Stall	2	3	2	..
Peter Dysinger	1	3	2	..	Job Vancourt	1	2	3	..
William Jamison	2	3	5	..	Herman Walborn	3	3	3	..
Joseph McMurray	1	1	4	..	Melker Deiteler	1	1	3	..
John Martin	1	3	2	..	John Null	1	..	1	..
Michael Speck	1	..	3	..	Jacob Lightner	1	3	6	..
Martin Bailor	1	3	4	..	Henry Garman	2	2	2	..
Henry Mitzler	1	2	2	..	David Miller	1	..	1	..
Jacob Hunsbarger	1	4	3	..	John Failor	1	..	5	..
Frederick Sellers	1	2	1	..	Michael Beeker	1	..	..	..
Frederick Sellers, jr.	1	3	1	..	Peter Deitler	1	1	4	..
Daniel Shoop	1	3	2	..	Frederick Serva	1	2	3	..
George Shoop	1	2	4	..	Casper Teetaler	1	1	1	..
Robert Healip	1	2	2	..	Daniel Motteru	1	..	1	..
Jacob Devebarger	1	1	1	..	John Dupp	4	..	9	..
James McCleester	1	1	2	..	David Brown	2	..	..	..
Daniel Scully	1	..	1	..	Jacob Brown	1	1	3	..
Widow Fleck	2	..	3	..	Peter Berry	1	2	2	..
Anthony Pretz	1	1	2	..	Hanadam Swarm	1	1	1	..
Samuel Sing-r.	1	1	2	..	Michael Wolf	1	2	2	..
Daniel Singer	1	..	1	..	Balser Overcass	1	3	2	..
John Smith	1	2	5	..	Michael Cohr	1	..	3	..
Henry Keller	1	..	2	..	Michael Wolfarth	1	2	3	..
Zachariah Erick	1	..	2	..	Michael Miller	2	1	4	..
Abraham Derr	2	2	2	..	John Ulrich	1	2	1	..
Conrad Derr	1	..	..	..	Leonard Baehler	2	1	3	..
George Wetherow	1*	..	..	..	John Moyer	1	1	1	..
David Herahman	1	..	2	..	Henry Long	1	1	3	..
John Reitzel	2	1	2	..	Michael Garman	1	1	1	..
Robert Maddam	1	1	1	..	George Garman	1	1	1	..
Phillip Sellers	1	..	6	..	Peter Selsman	1	..	1	..
Samuel Grimeson	1	1	2	..	Valentine Ulrich	2	5	3	..
William Flukes	1	..	2	..	Frederick Bollman	2	2	..	..
Murrits Master	1	..	1	..	Jac b Caster	3	..	..	..
Matthias Singer	1	..	3	..	George Rhodes	1	1	2	..
Christian Hoover	1	2	1	..	Christopher Rees	1	..	1	..
Michael Hoover	3	2	3	..	Adam Miller	1	..	1	..
Christian Plesley	1	1	1	..	Jacob Armbruster	1	2	3	..
Abraham Cope	1	1	2	..	John Reily	1	3	3	..

Mattues Spangler.....	1	1	5	Peter Lightner.....	2	2	
Philip Stout.....	2	1	7	Le nard Null.....	1	2	6
Jac b Stoner.....	1	1	4	Nicholas Null.....	2	2	4
John Bee.....	1	1	5	Christian Cook.....	1	2	2
William Fawber.....	1	1	1	John Heffelfinger.....	3	1	
Jacob Armbruster.....	1	1	3	Jacob Goodman.....	1	1	3
Rudolph Kinsley.....	1	3	1	Michael Speck.....	1	3	
Diedrich Greese.....	1	2	4	Christian Lutz.....	1	4	
Elizabeth Coontner.....	1	2		Abraham Seal.....	2	1	3
Henry Shell.....	1	2	3	George Evinger.....	1	2	5
Peter Line.....	1	2		Jacob Beashore.....	1	1	2
Nicholas Gast.....	1	1	1	Joshua Swan.....	1	1	3
John Christman.....	1	3		John Loss.....	1	4	
Matthias Gast.....	3	1	1	Balser Loss.....	1	1	
Nicholas Eaway.....	1	1	4	John Rein' art.....	1	1	1
Adam Spengler.....	1	2	3	Michael Seiva.....	1	1	5
Jacob Eichos.....	1	1	2	Thomas Bossler.....	1	1	1
Phillip Hebner.....	1	1	2	John Bortner.....	1	1	3
George Reem.....	1	3		Michael Dyce.....	4	3	
Adam Thenges.....	2	3	2	Abraham Crow.....	1	1	3
John Single.....	1	2	2	John Brightbill.....	2	3	5
Henry Kelker.....	2	2		Isaac Sheaver.....	2	2	6
Jacob Bleeker.....	4	1	1	Michael Miller.....	2	2	
Henry Fortney.....	1	1	3	Christian Brand.....	1	2	3
Jonas Kramer.....	1	2	2	Adam Mengia.....	3	3	2
John Selzer.....	2	1	3	John Leaber.....	1	2	
Jacob Spotts.....	1	1	2	George Miller.....	1	4	
Henry Copenheffer.....	2	2	2	George Miller.....	1	1	2
John Line.....	1	1	3	William Biber.....	2	2	
Adam Leisa.....	1	1	4	Henry Riddle.....	2	2	
Jacob Sheetz.....	1	1		George Buehler.....	1	2	1
Peter Shell.....	3	1	2	Christopher Boney.....	1	2	2
Peter Heffelfinger.....	3	1		Nicholas Musser.....	3	7	
Samuel Miller.....	2	5		George Simmon.....	2	2	3
Peter Botdorf.....	2	2	2	Widow Smith.....	4	1	3
Peter Botdorf, jr.....	2	1	2	David Dyce.....	1	1	2
John Walburn.....	1	1	1	Christian Albright.....	1	3	5
Mattunis Walborn.....	2	1	3	Christian Conn.....	5	3	2
Christian Knocker.....	2	3	5	Charles Benner.....	1	3	
William Hoster.....	1	1	1	Abraham Wolf.....	1	3	
Stephen Coats.....	1	1	1	John Thenges.....	1	4	5
Michael Redman.....	1	1	2	Widow Mease.....	2	2	3
Stephen Langart.....	1	1	1	Conrad Howpel.....	2	4	
John Fieser.....	1	2	1	Arnold Heblemen.....	1	3	1
George Weirick.....	1	1	3	Henry Christ.....	1	1	
Christian Lehman.....	2	5	3	Jacob Houser.....	1	2	6
Jacob Lane.....	1	3		Jacob Rie wine.....	1	2	
Jonas Eckart.....	3	4	3	Daniel Miller.....	1	2	4
Jacob Dickert.....	1	5	2	Jacob Swab.....	1	1	1
Christopher Moyer.....	2	1		Isaac Brand.....	1	1	
John Reed.....	1	3	2	Jacob Kochintreever.....	1	1	2
Christian Ley.....	1	3		Henry Moyer.....	1	1	2
Michael Ley.....	1	1		Jacob Hysc.....	1	1	3
George Spangler.....	1	2	1	John Stayger.....	1	3	4
Leonard Immel.....	1	2	1	John Beener.....	1	4	3
Michael Rambler.....	1	2		John Clever.....	2	1	3
Leonard Rambler.....	1	1	1	Conrad Hoffman.....	1	4	5

Jacob Sheaver	1	1	3	..	John Moyer	1	1	3	..
Matthias Brownawell	2	1	6	..	Valentine Miller	3	..	4	..
Christian Perche	1	..	1	..	John Cooster	2	1	5	..
John Ccunterman	1	1	1	..	Jacob Phegar	2	..	2	..
Laurence Orndorf	2	..	3	..	Peter Miller	1	4	3	..
Christian Orndorf	1	..	2	..	John Ebert	1	1	2	..
Nicholas Wise	2	..	3	..	Peter Weaver	1	3	1	..
Teelman Doup	1	1	1	..	Craft Weaver	1	..	3	..
Christian Seibalt	1	2	5	..	Benjamin Boyd	2	2	6	..
Peter Arnold	1	..	1	..	Philip Wolfersbarger	3	3	3	..
Martin Rudy	1	1	3	..	Henry Couch	1	1	3	..
Balser Shelly	1	1	6	..	John Over	2	..	4	..
Andrew Ley	1	2	4	..	John Bole	3	..	2	..
Peter Burgart	1	2	5	..	Thomas McElrath	3	1	2	..
John Arnold	3	..	2	..	Peter Tallowback	1	2	3	..
Lucas Shelly	1	..	1	..	Nicholas Musser	1	1	3	..
Christian Myrich	1	1	2	..	Andrew Branstater	1	1	2	..
Christian Miller	1	2	1	..	Susanna Armstrong	1	..	6	..
Jacob Garman	1	..	1	..	Jacob Longnecker	2	..	4	..
Henry Garman	1	2	1	..	John Greatenboar	1	..	2	..
Henry Brubacker	1	2	4	..	Casper Gates	2	3	3	..
John Harshbarger	1	..	1	..	George Killinger	1	2	3	..
John Shelly	1	1	3	..	John Landis	1	1	3	..
Michael Stickaback	1	3	3	..	Col. Robert Clark	2	2	6	..
George Kepholt	2	..	1	..	Ludwick Fishburn	1	1	2	..
Peter Harshbarger	1	2	3	..	Christopher Stoner	1	1	4	..
Widow Stickaback	..	..	2	..	Thomas Wallace	2	..	7	..
John Fitting	1	1	2	..	Patrick Hays	2	2	5	4
Peter Fitting	1	..	2	..	Robert Hays	2	5	2	2
George Carver	1	1	1	..	Elizabeth Boyd	2	1	5	..
George Lukas	1	2	3	..	Peter Fishburn	1	1	2	..
Richard Trotter	1	1	3	..	Ludwick Fishburn	1	..	2	..
Martin Imhoff	3	3	3	..	David Widownmire	2	..	1	..
Jacob Zollinger	1	..	1	..	Wendal Hunery	3	..	2	..
John Boyer	1	1	1	..	John McCassack	1	1	5	..
Widow Boyer	..	3	3	..	David Hays	3	4	4	..
John Fireovit	1	2	5	..	Abraham Longnecker	2	4	3	..
Margaret Weirich	1	..	1	..	Henry Ray	1	6	1	..
John Weaver	2	1	6	..	Jacob Letman	5	..	3	..
Daniel Poffenberger	1	3	2	..	John Minsker	2	..	9	..
Andrew Martin	1	2	2	..	James Minsker	1	1	1	..
Samuel Smith	1	..	2	..	Abraham Mitchel	1	1	5	..
Gotleib Spoon	1	2	4	..	James McCleister	1	3	2	..
Thomas Lingle	1	7	3	..	John McDonald	3	..	3	..
James Robinson	3	1	3	..	George Shank	2	5	10	..
Robert Fleming	2	1	4	..	William Carnahan	2	1	4	..
John Carson	1	2	..	..	Jacob Dovenbarger	2	..	4	..
Henry Miller	1	2	2	..	Adam Shauk	1	1	2	..
Peter Tal'er	1	..	2	..	Michael Shank	2	1	4	..
George Felty	2	..	1	..	John Grubb	1	1	3	..
Jacob Fisher	3	2	6	..	Christian Buck	1	3	3	..
Adam Stever	1	1	1	..	John Johnson	3	4	3	..
David Dyce	1	2	8	..	John McLey	2	3	4	..
Jacob Rough	3	3	3	..	Henry Alleman	1	2	2	..
Bastin Waggauner	1	3	2	..	John Stevick	1	4	4	..
Widow Unger	1	1	1	..	Christian Shweck	1	..	4	..
Simon Bossler	2	1	5	..	Philip Baughman	1	1	6	..

Michael Spell.....	1	2	3	.
Jacob Keller.....	2	2	.	.
Joseph Loyter.....	2	1	1	.
Daniel Murphy.....	1 ^a			.
Thomas Cloyd.....	1 ^a			.
Christian Null.....	1	2	2	.
Adam Shaller.....	2	2	5	.
Widow McLivv.....	2	2	1	.
Christian Sollabangh.....	2	2	6	.
Archibald Walker.....	1	.	.	.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXX.

MUMMA.—Frederick Mumma and John Mumma, brothers, resided in Derry township prior to 1790. The wife of the first named was Frany (Veronica).

"UPPER GAP ISLAND," in the Susquehanna. In 1801 Daniel Shelly, sen., of Derry, deeded the same to his son Daniel Shelly, jr. Was this the so-called Shelly's Island?

POOR.—As early as 1738, Alexander Poor owned a tract of land in Derry township, which he and his wife Mary deeded to their daughter Jean intermarried with John Harris. This John Harris although born upon the Swatara, was a cousin of John Harris, of Harris' Ferry. He settled in Cumberland county, became a noted man there during the Revolutionary period, and laid out the town of Mifflin within whose precincts he and his wife lie buried.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

FORNEY.—Joseph Forney, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county, d. prior to 1799, leaving children:

i. John.

ii. Barbara.

iii. Mary; m. Philip Ney.

LEROY.—Maria LeRoy, widow, of Heidelberg township, now Lebanon county, d. prior to 1801, leaving children:

i. Anna Maria; m. ——— Atkinson.

ii. Maria Salome; widow of Charles Hall and now wife of Frederick Shindel.

iii. Elisabeth; widow of Rev. Dr. William Hendel

MCCULLOUGH.—Archibald McCullough, of West Hanover township, Dauphin coun-

ty, d. prior to 1792, leaving a wife Agnes and children:

i. Archibald.

ii. John.

iii. William.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1825.

In recent issues of the Bath (N. Y.) *Plain-dealer* appeared the "Notes of a Journey to the Great West in 1825," by Chester Loomis, from which we take the following:

"June 6th, I crossed the Brokenstraw river. This stream is smaller than the Connewango. About 30 miles from the Brokenstraw is Oil Creek, so named on account of certain springs upon its margin from which arises the genuine Seneca oil. This oil is collected by the inhabitants in considerable quantities. Much of the country in this quarter is broken and mountainous. The hills are rocky and barren, with shrubby oaks and laurel thinly scattered over their sides. Innumerable springs of fine water flow from the hills, and in the valleys which separate the highlands are some flourishing settlements.

"The village of Franklin, at the junction of French creek with the Allegheny, is handsomely situated, and is the capital of Venango county, Pa. It is an ancient settlement; has a stone court house and jail, 60 or 70 houses, four taverns and as many stores. It is apparent, however, that very little industry prevails here. Extensive fields of fine land are open commons, and there are few indications of enterprise or active business in the place. A toll bridge is erected here over French creek.

"On the day of my arrival at Franklin, four companies of militia had assembled at that place for exercise, commanded by Col. Mage, who is an active officer and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was, in fact, the only officer uniformed, or who made a good military appearance on the ground. The soldiers were awkward and undisciplined, ragged and dirty. About one-fifth part were armed with rifles, the remainder carried sticks, canes, umbrellas or cornstalks. In the afternoon, soon after whiskey had been circulated freely, and the men were dismissed from parade, a battle royal was commenced in the street among those redoubtable heroes, and for near a quarter of an hour twenty or thirty men were boxing, and as many more were clinched, choking, biting, gouging and tearing off each

others clothes. At length the spirit of the fight subsided, the storm ceased, order was restored, and the mob dispersed."

HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION.

[The following record is not only of interest, but of value to the descendants of those who fought for and established the Liberty of the Nation.]

John Leonard Spong, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of April, 1821, declared that in the year 1775 he enlisted in Captain Thomas Bull's company, 6th Pennsylvania Regiment; that he was in the battle of Monmouth, and received a wound there. He was also in the battle of Stony Point, afterwards taken prisoner near New York—served nine months, suffering many hardships; that he was in the service nearly four years and received an honorable discharge from Captain Doyle, and is now in his 67th year.

John Wormley, same county, on the 27th of April, 1821, declared that John Leonard Spong was enlisted in the Revolutionary service in the year 1775 and went with William Blackney, recruiting sergeant then in the service.

Robert Pendergrass. On the 9th day of April, 1821, Hugh Sweeney, of Perry county, declared that Robert Pendergrass and himself enlisted in 'Captain Hays' company and marched from Carlisle, the 6th day of April, 1776, on the way to Kennedy's, and that for nearly four years they were messmates.

On the 10th day of April, 1821, Sidney Pendergrass declared that Robert Pendergrass was the only brother of her husband Lawrence Pendergrass, deceased; that he enlisted in Captain Hays' company, Colonel William Irvine's Regiment, raised at Carlisle, in the year 1776.

On the 10th day of the same month, Mary Quigley declared that her brother, Robert Pendergrass, enlisted in Captain Hays' company, belonging to Colonel William Irvine's regiment, raised at Carlisle, served in the Revolutionary war for a number of years, and that the said Robert Pendergrass, upon his return from the army, gave his discharge into the care of her father, Philip Pendergrass, deceased, and that the said discharge was mislaid or lost.

On the 30th of January, 1826, Alexander McQuillan, aged 81 years, residing in Derry

township, Dauphin county, made the declaration that some time in the summer of 1776 he marched with the militia to the town of Reading and enlisted in Captain William Scull's company, Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, for three years. That he continued in that company and regiment for some time, was transferred to Captain Jacob Weaver's company, Tenth regiment; that he was wounded at the battle of Monmouth in June, 1778; that he was afterwards at the battle of Springfield and was discharged at the time the Pennsylvania Line revolted. He then went to Lancaster, enlisting again in the same regiment (Tenth) and continued therein until sometime in the year 1782, when he received his final discharge.

George Detrick, Lebanon county, on the 17th of November, 1825, made declaration that he and Alexander McQuillan were in the camp at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-'78; that he belonged to Major Grier's company, Tenth regiment, at the same time that he was at Millstone, in Jersey, and at West Point, and was in the army between four and five years.

On the 17th of November, 1825, Abraham Riblet, Lebanon county, declared that he served with Alexander McQuillan at Millstone, in Jersey; that they belonged to the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Humpton; that he volunteered in the year 1775, and that Alexander McQuillan was in camp before him, and they lay together at Morristown, in Jersey, and one winter at Valley Forge.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

VII.

[For convenience of reference, We repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families.
2. White males under 16.
3. Free white females, including heads of families.
4. Slaves.
5. All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.]

William Elliot.....	1	..	1	..
George Moyer.....	1	2	3	..
William Hays.....	2	3	6	..

John Lynch.....	1	3	4	..
Henry Stover.....	1	2	7	2
Christian Longenecker.....	1	2	3	..
Christian Snyder.....	4	1	2	..
John Brisben.....	3	2	5	2
Jacob Lemon.....	2	..	1	..
Abraham Rumor.....	1	2	3	..
David Wray.....	3	2	1	..
Daniel Braught.....	1	2	2	..
Abraham Woolslagle.....	1	2	4	..
John Loyd.....	2	2	3	..
Michael Brand.....	3	..	2	..
Malachi Walter.....	1	2	4	..
Christopher Barnhart.....	1	..	1	..
Andrew Kelly.....	1*	..	..	..
John Eshleman.....	1*	..	..	..
Abraham Loiter.....	1*	..	..	..
Edward Green.....	2	1	2	..
Jacob Stoner.....	1	1	2	..
Isaac Huntsbarger.....	2	2	1	..
Abraham Stickley.....	1*	..	..	..
Christian Plough.....	1*	..	..	..
Lodowick Teets.....	2	1	3	..
Hugh Gallaher.....	1	..	1	..
Peter Reeson.....	1	2	3	..
William Logan.....	2	..	2	..
Thomas Logan.....	2	1	2	..
Robert McCleery.....	2	1	1	..
Robert McCleery.....	1	2	2	..
Francis Boggs.....	3	2	7	..
Archibald Elliot.....	2	1	4	..
William Buck.....	1	2	2	..
William Hay.....	1	..	7	..
William Hay, jr.....	1*	..	..	..
James Lightly.....	4	..	1	..
Alexander Ennis.....	1	..	1	..
James Foster.....	1	..	1	..
James Bigham.....	3	..	4	..
Andrew Moore.....	3	..	3	..
John Cameron.....	2	2	2	..
Henry Adselman.....	3	2	4	..
John Kennedy.....	2	1	3	..
John Duncan.....	1	2	2	..
David Foster.....	1	2	4	..
Andrew Foster.....	1	..	1	..
William Foster.....	1	1	1	..
Josiah Foster.....	1	..	1	..
Thomas Hulligan.....	1	3	5	..
John Razer.....	5	2	3	..
Jacob Weyman.....	3	2	5	..
James Morrison.....	1	..	1	..
Patrick Kelly.....	1*	..	..	..
James Kelly.....	1	1	1	..
Richard Deyarmond.....	2	2	4	5
Joseph Huff.....	1*	..	..	..
Joseph Park.....	2	3	4	..
George Bell.....	2	..	3	..

Henry Fulton.....	1*	..	..	..
Thomas Trousdale.....	1	3	3	..
John Sterett.....	1	2	2	..
Samuel Sterett.....	1	1	2	..
Daniel Miller.....	2	3	4	..
John Weir.....	1*	..	..	..
Rosana Campbell.....	..	..	1	..
Lambert Vandyke.....	1	4	2	..
Christian Bomberger.....	2	1	5	..
John Fleegar.....	1	2	5	..
Ludwick Fleegar.....	1	1	2	..
Michael Hoover.....	4	1	4	..
John Landis.....	3	3	6	..
Valentine Katrine.....	3	1	4	..
Thomas McCallen.....	2	1	3	..
John Early.....	1	3	2	..
Daniel Roe.....	1*	..	..	*
Jacob Rice.....	3	3	2	..
John Casper.....	1	3	5	..
George Jordan.....	2	1	3	..
Peter Bale.....	1	..	2	..
Peter Lineaweaver.....	2	5	2	..
Christopher Harpster.....	2	..	3	..
Felix Landis.....	2	..	..	..
Balser King.....	1*	..	..	*
George Henry.....	1*	..	..	*
Wendel Henry.....	3	1	2	..
Christian Farmer.....	1	1	2	..
Henry Wolf.....	2	1	1	..
William Miller.....	1	1	2	..
Matthias Sheetz.....	1	3	2	..
Mark Worsht.....	1	5	6	..
Jacob Pile.....	1	3	3	..
Andrew Armstrong.....	1	..	1	..
Jane Grim.....	..	..	1	..
Mary Foster.....	1	..	2	1
John McDonald.....	3	1	2	..
William Carnahan.....	2	1	4	..
Anthony Feror.....	1	2	3	..
Jeremiah Murphy.....	1*	..	..	*
Thomas Dnncan.....	1*	..	..	*
Christopher Shank.....	1	4	5	1
Agnes Bradley.....	2	1	1	..
John Oak.....	1	..	6	..
Jacob Reighart.....	1	2	4	..
Christian Zimmerman.....	1	..	6	..
George Sheaver.....	1	..	2	..
John Sullivan.....	1	..	1	..
Francis Campbell.....	1	1	3	..
Christian Beam.....	3	2	5	..
John Sawyer.....	2	..	6	..
Joseph Sawyer.....	1	1	2	..
John Burkhalter.....	1	..	..	..
John Burkhalter jr.....	1	3	4	..
John Shadle.....	1	3	4	..
Ulery Burkhalter.....	1	..	4	..
Emanuel Gingrich.....	1	..	..	..

William Croser.....	1	4	5	..	Thomas Mitchell.....	2	..	8	..
Michael Doughterman.....	3	4	5	..	Samuel Thompson.....	1*	..	..	..
Jacob Moyer.....	2	2	7	..	Michael Shertz.....	1	2	6	..
Thomas Simmons.....	1	..	1	..	Christian Bowman.....	2	3	2	..
Jacob Shira.....	2	..	1	..	Christian Beam.....	4	2	4	..
George Shira.....	2	1	3	..	Michael Killinger.....	3	3	3	..
Jacob Shira jr.....	1	2	4	..	John Allebarger.....	1	1	4	..
George Hirkfort.....	1	2	4	..	Daniel Hershbarger.....	2	1	2	..
Casper Coyer.....	1	4	4	..	William Nigh.....	1	3	8	..
James Duncan.....	1	1	2	..	John Nigh.....	1	1	4	..
Jacob Hostetter.....	1	1	1	..	Peter Nigh.....	1	1	3	..
John Ford.....	1	..	2	..	John Cooper.....	2	3	4	..
Jacob Reel.....	2	..	1	..	Joseph Nafager.....	1	6	3	..
Thomas Young.....	1	..	2	..	John Forney.....	1	1	3	..
John Ebersole.....	1	..	3	..	James Folgate.....	1	..	1	..
John Ebersole.....	1	4	1	..	Vendal Fortney.....	1	1	3	..
George Shambaugh.....	1	1	3	..	Thomas Folgate.....	1	..	3	..
George Holts.....	1	..	..	..	Martin Long.....	1	1	4	..
Michael Yound.....	1	..	..	..	George W. Lynch.....	1	1	4	..
Abraham Young.....	1	2	1	..	Jacob Lynch.....	1	1	3	..
Felix Young.....	1	..	1	..	Adam Barger.....	1	..	1	..
Henry Wondersale.....	1	4	7	..	Frederick Bickel.....	2	..	1	..
George Conrad.....	1	1	1	..	John Early.....	2	..	3	..
John Hostetter.....	1	..	3	..	Doctor Palm.....	2	..	2	..
Abraham Ebersole.....	2	..	1	..	Jacob Bowman.....	1	3	4	..
Michael Bichman.....	2	..	1	..	Jacob Bowman, jr.....	1	1	2	..
Peter Thomas.....	2	..	2	..	Jacob Ellenberger.....	2	1	3	..
John Wolf.....	1	..	2	..	Christian Nafager.....	1	2	3	..
Samuel St. Clair.....	1*	..	..	..	Henry Bowman.....	1	3	4	..
Peter Whitmore.....	2	4	3	..	Jacob Killinger.....	1	2	2	..
Christian Baughman.....	1	1	4	..	Peter Ober.....	1	..	2	..
John Baughman.....	2	..	1	..	Abraham Weltmore.....	3	3	5	..
Christian Gingrich.....	1	2	3	..	Adam Deininger.....	1	2	3	..
John Albright.....	1	..	2	..	Adam Deininger.....	2	..	1	..
Michael Bridebright.....	1	1	6	..	Joseph Cormer.....	2	3	3	..
Peter Heiser.....	1	..	2	..	Phillip Betlegan.....	2	..	2	..
Tobias Crale.....	1	1	2	..	Daniel Longenecker.....	1	2	4	..
George Miley.....	2	1	5	..	John Panther.....	1	2	2	..
Jacob Crimer.....	1	4	4	..	Christopher Moyer.....	1	2	2	..
Uhlery Burkholder.....	1	3	4	..	Jacob Ellenberger.....	1	1	3	..
Abraham Burkholder.....	1	1	3	..	Michael Deininger.....	1	..	2	..
Peter Reist.....	1	..	..	..	John Palm.....	1	..	5	..
John Reist.....	1	1	4	..	William Palm.....	1	..	3	..
Michael Gingrich.....	1	..	6	..	Jacob Palm.....	1	1	2	..
Anthony Garman.....	2	1	3	..	Nicholas Palm.....	1	2	2	..
Phillip Garman.....	1	2	3	..	Michael Palm.....	1	1	2	..
Henry Long.....	2	3	6	..	Peter Ober.....	1	..	2	..
John Motte.....	1	2	1	..	John Crotzar.....	1	..	2	..
John Siggery.....	1	1	2	..	Peter Cashnet.....	1	2	1	..
Jacob Siggery.....	1	..	1	..	George Henderley.....	1	..	1	..
Christopher Moyer.....	5	2	2	..	Leonard Toal.....	1	..	2	..
Anna Reighart.....	5	2	2	..	Thomas London.....	1	1	1	..
Michael Detweiler.....	2	..	4	..	John Newman.....	1	..	2	..
Christian Hoover.....	1	2	1	..	Peter Killinger.....	1*	..	..	..
James Kilpatrick.....	1	..	4	..	Jacob Trouael.....	2	1	..	..
Jacob Beam.....	4	2	4	..	John Moyer.....	3	1	3	..
David Mitchell.....	1	1	3	..	Peter Mitter.....	1	1	3	..

Abraham Egley.....	1	2	..	John Robinson.....	2	5	3	..
David Ferguson.....	3	1	4	1	William Beard.....	2	1	4
Robert Dalton.....	1	..	4	..	Robert Ekens.....	1	2	2
Henry Bell.....	1	3	3	..	William Cathcart.....	3	1	2
Joseph Green.....	1	2	2	..	James McClure.....	2	3	4
William McCormick.....	1	..	1	..	Adam Bard.....	1	1	2
William Rodgers.....	2	4	3	1	John Zearing.....	1	2	2
George Crain.....	3	3	5	4	Jacob Menser.....	1	..	2
David Todd.....	1	2	3	..	John Snoak.....	4	..	2
Robert Porterfield.....	2	2	6	..	John Rayser.....	2	3	4
Christian Earley.....	1	3	4	..	Thomas Folgate.....	1	..	7
John Todd.....	3	1	1	..	Samuel Etter.....	1	1	2
John Hume.....	1	..	1	..	Nicholas Newman.....	1	..	2
John Richard.....	1	1	1	..	Christian Wolf.....	1	1	3
William Smith.....	1	..	4	..	John Welsh.....	1	1	1
John Bomgardner.....	1	2	5	..	Mary Fensler.....	1	1	4
James Todd.....	1	3	3	..	Samuel Etter, jr.....	2	2	2
John Rough.....	2	4	2	..	Peter Gingrich.....	1	3	3
William Rough.....	1	2	2	..	George Bell.....	2	..	3
Conrad Moyer.....	1	1	2	..	Jacob Steckley.....	1	3	7
George Walmer.....	1	1	2	..	Henry Peters.....	1	3	3
Andrew Willion.....	1	1	2	..	Hanteeter Cline.....	1	1	4
George Spickart.....	2	2	4	..	Thomas Nisaly.....	1	..	1
Jacob Saint.....	1	..	0	..	Catharine Fensler.....	1	..	2
Benjamin Hershey.....	1	4	3	..	Nicholas Ney.....	1	5	4
Jacob Geiger.....	1	..	1	..	John Beatty.....	1	1	1
John Gingrich.....	1	3	4	..	John McClintock.....	1	3	3
Philip Houk.....	1	4	2	..	Michael Maulfair.....	1	2	2
Michael Gingrich.....	2	..	3	..	Michael Maulfair, Jr.....	1	..	2
John Condram.....	1	1	4	..	Peter Frank.....	3	..	1
Christian Shuals.....	1	1	4	..	Henry Fensler.....	1	2	5
Uhlery Whelpmer.....	3	..	2	..	Christian Knave.....	1	2	7
Philip Peteryoan.....	1	1	2	..	Henry Knave.....	1	2	2
Jacob Nafager.....	1	..	1	..	Michael Stookey.....	1	2	3
Christian Nafager.....	1	2	3	..	Henry Walter.....	2	..	2
Joseph Nafager.....	1	5	6	..	John Plough.....	1	1	4
Christian Snider.....	*1	..	..	..	Abraham Plough.....	1	..	4
Henry Landis.....	1	..	3	..	Christian Wilhelm.....	1	..	2
John Bendal.....	1	2	2	..	John Null.....	2	..	1
Jacob Shellheimer.....	1	1	2	..	John Sweigart.....	1	7	1
Daniel Haelt.....	1	..	3	..	Jacob Ellenberger.....	2	2	5
John White.....	1	..	2	..	Peter Graybill.....	1	1	5
Nicholas Newman.....	1	..	2	..	Joseph Shank.....	2	4	2
John Shallebarger.....	1	6	2	..	David Steel.....	2	1	2
Daniel Bailey.....	4	..	4	..	Nicholas Ney.....	2	1	4
Leonard Al'eman.....	1	..	2	..	Peter Buehler.....	1	2	3
Andrew Young.....	1	6	3	..	David Marshall.....	1	2	2
Dewelt Shank.....	1	2	5	..	James Long.....	1	3	4
Samuel Bell.....	1	1	6	1	Daniel Haining.....	3	1	4
Abraham Hoars.....	1	..	3	..	Martin Karmony.....	1	2	2
Martin Hoover.....	1	2	2	..	George Hocker.....	2	2	7
Jacob Shira.....	3	1	2	..	Henry Berry.....	1	..	2
Nicholas Gast.....	1	1	3	..	Henry Isle.....	1	2	2
John Killinger.....	1	..	2	..	John Strow.....	2	..	1
Christian Snyder.....	1	1	2	..	John Henry.....	2	1	3
John Snyder.....	1	1	2	..	Adam Strow.....	1	2	1
Andrew Keever.....	2	3	4	..	John Henry, Jr.....	1	..	1

Alexander Dasher	1	2	..
John Danulelutes	1	2	..
Abraham Reigle	2	2	..
Henry Quely	1	2	4
Jacob Leman	1	4	..
Christian Hapkin	1	..	..
George Deitrich	1	2	..
Casper Harner	1	1	..
Elias Whitsel	1	1	..
Christian Cortale	2	1	4
George Peters	2	2	4
Christopher Esterline	1	1	6
Michael Urich	2	3	4
Jacob Sander	4	3	6
Godfrey Sanders	1	2	1
Frederick William	2	5	..
John Wilhelm	1	1	2
Philip Showers	1	1	..
Andrew Casnet	1	3	..
Adam Anghabaugh	2	2	3
Christian Oyer	1	2	..
Mary Waggoner	..	1	..
John Hurter	1	1	1
Hanover Panther	1	1	2
Abraham Hair	3	1	3
Thomas Morgan	1	2	4
John Bomach	1	1	6

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXI.

SHARPE.—Family of this name, early settlers in Hanover, removed to Rowan county, North Carolina, where one of them, Thomas Bowman, resided in 1785.

MANOR OF WHITE CHURCH.—This was laid out by order of the Proprietaries, on a branch of the Tulpehocken creek, then in Lancaster, now in Berks county, 21st Dec. 1736.

IN PAXTANG GRAVEYARD.—The following inscription, being on the back of a large black slate headstone, was omitted in our transcript:

In memory of Susanna Graham who died Nov'r 25th. 1772.

MINSHALL.—Thomas Minshall died in 1785 at Middletown, leaving a wife, Mary, and children:
i. Hannah.

ii. Joshua.

iii. Joshua.

iv. Robert.

v. Thomas.

vi. Jean.

vii. Elisabeth.

The executors were wife Mary, William Crabb and James Ewing.

PENNSYLVANIA PIONEER LIFE.

The following incident comes to us from Brookline, Massachusetts:

George Whitmer or Whitmore resided in Northumberland county. On Easter morning in 1780, it is stated, that as his oldest son Philip, aged 19 years, was lighting the fire, the door was broken open by Indians who tomahawked him, and shot the father while he was reaching for his gun. They killed the mother before she got out of bed, while Sarah, aged 17, Mary, aged 10, Peter, aged 8, George, aged 6, and John, aged 4, and an infant were carried off. Sarah carried the child for two days, but it cried and worried so that an Indian dashed it against a tree and killed it. Catherine, aged 14 years, and Ann, aged 12 years, were in the Sugar Bush at the time looking after the sap. Seeing the house burning, they hid for three days until the neighbors fearing some of the family were likely to have been in the Sugar Bush before daylight, looked for and rescued them. Catherine married a man named Baker, and years after went to the Genesee Valley. Ann married one Ermentrout, remaining in Pennsylvania. Tradition states that the Indians divided the captives among themselves. Sarah and George followed the Senecas, Peter and Mary the Mohawks, and John the Tonawandas. When they were released, the younger children had become so accustomed to savage life that they did not want to stay with the whites. It is stated that Sarah went to Philadelphia and married Horatio Jones. This Horatio Jones it is stated belonged to the Bedford Rangers, at the time they were taken by the Indians in 1781, when Jones was carried captive to the Genesee country. It is more than probable that it was there that Sarah Whitmer became acquainted with him.

[Inquiry is made in regard to this family. We can find no record, however, of the matter in either the history of Wyoming or in Lycoming county. It is more than probable that the Hon. John Blair Linn can far-

wish the information desired, and we therefore refer the matter to him.]

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

VIII.

[For convenience of reference we repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families

2. White males under 16.

3. Free white females, including heads of families.

4. Slaves.

All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.]

Christian Forney	1	6	4
Martin Ulery	1	2	3
Mary Ann Carmeny	1	3	
Thomas Harwood	1		
John White	1*		
Martin Bush	1	2	
Mary Ann Bush	1	5	
Thomas Williams	1	3	3
Michael Clever	2	3	5
Jacob Reigbart	1		
Peter Miller	2	4	5
Adam Sweigart	1	1	2
John Fogle	1	1	1
John Sweigart	2	4	2
Daniel Ensminger	1	2	
Lawrence Seagrist	2	4	4
Peter Ensminger	1	1	2
Peter Johnson	1	3	4
Rudolph Miller	2	2	7
John Rice	1	1	4
Peter Rice	1*		
Frederick Williams	2	1	5
Joseph Valley	1	2	
Peter Fortney	2	2	6
Herman Long	1	2	4
Martin Light	1	2	3
Jacob Light	1	4	
Jacob Sharrer	1	1	1
Daniel Brubaker	1	1	3
Peter Wolfersbarger	2	3	
Jacob Yorty	3	1	7
John Heisey	6	3	
Christian Heisey	1	1	2
Philip Urich	2	3	3
John Toner	2	2	2
Francis Eremer	1	1	1
John Toner	1	1	1
Christian Stoever	3	3	3

John Smith	1	3	3
John Binanderfer	2	4	4
Uhlerly Crale	1	3	2
Peter Snively	1	3	5
George Snively	1	3	5
George Kinsey	1	3	3
Catrine Smith	2	3	
Henry Smith	2	2	1
Benedict Boshart	2	3	2
Edward Bryan	1	1	2
Adam Orth	3	2	4
Peter Stoever	1	1	3
Balser Orth	4	2	4
Henry Lineaweaver	1	1	2
Agustine Cash	1	1	2
George Stine	3	2	3
Catharine Miley	1	4	
Philip Fensler	1	1	1
Widow Smith	1	3	6
George Bowman	1	2	4
Barbara Bowman	3	1	3
Robert Lowry	3	3	3
Nicholas Brightbill	3	3	10
Ludwick Shete	2	1	7
Joseph Bomberger	3	2	3
Henry Kips	2	1	2
George Stiver	2	3	
Andrew Hoover	1	2	4
Daniel Hoover	1	4	2
John Grove	2	2	5
Jacob Dessinger	1	1	3
Abraham Hill	1	4	7
George Evey	1	2	5
John Conrad	1	1	1
Leonard Sebolt	1	1	3
Jacob Killinger	1	1	1
Peter Rule	2	4	2
Jacob Shank	2	2	
Michael Lineman	1	2	
Peter Stonfer	1	1	2
Nicholas Shank	1	1	2
Peter Ferver	1	2	
Jacob Shank	2	1	
George Hook	1	4	2
Jacob Baker	1	2	2
Catrine Baker	1	1	
Christian Wingat	2	7	
John Thomas	1	2	1
Michael Gingrich	2	5	
Abraham Hoover	3	3	
John Millivan	2	1	3
Jacob Gordon	1	2	3
Andrew Webb	1	1	
Jacob Toner	1	2	3
Michael Hess	2	7	
Catharine Gingrich	2	2	
Jacob Frely	1	3	2

Thomas Atkinson.....	5	2	3	..	Jacob Thomas.....	2	1	1	..
George Bliestone.....	2	2	3	..	Henry Creek.....	1	..	2	..
George Stiver.....	1	..	2	..	Henry Roland.....	1	5	3	..
John Peter Wonderly.....	1	1	2	..	Adam Lowdermilk.....	1	1	2	..
Michael Hoover.....	1	2	3	..	John Metz.....	1	2	3	..
Peter Yorty.....	2	..	2	..	Dorst Sanders.....	1	..	1	..
Henry Yorty.....	1	1	2	..	Adam Mosser.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Cray.....	1	2	2	..	Jacob Flisha.....	1	2	2	..
John Reighart.....	3	2	7	..	Catharine Albright.....	..	6	..	..
Adam Stiver.....	2	4	6	..	John Hoover.....	1	2	1	..
John Stiver.....	1	3	4	..	Jacob Miller.....	1	3	3	..
Tobias Stiver.....	1	2	5	..	Leonard Grumbine.....	3	1	1	..
Jacob Kreider.....	2	2	5	..	Frederick Doeblor.....	1	4	3	..
Tobias Kreider.....	2	2	1	..	Peter Colp.....	2	..	4	..
Tobias Kreider, jr.....	1*	..	..	..	Jacob Sanders.....	2	2	2	..
George Kreider.....	3	1	2	..	George Strickler.....	1	..	2	..
Martin Kreider.....	2	2	6	..	John Teetman.....	2	1	3	..
Jacob Kreider.....	1	3	4	..	John Cline.....	2	..	2	..
Christian Kreider.....	1	..	3	..	Peter Houser.....	1	4	2	..
John Grove.....	1	3	4	..	Phillip Emb.....	1	..	1	..
Robert Hartley.....	1	2	3	..	Matthias Ermiestrong.....	1	1	2	..
Conrad Bower.....	1	..	2	..	John Riddle.....	2	..	2	..
John Shank.....	1	3	1	..	Martin Albright.....	1	2	3	..
Christian Weiss.....	2	1	1	..	Henry Howert.....	1	..	2	..
Henry Weiss.....	1	3	5	..	Michael Mease.....	1	..	4	..
Jacob Miller.....	1	1	4	..	Badrew Cop.....	4	2	1	..
Henry Sheaffer, Esq.....	2	1	5	..	George Buyer.....	1	3	2	..
John Wonderly.....	1	1	4	..	Christian Armstrong.....	1	..	1	..
John Nipe.....	3	2	5	..	Christian Seyler.....	2	..	3	..
Adam Moore.....	1	..	2	..	Christian Spikle.....	..	1	3	..
Michael Winter.....	1	2	3	..	John Nipe.....	1	..	..	..
Casper Eboya.....	2	..	1	..	Adam Spaght.....	1	2	2	..
John McMeans.....	2	2	6	..	Eve Shart.....	..	1	2	..
Henry Valentine.....	3	..	3	..	Henry Bosky.....	2	2	2	..
Anthony Wilson.....	1	..	1	..	George Fryen.....	1	..	2	..
Peter Moore.....	3	..	1	..	John Andrew.....	1	3	1	..
Alexander Montgomery.....	1	..	5	..	Phillip Shott.....	1	..	2	..
Richard Sheldon.....	1*	..	..	..	Phillip Brown.....	2	2	6	..
Samuel St. Clair.....	1	1	4	16	Nicholas Baker.....	1	..	2	..
Rudolph Kelker.....	1*	..	..	..	George Dessinger.....	2	3	2	..
William Ewing.....	1*	..	..	..	John Louser.....	1	..	1	..
Robert Garret.....	1*	..	..	..	Elizabeth Smith.....	1	1	2	..
Kobert McCleod.....	1*	..	..	..	John Fake.....	1	3	5	..
Samuel Harris.....	1*	..	..	..	John Boltzel.....	2	4	2	..
John Byon.....	1*	..	..	..	Andrew Poorman.....	1	1	2	..
Thomas Hampton.....	1	1	2	..	Adam Fread.....	1	1	4	..
John Simmers.....	1	1	1	..	John Bush.....	1	..	1	..
Samuel Brandebery.....	1	..	3	..	Peter Collier.....	1	2	4	..
John Kinsel.....	1	2	1	..	Jacob Shearer.....	1	1	3	..
Peter Paul.....	1	..	2	..	Christian Yeager.....	2	2	4	..
James Keith.....	1	..	2	..	Christian Densler.....	1	1	3	..
Thomas Maroney.....	1	..	1	..	George Neaff.....	1	1	1	..
Conrad Ingle.....	1	2	2	..	Adam Shreiber.....	1	1	3	..
John Oats.....	1*	..	..	..	Christina Shreiber.....	..	..	1	..
Jacob Counce.....	1	1	2	..	Frederick Heverling.....	1	3	3	..
Martin Thomas.....	3	1	2	..	John Reish.....	1	..	2	..
Joseph Horse.....	4	3	2	..	Jacob Footler.....	1	..	1	..

John Smith.....	1	2	3	..
Jacob Bright.....	2	..	3	..
George Peffer.....	2	1	3	..
George Colp.....	1	1	3	..
Henry Crum.....	2	3	2	..
John Crum.....	1	2	4	..
Michael Moyer.....	1	..	2	..
Catharine Weaver.....	1	..	1	..
Nicholas Swanger.....	1	1	5	..
George Cline.....	2	1	3	..
Joseph Shrom.....	1	1	1	..
George Coughadaffa.....	2	1	2	..
Christian Beasore.....	1	3	6	..
Henry Shrom.....	2	1	3	..
George Hoffman.....	2	2	4	..
George Baker.....	1	..	2	..
John Baker.....	3	..	5	..
George Baker.....	3	1	5	..
Catharine Reagar.....	..	1	3	..
John Everly.....	1	2	3	..
Joseph Hoffman.....	3	..	3	..
Frederick Miller.....	1	..	2	..
Adam Feeman.....	1	2	3	..
Adam Shual.....	2	1	1	..
Leonard Elick.....	2	2	3	..
Henry Gring.....	2	1	3	..
Henry Moyer.....	3	1	2	..
John Moyer.....	2	3	4	..
John Bollman.....	3	1	4	..
Michael Miller.....	4	1	4	..
George Miller.....	1	..	2	..
Peter Cruser.....	1	3	3	..
John Kunkleman.....	3	2	5	..
Francis Severs.....	1	..	3	..
Frederick Lop.....	1	3	5	..
Conrad Overfield.....	1	..	2	1
Peter Rissar.....	1	..	1	..
Nicholas Slichter.....	2	..	3	..
Christopher Wolder.....	1	3	6	..
Peter Dugal.....	1	..	1	..
John Tangler.....	1	2	4	..
George Sealtz.....	2	3	1	..
Garret White.....	1	..	2	..
Thomas Miller.....	2	..	2	..
August Sherder.....	1	1	2	..
John Newman.....	1	3	4	..
George Emt.....	1	5	2	..
Peter Henery.....	1	..	6	..
Christian Franklin.....	2	1	3	..
Jacob Holsedar.....	1	..	1	..
Widow Lebo.....	..	2	2	..
John Shouls.....	3	1	4	..
John Meiser.....	5	3	5	..
Philip Null.....	1	..	2	..
Frederic Hoffman.....	1	2	3	..
Nicholas Reamer.....	1	..	1	..
George Strickler.....	2	2	4	..

Leonard Newman.....	1	1	1	..
Walter Newman.....	1	3	1	..
Peter Sellers.....	2	..	2	..
John Salagwer.....	1	3	4	..
George Simmerman.....	1	2	2	..
Peter Sellers.....	3	3	3	..
Jacob Unbehand.....	1	1	4	..
John Hemick.....	3	1	3	..
Philip Eckert.....	1	2	5	..
Henry Spanhood.....	2	1	4	..
George Troutman.....	2	1	5	..
Jacob Yoster.....	1	..	5	..
Andrew Strickler.....	1	..	4	..
Ludwick Whitmire.....	2	1	6	..
William Marshall.....	1	2	3	..
Anthony Cap.....	1	4	3	..
Nicholas Mease.....	3	3	2	..
Peter Ring.....	4	1	3	..
Michael Triou.....	2	3	4	..
George Meisser.....	5	..	4	..
Andrew Strickler.....	3	..	2	..
George Short.....	2	2	3	..
Samuel Hartman.....	1	3	5	..
George Bolstine.....	2	3	8	..
Leonard Strickler.....	3	2	4	..
Leonard Stamp.....	2	2	6	..
John Moore.....	4	2	3	..
John Valentine.....	1	2	3	..
Christian Wike.....	2	1	4	..
Charles Shankle.....	1	..	1	..
Jacob Hassler.....	1	2	3	..
John Buyer.....	3	4	3	..
Francis Uhler.....	1	2	3	..
George Newman.....	1	..	3	..
Christian Shultz.....	1	1	3	..
Valentine Eckler.....	1	1	2	..
Christopher Levering.....	1	2	3	..
George Ellinger.....	2	..	2	..
George Kissiman.....	2	..	4	..
Henry Kisselman.....	1	1	4	..
Henry Muck.....	2	1	3	..
Jacob Filbay.....	3	2	2	..
Abraham Deel.....	1	2	4	..
Jacob Cline.....	1	4	5	..
George Mease.....	1	1	3	..
Jacob Mease.....	1	2	4	..
Henry Crum.....	1	2	2	..
John Crum.....	1	1	2	..
John Strohm.....	1	..	3	..
Henry Strohm.....	1	2	3	..
Balser Laver.....	2	1	5	..
Henry R dy.....	1	..	6	..
John Vance.....	1	1	2	..
Jacob Vance.....	1	..	1	..
George Strohm.....	1	5	3	..
Onstate Glassbrenner.....	1	..	3	..
George Glassbrenner.....	3	..	1	..

George Glassbrenner, jr.....	1	1	1	..	Adam Heilman.....	2	4	5	..
Adam Yackove.....	3	..	3	..	Henry Heshore.....	1	2	4	..
William Ewin.....	1	1	2	..	John Umberger.....	3	1	8	..
Conrad Searing.....	1	..	3	..	Charles Corp.....	1	1	2	..
Peter Andrew.....	2	..	4	..	John Aughey.....	1	..	2	..
Henry Verner.....	1	3	5	..	Peter Yeak.....	1	..	4	..
Henry Evey.....	2	2	6	..	John Kreider.....	1	..	2	..
Frederick Staggar.....	1	..	3	..	Henry Gingrich.....	1	..	5	..
Jacob Fess.....	1	3	3	..	Jacob Weirick.....	1	4	2	..
Jacob Sticks.....	1	1	2	..	Adam Beard.....	2	1	5	..
Jacob Light.....	1	1	2	..	John Walter.....	2	4	2	..
John Bessley.....	1	..	1	..	Michael Strayer.....	1	2	5	..
Rudolph Bessley.....	1	..	4	..	Michael Singer.....	1	2	2	..
Peter Fisher.....	3	3	2	..	Valentine Bogar.....	1	2	2	..
Ludwick Shirtz.....	4	2	5	..	John Boltz.....	2	2	4	..
John Humer.....	2	1	5	..	Charles Reighart.....	1	2	2	..
George Humer.....	1	2	1	..	Valentine Keller.....	3	..	4	..
George H. Kinal.....	1	..	6	..	John Martin.....	5	..	3	..
Jacob Sanders.....	3	2	4	..	John Walter.....	1	3	4	..
Michael Urey.....	3	1	4	..	Daniel Beshore.....	1	2	3	..
Frederick Sanders.....	1	2	1	..	William Long.....	1	1	2	..
Christian Long.....	1	1	..	..	George Cope.....	2	..	2	..
Christopher Long.....	1	3	6	..	John Brineiser.....	1	1	3	..
Catrine Spickart.....	..	2	3	..	Abraham Cauffman.....	3	1	2	..
Abraham Long.....	2	..	..	..	Peter Hederick.....	1	2	1	..
John Smith.....	1	1	5	..	Valentine Angherman.....	1	1	3	..
John Wonderlow.....	2	1	2	..	Nicholas Fester.....	2	2	2	..
French Man.....	1	..	2	..	Peter Byer.....	1	1	4	..
Ullery Ulrich.....	2	2	4	..	Frederick Byer.....	1	1	2	..
George Henning.....	1	..	3	..	Bernard Light.....	2	..	2	..
Widow Harter.....	1	1	4	..	Jacob Kitzmiller.....	1	1	4	..
Abraham Coffman.....	3	1	3	..	George Moyer.....	1	3	4	..
Conrad Messinger.....	1	1	3	..	John Jolly.....	1	3	1	..
Laoketh Shelly.....	1	1	4	..	Capt. Andrew Lee.....	2	3	2	..
John Snevley.....	1	2	2	..	Philip Bomgardner.....	1	3	3	..
Michael Emery.....	2	6	2	..	Christian Herabarger.....	3	2	3	..
Frederick Candrum.....	1	1	3	..	George Countz.....	1	1	1	..
Christian Vert.....	1	..	6	..	Rev. Abraham Foxel.....	1	1	3	..
Christian Lerick.....	1	2	3	..	Michael Kender.....	1	3	5	..
John Runkle.....	1	2	4	..	John Kreider.....	1	2	4	..
Jacob Kitzmiller.....	1	1	4	..	John Sniveley.....	4	..	4	..
Christian Hoover.....	1	..	1	..	Michael Uhler.....	1	2	3	..
Christian Harshbarger.....	3	..	3	..	Martin Uhler.....	3	1	3	..
John Miller.....	1	2	3	..	Christian Weirick.....	1	1	2	..
John Umer.....	1	3	7	..	Michael Umberger.....	1	2	4	..
Michael Plus.....	1	..	1	..	Jacob Poles.....	1	3	2	..
John Gingrich.....	1	4	3	..	Jacob Stineman.....	1	2	4	..
John Teets.....	2	..	3	..	Henry Marks.....	1	..	1	..
John Miller.....	2	..	3	..	John Light.....	1	..	1	..
Martin Moyer.....	2	1	3	..	Henry Fox.....	1	1	5	..
Henry Moyer.....	1	2	3	..	Henry Light.....	1	1	5	..
John Rupp.....	3	2	3	..	John Shollow.....	1	1	3	..
John Kreider.....	1	2	3	..	Henry Felson.....	1	..	2	..
John Nafager.....	1	3	4	..	Bastian Waggoner.....	1	1	4	..
John Heilman.....	2	3	4	..	Henry Bean.....	3	..	1	..
Jonas Umberger.....	2	4	4	..	Rudolph Egley.....	1	..	3	..
Onstet Heilman.....	2	3	3	..	Jacob Bickel.....	2	2	3	..

PAXTON OF MARSH CREEK.

I find that Samuel Paxton, sr., settled on Marsh Creek, now in Adams county, Pa., prior to 1740, but how many years it is difficult to ascertain. He and three of his sons took up different but adjoining tracts of land, which were warranted to them in March, 1741." "These sons were Thomas, Samuel, jr., and John. There were other children, but I am not in possession of their names. Samuel was an old man when he came to America. Of this family Thomas, or his son Thomas, settled in Western Pennsylvania, and from him descended the Rev. John R. Paxton, now of the city of New York. The Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., descended from a brother of Samuel Paxton, sr. These were the children of James Paxton. John, the son of Samuel, sr., disappears from the records, and may be the John you are after. * * * * * The foregoing has come to me from Missouri.

As early as 1748, I find in this county, then Augusta county, Virginia, a widow Paxton with three sons, Samuel, Joseph and William, and in 1750 two other sons, John and Thomas. Joseph died unmarried in 1755, and devised his lands to Samuel and William—Samuel died in 1756, devising lands. John was born in 1716 and died 1787—aged 71 years. Thomas died in 1788, aged 69 years.

Joseph in his will (dated 1755), bequeaths a legacy to each of the two children of a married sister, when the executors may be able to send them," showing she lived in Pennsylvania or Ireland.

John is described in a deed made in 1750 as "late of the Province of Pennsylvania, county of Lancaster." He married Polly Blair. I would feel almost certain from names, ages, &c., that these five Paxtons were the sons of Samuel Paxton, sr., from the foregoing which I have quoted. Could not the Thomas Paxton spoken of there have been a brother and not a son of Samuel Paxton, sr. ? W. F. H.

Lexington, Va.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXII.

A MINISTER OF THE "LONG AGO."—"H. R.," in giving some recollections of the

ministers of the olden time, has this to say of one of them: "His disposition was evidently a happy one. His self-estimate was accordingly high; like Lorenzo Dow and his beard, 'he was at peace with himself.' On the other hand, his reverence regarded his flock as but children, fit only for the milk of the Word, and very thin milk at that. This discrepancy of opinion between pastor and people probably accounts for the fact that his pastoral charges were of short duration."

"A LOAFER-LOOKING CITY."

It is not flattering to one's home-pride, to quote what is sometimes said against our city—but the following from the "Diary of Phillip Hone," who traveled through this section in 1847, gives us a striking picture of the appearance of Harrisburg, forty-three years ago, in contrast with the city under the new order of things:

"Harrisburg, June 10. [1847.] We left Philadelphia at seven o'clock, and came to this place, one hundred and six miles by railroad, at 3 o'clock. The weather is warm, but a fine breeze made the ride delightful. The road passes through one of the most fertile and best cultivated districts in the United States; but there is not a pretty town on the route, and none of any note but Lancaster; nor is Harrisburg, though dignified by the name of the capital of the great State of Pennsylvania, anything more than a miserable collection of lawyers' offices and barber shops. There is not a handsome edifice in the place, that we could find, with the exception of the State House and public offices, which are in good style, but constructed of the everlasting red brick and white marble. The town is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the Susquehanna, which is here a fine stream, and deserves something better than this loafer-looking city to grace its banks. We have determined, as a choice of evils, to go to-morrow to Pittsburg by the canal, although we shall be three nights on the voyage, in preference to one hundred and fifty miles of stage traveling by Chambersburg, on dusty roads in this warm weather.

"June 11.—At three o'clock we embarked in the canal boat "Delaware," Captain Keller, on a canal voyage of more than two hundred miles. The weather is pleasant and we have an agreeable set of passengers; not too many. The day does very well, but the sleeping is tolerably uncomfortable (there is not much of that, however), the delay on

this, the first day of our long voyage, is rather discouraging; there has been a breach in the canal, which has caused an accumulation of loaded boats; but the scenery is splendid. Just at the sun setting (a more glorious I never saw) we came to the junction of the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, fifteen miles from Harrisburg, where the boat crosses the dam, the tow-path being conveyed across on a long bridge of light and delicate construction, on piers of massive and solid masonry. At the mouth of the Juniata is a handsome mansion and fine estate of four hundred acres, called Duncan's Island, belonging to a lady of that name, whose character seems to be worthy of such a position. Here we leave the Susquehanna, and follow the course of the Juniata—a beautiful stream, abounding in romantic and picturesque scenery." [The Diary of Phillip Hone, Vol. 2, pp. 310-11.]

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

IX.

[For convenience of reference, We repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families.
2. White males under 16.
3. Free white females, including heads of families.
4. Slaves.
5. All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an*.]

John Nafager.....	1	3	4	..
John Heilman.....	2	3	4	..
Jonas Umberger.....	2	4	4	..
Onstet Heilman.....	2	3	3	..
Adam Heilman.....	2	4	5	..
Henry Beshore.....	1	2	4	..
John Umberger.....	3	1	8	..
Charles Corp.....	1	1	2	..
John Aughey.....	1	..	2	..
Peter Yenck.....	1	..	4	..
John Kreider.....	1	..	2	..
Henry Gingrich.....	1	..	5	..
Jacob Weirick.....	1	4	2	..
Adam Beard.....	2	1	5	..
John Walter.....	2	4	2	..
Michael Strayer.....	1	2	5	..
Michael Singer.....	1	2	2	..
Valentine Bogar.....	1	2	2	..

John Bolts.....	2	2	4	..
Charles Reighart.....	1	2	2	..
Valentine Keller.....	3	..	4	..
John Martin.....	5	..	3	..
John Walter.....	1	3	4	..
Daniel Beshore.....	1	2	3	..
William Long.....	1	1	2	..
George Cope.....	2	..	2	..
John Brineiser.....	1	1	3	..
Abraham Cauffman.....	3	1	2	..
Peter Hederick.....	1	2	1	..
Valentine Angherman.....	1	1	3	..
Nicholas Fester.....	2	2	2	..
Peter Byer.....	1	1	4	..
Frederick Byer.....	1	1	2	..
Henry Sickler.....	2	..	4	..
Abraham Sharak.....	1	3	8	..
Ambrose Crain.....	3	1	4	..
Robert Ewin.....	3	..	3	..
George Mowra.....	1	4	3	..
Dewalt Stride.....	1	4	3	..
George Sheaver.....	2	2	3	..
John Gibson.....	1	3	1	..
Matthias Crow.....	1	4	1	..
Thomas Poes.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob France.....	1	2	3	..
George Nool.....	1	1	3	..
Jacob Panther.....	2	2	4	..
Ezekiel Rambo.....	1	3	3	..
Jacob Miller.....	1	2	4	..
Martin Funk.....	2	..	2	..

Town of Lebanon.

George Gloninger.....	1	..	2	..
Philip Greenawalt.....	2	3	4	..
John Greenawalt.....	3	2	3	..
Rev. William Stoy.....	1	4	4	..
Jacob Cork.....	1	3	2	..
Francis Ferman.....	1	2	6	..
John Toops.....	4	1	3	..
Henry Toops.....	2	1	2	..
Christian Beek.....	3	2	6	..
Jacob Weirich.....	2	3	5	..
Henry Gilbert.....	1	2	6	..
Frederick Yensil.....	1	..	2	..
Michael Riten.....	1	2	2	..
Widow Bucher.....	..	2	2	..
Bernard Reinhard.....	1	..	4	..
Casper Bates.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Bulant.....	1	1	3	..
Benjamin Empty.....	1	1	3	..
Jacob Piper.....	1	3	3	..
William Stoy.....	2	..	2	..
Daniel Fitzberger.....	2	1	3	..
Philip Mouse.....	1	1	3	..
Christian Greenawalt.....	..	5	3	..
Abraham Doeblar.....	2	..	4	..

Widow Randels.....	1 ..	Casper Ellinger.....	1 1 5 ..
Rudolph Kelker.....	1 3 1 ..	Jacob Hoover.....	1 1 3 ..
Anthony Doebler.....	1 2 3 ..	John Stair.....	2 .. 3 ..
John Finkle.....	1 2 5 ..	Benjamin Moore.....	1 1 2 ..
William Christian.....	1	Anthony Kelker.....	1 2 2 ..
Widow Fowseng.....	1 1 2 ..	John McConnell.....	1 1 2 ..
Jacob Empty.....	1 1 5 ..	Casper Youngblud.....	2 .. 4 ..
Widow Weavours.....	.. .. 2 ..	Peter Weirich.....	1 .. 3 ..
George George.....	1 2 3 ..	Mary Dishon.....	.. 1 2 ..
John Bora.....	1 1 4 ..	Godfrey Eichelberger.....	1 .. 2 ..
George McConnell.....	1 1 2 ..	Henry Moyer.....	1 1 4 ..
Nicholas Weirich.....	1 2 1 ..	John Moyer.....	1 3 2 ..
Christopher Brown.....	2 .. 1 ..	George Hese.....	1 2 4 ..
Peter Weirich.....	1 .. 3 ..	Christian Gasserd.....	2 1 1 ..
Jacob Nissly.....	2 .. 3 ..	John Zimmerman.....	1 1 2 ..
George Ellinger.....	1 2 3 ..	Abraham Bliestone.....	1 2 1 ..
Peter Oshelberger.....	1 3 3 ..	Jacob Weiss.....	1 1 2 ..
Widow Blaker.....	.. .. 2 ..	Samuel Moore.....	3 1 2 2
Persan Loop.....	1 .. 2 ..	John Keller.....	1 3 ? ..
Peter Ventling.....	2 2 2 ..	William Paine.....	3 3 4 ..
Jacob Golman.....	1 .. 1 ..	Mathias Melch.....	1 1 2 ..
John Master.....	2 .. 2 ..	Henry Shaffner.....	3 3 3 ..
George Frealey.....	1 .. 1 ..	John Thome, Esq.....	1 2 4 ..
Folliden Shultz.....	3 2 6 ..	Jacob Grove.....	1 .. 3 ..
Daniel Stover.....	1 1 3 ..	Christopher Uhler.....	3 5 3 ..
John Miller.....	1 .. 3 ..	George Reinohl.....	2 6 1 ..
Conrad More.....	1 .. 2 ..	Widow Bibb.....	.. .. 3 ..
George Trump.....	2 2 1 ..	John Snow [Schnee].....	3 4 1 ..
Charles Orndt.....	1 3 1 ..	John Stone.....	2 2 4 ..
George Cornman.....	1 1 4 ..	Michael Crubler.....	3 1 5 ..
Johs McCollodin.....	1 1 1 ..	Philip Greenawalt.....	3 1 3 ..
Anthony Vanbrunk.....	1 .. 1 ..	Jacob Empty.....	2 2 5 ..
Joseph Krause.....	2 .. 5 ..	James Reed.....	3 2 3 ..
David Krause.....	1 1 4 ..	John Beard.....	1 3 1 ..
Peter Miller.....	2 2 2 ..	Conrad Mast.....	2 1 4 ..
Henry Buehler.....	3 1 3 ..	John Stear.....	1 2 2 ..
James Armstrong.....	1 .. 2 ..	Frederick Noglin.....	1 2 3 ..
George Stroh.....	1 .. 2 ..	John Slatterbaugh.....	3 2 3 ..
George Everling.....	1 1 3 ..	Peter Thirst.....	1 .. 4 ..
John Gloninger, Esq.....	1 1 2 ..	Christian Walter.....	1 1 3 ..
Henry Hevy.....	1 3 2 ..	Joseph Shania.....	1 2 1 ..
Adam Rice.....	1 1 3 ..	Peter Kinter.....	2 .. 2 ..
Widow Yost.....	.. .. 3 ..	Adam Stear.....	1 .. 1 ..
Widow Snivley.....	.. 1 4 ..	Peter Ealy.....	2 1 2 ..
Michael Slatterbaugh.....	1 .. 3 ..	George Crieveser.....	1
Jacob Mark.....	1 .. 1 ..	John Hoover.....	1 2 1 ..
Joseph McCool.....	1 1 2 ..	Charles King.....	2 1 1 ..
John Greave.....	1 .. 1 ..	Benjamin Spikart.....	1 1 4 ..
Henry Johnson.....	2 5 4 ..	Jacob Carneothest.....	1 1 2 ..
Charles Miller.....	2 4 1 ..	Frederick Nagle.....	1 3 6 ..
Andrew Hoover.....	2 .. 1 ..	Peter Spuchman.....	1 2 4 ..
Samuel Mylie.....	2 1 4 ..	George Kirl.....	1 1 3 ..
Sarah Trotter.....	.. .. 3 ..	Abraham Bear.....	1 1 3 ..
George Trion.....	1 1 3 ..	Christian Deal.....	2 6 3 ..
Jacob Ebrey.....	1 .. 1 ..	Christopher Leab.....	1 1 6 ..
John Shuey.....	1 .. 2 ..	Peter Fisher.....	1 1 3 ..
John Humer.....	1 .. 1 ..	Martin Yensil.....	2 2 4 ..

John Yager.....	2	1	3	..	John Gross.....	1	3	2	9
Casper Leeb.....	2	2	4	..	Jacob Gross.....	1	3	2	..
William Kurts.....	1	..	1	..	John Hatfield.....	2	..	7	..
William Kurts, Jr.....	1	3	4	..	Jacob Yots.....	2	..	1	..
Christopher Empty.....	1	2	2	..	William Oyle.....	2	4	2	..
Henry Yonat.....	1	1	1	..	William Keigar.....	4	3	3	..
Jacob Sawder.....	1	2	5	..	James Willson.....	2	3	3	..
Conrad Lye.....	1	..	..	..	John Ewalt.....	1	1	2	..
Jacob Steab.....	1	1	1	..	Conrad Smith.....	1	2	6	..
Jacob Folmore.....	1	3	3	..	Thomas Montgomery.....	1	2	4	..
Michael Neader.....	1	1	1	..	Robert McCollough.....	1	..	2	..
Widow Capp.....	..	..	1	..	Archibald McCollough.....	4	..	2	..
Frederick Empty.....	1	..	1	..	George Runion.....	1	2	2	..
Peter Richard.....	4	1	1	..	Henry Shreiber.....	1	1	..	..
Jacob Shaffner.....	1	1	..	..	Robert Goudy.....	1	2	6	..
Peter Wentz.....	1	..	3	..	Jacob Cobler.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Millinger, Esq.....	1	2	3	..	William Hampson.....	1	2	1	..
Jacob Smith.....	1	1	2	..	Christian Stookey.....	1	1	3	..
Christian Bayler.....	2	1	2	..	Jacob Spoonhaver.....	2	2	6	..
George Minich.....	2	..	7	..	Leonard Shertzer.....	1	5	5	..
Christopher Warts.....	3	4	5	..	John Ryan.....	1	..	1	..
George Hess.....	1	2	4	..	John Ryan, Jr.....	1	4	2	..
Christian Gasserd.....	2	1	1	..	Michael Crow.....	1	2	6	..
John Zimmerman.....	1	1	2	..	Christian Bowman.....	1	1	2	..
Abraham Bleistone.....	2	..	1	..	Joseph Strow.....	3	1	2	..
Henry Kelker.....	2	3	1	..	Nicholas Strow.....	1	..	2	..
Hugh McCollough.....	2	1	2	..	George Strow.....	2	2	5	..
Leonard Hayler.....	8	..	2	..	Charles Welker.....	1	1	5	..
Conrad Neiral.....	2	1	6	..	Godlieb Guttahal.....	1	1	3	..
Peter Shindle.....	2	3	1	..	John Brown.....	1	3	4	..
Widow Shindle.....	..	..	3	..	Richard Wade.....	1	3	1	..
Widow Gerder.....	..	1	3	..	Mr. Brown.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Beacherd.....	1	2	2	..	William Bell.....	1	1	1	..
John Peek.....	1	3	4	..	James Hay.....	1	3	1	..
Conrad Fasnacht.....	1	3	3	..	William Foulk.....	3	1	6	..
Widow Graff.....	..	..	1	..	Stephen Foster.....	2	2	2	..
James Woods.....	1	2	2	..	John Norton.....	1	..	2	..
Frederick Stoever.....	2	3	1	..	John Thomas.....	2	2	3	..
Michael Vierze.....	1	..	3	..	Samuel Franklin.....	2	2	2	..
Peter Gloninger.....	2	2	..	..	Alexander Douglass.....	1	1	5	..
Ludwic Fourman.....	1	1	4	..	Thomas Sturgeon.....	3	2	3	..
Frederick Stager.....	7	..	4	..	Peter Sturgeon.....	1	1	2	..
[Lebanon Ended.]					Capt. James Murray.....	1	..	2	..
Philip Tinturf.....	1	..	1	..	John Murray.....	1	1	1	..
Peter Flora.....	1	1	5	..	Margaret Foster.....	1	2	2	..
Josiah Wen.....	1	2	3	..	Anthony Hoone.....	2	1	4	..
Philip Fortentaugh.....	1	1	1	..	Peter Keiter.....	4	1	5	..
Michael Bole.....	1	1	5	..	Thomas Kennedy.....	1	1	4	..
George A. Gartner.....	2	..	3	..	Robert Armstrong.....	2	2	4	..
Peter Bachel.....	1	..	1	..	Felia Lee.....	1	2	3	..
John Dyer.....	2	..	2	..	Adam Criesman.....	1	1	4	..
Daniel Custard.....	1	1	3	..	Michael Fertig.....	3	2	1	..
Ludwick Minsker.....	1	1	3	..	Jacob Bogner.....	1	..	1	..
James Lenard.....	1	..	3	..	Lambert Noul.....	1	2	2	..
Abraham Mooney.....	1	2	4	..	Patrick Lafferty.....	2	..	2	..
Abraham Spangler.....	1	1	4	..	William Hogan.....	1	1	3	..
John Murray, Esq.....	2	1	4	1	Michael Yerrmon.....	1	2	4	..

Samuel Rawn.....	1	3	2	..
John Bell.....	1	..	4	..
Samuel Cochran.....	2	1	7	..
John Ayres.....	1	1	3	..
Jacob Walkler.....	1	..	2	..
Ann McMillen.....	1	..	1	..

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXIII.

THE FIRST CENSUS.—This extremely valuable paper to many is completed in this number of *Notes and Queries*. Its importance has been made manifest from the fact, that several newspapers in the State have secured similar data from the United States census bureau. It is to be ardently wished that the Federal Government, will see the value of the publication of the entire record, ere the same is lost.

MODERN PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES.—A correspondent from a distance writes: "It has been often asserted that if a man could rise from his grave fifty years after burial, he would be unable to recognize his own homestead or his country. Had Mr. Snowden or Mr. Sharon been able to have heard their names, as pronounced at that one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Paxtang church, would they have recognized them? Doubtful. Modern taste, clipping and trimming the aspirates regardless of etymology, makes sad havoc with the good old Saxon and Celtic names of our forefathers."

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The Families in Dauphin County in 1790.

X.

[For convenience of reference we repeat that the columns of figures are:]

1. Free white males above 16 years, including heads of families

2. White males under 16.

3. Free white females, including heads of families.

4. Slaves.

All other free persons. [Persons answering to this description are marked with an *.]

Patrick Hunter.....	1	2	3	..
James Brooks.....	1	..	4	..
James Watts.....	1	1	4	..
John Bell.....	2	2	3	..

James Bell.....	1	2	2	..
John Bell.....	..	3	6	..
George Bell.....	1	1	4	..
Thomas Nickols.....	2	..	5	..
James Bruns.....	1	1	4	..
Henry McCloskey.....	2	2	4	..
Patrick Tafren.....	1	1	1	..
John Cochran.....	1	..	2	3
Robert McCord.....	2	2	6	..
John McFadden.....	1	1	5	..
Jane Smith.....	..	3	4	..
John Beckmand.....	2	3	3	..
William Clark.....	3	2	5	..
William Leetch.....	1	..	1	..
Samuel Wolf.....	1	1	2	..
Martin Newbacker.....	3	1	5	..
Philip Newbacker.....	1	3	2	..
John Taylor.....	5	3	5	..
William Johnson.....	1	..	..	..
Samuel Taylor.....	1	1	1	..
Isaac Jones.....	2	2	2	..
James Buchanan.....	5	4	5	..
Peter Reece.....	1	1	1	..
George Taylor.....	1	3	1	..
Richard Allison.....	1	..	2	..
John Gorril.....	1	..	..	..
John Millen.....	1	..	..	..
Philip Andrews.....	1	..	1	..
David Decord.....	1	3	3	..
George Holmes.....	1	..	3	..
Margaret Black.....	3	..	3	..
James Black.....	1	2	3	..
John Sweigart.....	2	..	1	..
Adam Sweigart.....	1	2	2	..
Michael Cutshal.....	1	3	2	..
Joseph Lewis.....	1	..	5	..
John Brubaker.....	1	1	3	..
Matthew Lodge.....	1	1	1	..
John Bright.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Fritz.....	1	..	2	..
Peter Sweigart.....	1	3	3	..
John Brown.....	1	1	2	..
Henry Leek.....	1	1	4	..
John Taylor.....	2	..	3	..
John Caseler.....	2	..	1	..
Patrick Milyaw.....	6	1	1	..
George Clark.....	1	2	2	..
William Baskin.....	1	1	2	..
Michael Herrin.....	1	..	2	..
John Divan.....	2	3	3	..
John Meeley.....	1	1	2	..
John Wary.....	1	2	2	..
Patrick Martin.....	2	..	3	..
John Coleman.....	2	..	3	..
Charles Coleman.....	1	2	3	..
Charles Coleman, jr.....	1	..	1	..
Josiah Shefe.....	1	1	1	..

Benjamin Walter.....	1	1		Catharine Bellis.....	1	2	
Tobias Hollinger.....	1	2	4	Jacob Hoover.....	1	1	4
Mary McCall.....	1	1	4	George Fertig.....	1	2	1
Sarah Lytle.....	2		3	Henry Umbolts.....	1	4	2
Hugh Caldwell.....	2		4	John Buzzard.....	1		3
Thomas Orman.....	2	1	3	Michael Hawk.....	1	2	4
James Trotter.....	1	3	4	Jacob Salladay.....	1	1	3
Richard Hancock.....	1	3	4	Frederick Stone.....	1	1	2
Adam Welt.....	1	2	7	Jacob Hoffman.....	1	4	1
Francis Canaway.....	2	1	3	Andrew Hoffman.....	1	1	5
John Meetch.....	2	1	2	Casper Emerick.....	1	2	4
Jacob Saus.....	1		2	John Coleman.....	1		1
Valentine Valker.....	1	3	3	Jacob Coleman.....	1		1
Abraham Neber.....	1		4	Charles Coleman.....	1		1
Adam Kin.....	2		1	Henry Pearce.....	1		4
Adam King, Jr.....	1		1	John Raisineer.....	1	4	3
Jacob Muck.....	1		1	Henry Cutch.....	1	3	2
Christopher Slesley.....	1	1	4	Philip Klinger.....	2		1
Jacob Seckley.....	1	3	4	Alexander Klinger.....	1		2
Henry Moyer.....	1	6	1	Philip Klinger, jr.....	1		4
Anthony Frelick.....	3	1	1	Conrad Deitz.....	1		2
Jacob Shoop.....	1	1	2	Nicholas Boner.....	1	3	4
Bastian Metz.....	1	3	3	Thomas Osman.....	2		1
George Snyder.....	1	3	1	Joshua Osman.....	1		1
David Rush.....	1	2	1	Abraham Kissinger.....	2	2	4
Dewalt Mavinger.....	1	4	3	Samuel Osman.....	1	1	3
George Gray.....	1	3	3	Henry Wolf.....	1	1	2
Lazareth Wingert.....	3	1	3	Peter Vill.....	1	5	3
Peter Neese.....	1	3	3	Andrew Orman.....	1	1	2
Peter Shotts.....	1		2	George Hawk.....	2	2	1
John Woodside.....	1	3	2	John Bortner.....	1		3
James Woodside.....	1	1	2	William Bortner.....	1	1	4
Ludwick Shott.....	1	3	4	Michael Deibler.....	2		1
Adam Cooper.....	1	1	3	Matthias Deibler.....	1	1	2
Richard Peters.....	1		3	John Grubs.....	1		1
Joseph Powell.....	1	1	2	Martin Lupo.....	1	3	3
George Powell.....	1	1	2	George Besil.....	1		4
George Muench.....	1	3	4	Peter Hemiley.....	1		1
Richard Walters.....	1	1	2	Michael Deitrich.....	3		1
John Shive.....	1	2	2	Andrew Reigel.....	1	3	4
John Matter.....	4	1	1	Henry Shoffstall.....	1		2
John Matter, Jr.....	1	2	3	Peter Hlaw.....	1	1	2
Michael Matter.....	1	1	2	Jacob Smith.....	2		3
Henry Weirfield.....	1	2	5	Peter Shoffstall.....	3	2	3
Adam Panther.....	1	3	3	Philip Beachil.....	1	1	3
Jacob Shertz.....	2	5	4	David Shive.....	1	2	3
John Vernor.....	2	3	3	Michael ShadJle.....	1	3	3
Michael Melker.....	1	3	3	John Orlandey.....	2		2
Balser Peterman.....	1	4	4	Leonard Snider.....	3	4	3
Benjamin Buffington.....	1	2	4	Henry Hains.....	1	4	3
Isaac Heller.....	2	1	3	John Strawsnyder.....	1		4
Peter Hoffman.....	1		1	John Strawsnyder, jr.....	1		1
Christian Hoffman.....	1		3	Philip Aman.....	1	1	3
Nicholas Hoffman.....	1	3	4	Ludwick Sheets.....	1		4
John Hoffman.....	1	1	5	John Staltman.....	1	1	2
Michael Salentine.....	1		1	Peter Bellows.....	2	2	2
John Salentine.....	1	5	2	Peter Snoko.....	1	1	3

Henry Hand.....	1	2	1	..
Jonathan McGrory.....	1	1	1	..
Benjamin Serva.....	1	1	1	..
Jacob Herman.....	2	3	3	..
George Buffington.....	1	2	2	..
Balser Peterman.....	1	4	3	..
John Matters.....	3	..	3	..
Rev. Mr. Enterline.....	2	1	2	..
Michael Enterline.....	1	1	2	..
Hill Freeburn.....	1	3	4	..
Philip Lancort.....	1	1	3	..
Christopher Lark.....	1	..	1	..
George Lark.....	1	1	3	..
Detrich Stonebreaker.....	1	1	4	..
Christopher Yager.....	1	..	4	..
John Measener.....	1	4	3	..
Matthias Deibler.....	1	2	5	..
John Miller.....	1	3	6	..
Jacob Metz.....	2	1	3	..
Jacob Weaver.....	2	2	3	..
George Feight.....	3	1	1	..
George Negley.....	2	..	1	..
George Riddle.....	3	..	1	..
Joseph Stoever.....	2	..	2	..
Daniel Stoever.....	1	1	3	..
Adam Wirtz.....	2	1	2	..
John Wirtz.....	1	..	4	..
Christian Wirtz.....	1	..	3	..
Elizabeth Priest.....	..	..	1	..
George Segal.....	3	1	3	..
Peter Heckert.....	1	1	3	..
Adam Miller.....	1	2	3	..
Frederick Dibentough.....	1	1	1	..
Widow Irick.....	..	..	2	..
John Dido.....	1	4	4	..
Abraham Jura.....	1	2	3	..
Daniel Miller.....	1	2	3	..
John Creamer.....	1	2	4	..
Conrad Baker.....	1	..	..	..
James McLene.....	1	2	2	..
Thomas Snyder.....	1	..	..	..
Martin Weaver, Esq.....	1	2	4	..
William Cline.....	3	..	3	..
Adam Wiltz.....	1	2	6	..
Joseph Miller.....	1	2	4	..
Henry Bole.....	1	3	3	..
John Eves.....	1	2	3	..
Thomas Osman.....	1	2	1	..
Philip Sickneter.....	1	3	1	..
Henry Sing r.....	1	1	3	..
Godleib Cline.....	1	1	4	..
Ludwick Sh-lman.....	1	3	7	..
George Sheaver.....	1	..	1	..
George Short.....	1	1	4	..
James Fox.....	1	..	1	..
Daniel Roberts.....	2	2	2	..
Andrew Berryhill.....	2	1	4	..

Widow Carson.....	..	..	3	..
Thomas Ridge.....	1	..	1	..
James Black.....	1	..	2	..
James Hays.....	1	1	3	..
John Carson.....	1	5	3	3
Archibald McAlister.....	1	3	4	6
Benjamin Bombarger.....	1	..	2	..
William Bell.....	1	2	3	..
Widow Rannels [Reynolds].....	1	2	2	..
George Simmons.....	1	3	6	..
William Siot.....	1	1	1	..
Jacob Miller.....	4	..	2	..
Isaac Updegrove.....	1	2	3	..
Jacob Miller.....	1	2	1	..
Philip Kinter.....	1	2	3	..
Michael Ornsbough.....	1	..	3	..
Robert Elder.....	1	..	5	..
Zacariah Steen [Stephen].....	1	..	2	..
James Stewart.....	2	..	6	..
Andrew Steen [Stephen].....	1	..	3	..
Hugh Steen [Stephen].....	2	..	6	..
Peter Isinhour.....	1	3	4	..
Thomas McCormick.....	1	..	1	..
John Lemer.....	1	2	5	..
Francis Wenrick.....	1	1	5	..
Casper Hinkle.....	1	3	4	..
Andrew Swallum.....	1	2	3	..
Alexander Johnson.....	1	2	2	..
Thomas Jones.....	2	..	2	..
John Gowel.....	1	..	1	..
Philip Heckert.....	4	5	4	..
John Barnett.....	1	2	3	..
William McCune.....	1	..	1	..
William McRoberts.....	3	..	2	..
Andrew Kerr.....	2	2	5	..
William Taylor.....	3	2	1	..
Capt. John Barnett.....	1	1	4	..
Thomas Barnett.....	1	1	1	..
Michael Bower.....	1	5	3	..
Leonard Umberger.....	4	1	4	..
William Brown.....	2	..	2	1
Moses Swan.....	1	1	1	..
Robert Kennedy.....	3	1	5	..
Charles Brown.....	1	1	1	..
Alexander McElbenny.....	1	1	2	..
Mary Wallace.....	..	..	3	..
Martin Funk.....	2	..	2	..
George Gloninger.....	1	..	2	..
Jacob Eli.....	2	..	5	..
Michael Moyer.....	1	1	3	..
Mathias Morris.....	1	..	3	..
Widow Orth.....	..	1	1	..
Nicholas Weiss.....	2	..	4	..
Francis Cusher.....	1	..	4	..
Christopher Seaport.....	1	3	5	..
Jacob Copenhaffer.....	1	3	4	..
Widow Maas.....	..	3	3	..

John Thenges	1	4	6	..
Martin Rudy	3	3	5	..
Michael Lecher	1	..	2	..
Jacob Conrad	1	..	3	..
John Reichly	2	1	4	..
Abraham Crall	3	1	3	..
Jacob Thenges	1	1	3	..
Nicholas Thenges	2	3	5	..
Henry Vernor	1	4	3	..
Jacob Dyer	1	1	2	..
Jacob Six	1	..	4	..
Jacob Light	1	..	1	..
Frederick Stager	1	1	3	..
John Brown	1	1	2	..
Henry Yinks	1	..	2	..
Jacob Stager	1	1	4	..
Conrad Oldwine	1	4	6	..
Conrad Rausel	1	2	5	..
Henry Ivey	2	2	6	..
Jacob Knave	2	3	4	..
Conrad Sere	1	..	3	..
Henry Kipman	3	2	6	..
John Katman	2	1	1	..
Matthias Fuht	1	..	2	..
Jacob Fox	1	..	1	..
George Fox	1	..	1	..
Frederick Steiner	2	2	7	..
John Grill	1	3	2	..
Frederick Steiner	1	..	2	..
Christian Gring	2	1	2	..
John Gosser	1	3	5	..
Henry Anghey	2	2	2	..
John Curry	1	..	1	..
Peter Spangler	1	3	5	..
Robert Milkworth	2	3	5	..
Henry Lance	1	3	3	..
George Royer	1	..	3	..
Henry Strake	2	5	8	..
Widow Blackron	..	6	2	..
Widow Waggoner	1	1	3	..
Samuel Anghey	3	1	5	..
Jacob Miller	1	2	1	..
Valentine Miller	1	..	4	..
Michael Miller	3	2	4	..
Jacob Sunday	1	3	6	..
Ludwick Weaver	1	3	2	..
Michael Hershinger	1	..	1	..
Frederick Noacre	2	1	1	..
Christian Buehler	1	..	1	..
Henry Buehler	1	2	2	..
George Smith	1	1	4	..
Henry Zimmerman	1	1	4	..
Jacob Stoner	1	..	2	..
Joseph Folts	3	1	3	..
John Lance	1	3	3	..
George Garret	2	4	4	..
Earhart Deerwister	5	2	1	..

Peter Stone	1	..	2	..
George Brown	1	3	3	..
Peter Stone	1	..	1	..
Conrad Markwort	1	..	1	..
Philip Brown	1	..	2	..
John Null	1	4	2	..
John Shull	1	..	2	..
Christian Seibert	3	3	5	..
Andrew Graft	1	2	3	..
John Sharaff	1	1	3	..
Henry Deewigher	1	1	2	..
Frederick Kreitsar	1	..	2	..
Michael Hawk	1	1	3	..
Michael Hawk	2	3	5	..
Nicholas Hawk	1	4	3	..
Michael Kreider	1	1	3	..
Christian Walborn	1	1	3	..
Christian Deitaler	1	1	1	..
Matthias Null	1	..	1	..
Michael Null	1	1	1	..
Michael Diffenbaugh	1	3	2	..
Phillip Britenbaugh	2	1	1	..
Nicholas Carper	1	..	2	..
George Burkoon	1	2	1	..
John Moyer	1	3	2	..
Free white males above 16 years	..	..	4,681	..
Free white males under 16 years	..	..	4,339	..
Free white females	..	..	8,770	..
All other free persons	..	..	56	..
Slaves	..	..	213	..

Total..... 18,129

CHARLES BROWN,
Assistant for the County of Dauphin.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXIV.

PATTON.—David Patton, Sen., of Paxtang, died in 1784, leaving a wife, Rebecca, and children as follows:

- i. *David*; to him "all land" was devised.
- ii. *Elizabeth*.
- iii. *Rebecca*; m. — Gamble.
- iv. *Jana*.
- v. *Joseph*.
- vi. *Martha*.
- vii. *Sarah*; m. — Hatfield. What is known of the descendants of this family?

UHLER.—A friend has sent us a copy of the original will of Deter Uhler, of Manchester township, York county, made on the 26th day of December, 1764. He left his

estate to his wife, Margaret, and children named in the following order:

- i. *Adam.*
- ii. *Erasmus.*
- iii. *Valentine.*
- iv. *Andrew.*
- v. *Rosinah.*
- vi. *Barbara.*
- vii. *Eva.*
- viii. *Elisabeth.*
- ix. *Serenah.*
- x. *Orthurina.*

The witnesses were Philip Ziegler and Henry Harris, the executors Martin Eichelberger and George Meyers, the will being proven 6th of January, 1765. How is this family related to the Lebanon county Uhlers?

RECORDS OF ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN, PA.

I.

[Recently, through the efforts of an old friend, we secured the "Parish Records" of the Rev. Traugot Frederick Illing, who was pastor at Middletown from 1773 to 1788. But little can be learned of the Rev. Mr. Illing. He was, what was called in those days a German Calvinist, a follower of the Swiss Reformer Zwingli, of which country he was a native. Reaching England prior to the War for Independence he received ordination at the hands of the Lord Bishop of London, and was sent to Pennsylvania by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. As early as 1765 Mr. John Cox, a merchant of Philadelphia, by deed granted a lot to the society named for a church at Estherton, a town laid out by him, and which subsequently went by the name of Coxestown. To this mission, to the Juniata and to several points in the Cumberland Valley was he first sent. Dr. Peters represented him as "a very worthy man," and from all that we can learn of him he deserved that character. Reaching Middletown, one of his objective points, the Church of St. Peter's being vacant, he received first a call from the English speaking residents of the neighborhood for his gospel ministrations in English, followed by that of the Lutheran congregation in German. Mr. Illing preached at various points besides Middletown and Estherton, as we learn from the records herewith given, at

Mount Joy, Pennsboro' (long known as the Stone Church near Shiremanstown), Lisburn, Maytown, Bangor, or Caeruarvon (which included the Church of England communicants residing in the southeastern part of Lancaster county, the southwestern of Berks, and the northeastern of Chester.) The "calls" first given contain the names of the more prominent settlers, Scotch Irish, or English speaking, and German.

Many of the descendants of these people became eminent in the county in which they were natives, and others did honor in the halls of legislation. At the end of these parish records we propose giving an account of some of those connected with the various churches, especially that of Middletown. The lists contain the names of nearly all the early settlers of this ancient and oldest town in Dauphin county on the Swatara and the surrounding country, and not only comprised those who were followers of Luther and Zwingli, but also those of John Knox. It may also prove that Col. Burd and his Scotch Irish neighbors were not always worshipers at Old Paxtang Meeting House, and that from the year 1773, as will be seen by the first subscription list, the Scotch Irish of this vicinity attended Divine service at old St. Peter's church, and which accounts for his burial in that town in the Presbyterian graveyard instead of at the Paxtang Meeting House graveyard, where subsequently from his death, which occurred only a few years after Rev. Mr. Illing's removal from the pastorate of St. Peter's church, Mr. Burd's Scotch Irish neighbors, the Crouches, Jordans, Colliers and others buried at Paxtang. No doubt with the death of Col. Burd, by emigration, by the growth of the German membership at St. Peter's, the few remaining Presbyterians at Middletown and vicinity, who were left at the beginning of the present century, became communicants at Old Paxtang. Of the Rev. Mr. Illing's subsequent career we know but little. In 1779, in a letter from the Rev. William Barton to the secretary of the society in London, after alluding to the Rev. Mr. Frazer, of Amwell, he says:

"The second is Mr. F. Illing, a German, who, about 7 or 8 years ago, received ordination from the Lord Bishop of London, and came to America without any appointment or allowance. He settled in the back parts of Pennsylvania, where he became very useful, by faithfully discharging the duties of his

office, both in English and Dutch, to a large number of people, whose contributions altogether, perhaps, never amounted to £30 sterling per annum, and for 2 years past, would not have been sufficient to keep him alive had he not received relief from private beneficence. It would not become me to point out what should be done for them. I only beg leave to represent them as good men, zealously attached to the Church of England, and the interest of Great Britain, and as being now in distress."

In 1784, when the Episcopal clergy in and adjacent to Philadelphia met to consider the formation of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which assembled at the residence of the Rev. Dr. White, among its minutes we find this reference:

It appearing that as the Rev. Mr. Illing was the minister of the Episcopal church at Caernarvon and Peques, the clergy wrote that gentleman inviting him to the meeting together with delegates from his vestries.

Among the proceedings there is no further reference to this eminently faithful minister of the Gospel. As it may not be out of place in this publication of the record spoken of, we have concluded to give a brief history of the church in question, for which we are indebted to Dr. Egle's History of Dauphin County. E. W. S. P.]

Historical Sketch of St. Peter's Church.

St. Peter's church of Middletown, is the oldest Lutheran church in the county. The lot numbered 135, upon which the first church edifice stood, including the graveyard in the rear, was purchased from George Fisher, and Hannah, his wife, as appears from a deed bearing date Sept. 18, 1764, to Peter Woltz, George Frey and Deterick Schob, all of Lower Paxtang township, Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania. The purchase money was seven shillings and six pence, with the additional rent of one grain of wheat every year, to be delivered annually on the 1st day of May. The deed was acknowledged before Justice John Allison, and attested by Joseph Greenwood and Henry Renick. It is written on parchment, and is yet in a good state of preservation. It is recorded at Lancaster in Deed Book M, page 395, by Edward Shippen, recorder; and bears the old Provincial seal of Lancaster county. In the same year a petition was sent to John Penn, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province,

praying for authority for erecting a church, and also for the privilege of collecting funds for the same purpose. Whereupon privilege was granted by license, dated Sept. 28, 1764, to Christian Roth and David Ettele* to raise by subscription twelve hundred pounds in the space of three years. This document bears the autograph of John Penn, and is countersigned by Joseph Shippen, his secretary. There are no papers to show how much of this money was raised. It appears from the terms of the license, dated Sept. 28, 1764, granting the above privilege, that the members were then very poor, and that many were driven from their homes by the hostile Indians. Middletown then contained but few houses, and a great part of L'naphtia and Lancaster counties was then a wilderness. The forests were peopled by Indians, and the settlers could not go outside their homes unarmed with any degree of safety. Whenever the people went to the store, mill, or even the church, they armed themselves. They would attack their arms inside the church, and station one person at the door as sentinel to warn the others of approaching danger.

The church edifice was built in 1767. The corner-stone was laid by Justice (Col.) James Burd, in the presence of Revs. Theophilus Engeland, N. Harnell, Conrad Bucher, and the church wardens and elders, John Christian Roth, John Metzgar, George Phillip Shaag, Gottlieb David Ettele and Jacob King, together with the building committee, which consisted of George Frey, Frederick Zebernick and Conrad Wolfley. There was placed in the corner-stone a German Bible, printed at Halle, in 1763; the shorter Catechism of Martin Luther, printed in Philadelphia in 1764; three wafers; a half-pint bottle of wine, and some money in Pennsylvania currency. The lot upon which the lecture-room stood was transferred by the executors of George Frey and Jacob King, by a deed bearing date Oct. 7, 1807, to the trustees of the church, viz: John Metzgar, Philip Ettele, John Blattenberger, Jacob Wolfley, Christian Eshenauer and Marks Snyder. On March 10, 1807, application was made by the congregation for a charter of incorporation. On the 21st of the same month, Governor Thomas McKean authorized Timothy Matlack, master of the rolls, to issue the charter prayed for by the petitioners, who were Ludwig Wolfley, Valentine Weyrick, Martin Hemperly, Nicholas Shu'er, George

Shalkey, Frederick Zebernick, George Schneegaus, Christian Spayd, George Lau-
man, James Metzgar, Jacob Snyder, John
Smuller, John Croll, John Heppich, John
Blattenberger, jr., Christian Laurentz,
David Ettele, George Schuler, Matthias
Wolf. In 1813 the steeple was built. For
this purpose twelve hundred and eleven dol-
lars and thirty-five cents were subscribed by
one hundred and ninety three different per-
sons, whose names are all on record, and
among whom are the ancestors of many of
the prominent families of the town. The
first floor of the church was of brick, and in
1830 the present floor was laid. In 1835 the
lecture room was built, and in 1861 an ad-
dition was made to accommodate the increas-
ing number of Sunday school scholars. In
1844 the second roof was put on the church,
and in 1850 its interior was remodeled. At
this time the pulpit was erected on the north
side, between the two large windows and
about midway between the floor and the ceil-
ing, and was reached by a narrow flight of
steps. There were two entrances—one on
the south side, which, on the remodel-
ing of the edifice, was closed. The
building was remodeled while Rev.
Dr. Baum had charge of the con-
gregation, and the work was done by Maj.
Rehrer. In 1855 and 1856 the parsonage
was built. This old stone church is now
used only at stated times, mostly at funerals
of aged persons who wish the funeral ser-
vices to be held in its sacred walls, an ele-
gant new church edifice having been com-
pleted on another lot and dedicated in 1879.
Its pastors have been: 1757-73 Rev. Theo-
philus Engeland; 1773-88, Rev. Traugot F.
Illing; 1788-93 Rev. J. Kurtz; 1793-95, Rev.
P. Pentz; 1795-1803, Rev. H. Miller; 1803-
12, Rev. F. C. Schaeffer; 1812-15, Rev. George
Lochman, D. D.; 1815-30 Rev. A. H. Loch-
man, D. D.; 1830-34, Rev. J. Van Hoff;
1834-37, Rev. P. Saline; 1837-44 Rev. S.
D. Finckel, D. D.; 1844-47, Rev. J. Voch-
baugh; 1847-48, Rev. L. Gerhart; 1848-53,
Rev. W. M. Baum, D. D.; 1853-56, Rev.
Benjamin Sadtler; 1856-65, Rev. C. J.
Ehrehart; 1865-72, Rev. Peter Rahy, fol-
lowed by Rev. John Finkbinder and Rev.
Mr. Holloway. On Sept. 4, 1867, the
church celebrated its centennial anniver-
sary, at which were present many distin-

*David Ettele, one of the committee to raise
the money for the church, walked to Philadel-
phia on his collecting tour.

guished clergymen of the Lutheran and other
denominations and persons prominent in the
State. At this centennial anniversary George
Smuller sent one hundred grains of choice
selected wheat to Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of
York, the oldest of the legal heirs and rep-
resentatives of George Fisher, who laid out
the town, and of whom the church lot was
purchased, as full satisfaction of one clause
in the original deed requiring a rental of one
grain of wheat to be paid annually. The
wheat was contained in a silk bag worked by
Miss Carrie Smuller.

The old church lot is two hundred by fifty
feet. When "St. Peter's Kirche" (as it was
denominated by a lettered stone still in its
front over the door) was dedicated in 1767
the members consisted of sixty six old and
sixty-three young persons. It was built of
red sandstone, was two stories in height,
and had a gallery on the east, south and
west sides, the pulpit occupying the north
side. There was a second entrance fronting
on High street, which was reached through
the yard in front and staircase leading from
each door to the gallery, meeting at the
southeast corner. The windows were
low, with quite small panes of glass.
The bricks in the floor were nine
inches square. The pews were nar-
row, with high, straight backs. When the
house was finally warmed, it was done by
two large stoves capable of taking in a vast
amount of fuel, consisting of ordinary cord-
wood four feet in length. The pulpit was
small and supported by a post eight or ten
feet high, and reached by a narrow stairway.
Over it was a sounding board. A pipe-organ
at one time occupied a portion of one side of
the gallery. In August, 1793, the congre-
gation secured the adjoining lot, No.
134, of Jacob Gross and wife, who made
a conveyance thereof to George
Frey and Jacob King for the con-
sideration of three pounds in hand and a
yearly rent of one grain of wheat to be paid
annually on May 1st. By mistake the deed
was made to Frey and King individually, but
when they died their trustees and executors
—John Landis, Charles Fisher, William
Crabb and John Cassel for Frey's estate,
and Jacob Snyder and Daniel Erisman for
King's—conveyed it to the trustees of the
church. In 1826, Jane Hannegan [Flanna-
gan] sold lot No. 133, 134 and 135. When
the brick floor was replaced by a wooden one,
in 1830, the straight back pews gave way to

others of a more comfortable character, and a new pulpit was erected, beneath which was an alcove or recess into which the pastor could retire and leave his wrappings before entering the sanctuary. It had steps at either side, and a semi-circular railing hung with velvet inclosed it. The reading desk was also covered with velvet. The alterations were superintended by Jacob Heppich. In the remodeling of 1850 the whole inside woodwork—pews, gallery and all—was removed. The windows, which were formerly in two tiers, were made into one, and the doorway facing High street was converted into a window. The pulpit was erected at the west end, and the galleries extended around the other three sides. A vestibule was made, from which inclosed stairways led to the gallery and shut off the cold from the auditorium. A parsonage was erected on High street, near the old church, in 1855. In 1872 the congregation purchased the lots on Union street, on which its second and beautiful edifice was built and dedicated in 1879.

Call of the English Speaking Inhabitants
MIDDLETOWN, 10th February, 1773.

WHEREAS, We are in much want in the town of Middletown and country adjacent of a minister; and

Whereas, The Rev. Mr. Traugot Frederick Illing has been sent by His Grace, the Lord Bishop of London to preach the gospel at Estherton, Juniata, &c., and

Whereas, The said Rev. Mr. Illing has agreed to give us part of his labors, that is to say to preach in the town of Middletown every third Sunday in English and Dutch in the Lutheran church there, and

Whereas, A good understanding subsisting between us and our German brethren belonging to the said St. Peter's Church, and they have agreed we should assemble with them in said church to attend their divine worship, we hereby agree to pay to the said minister, agreeably to the sums affixed to our names for one year:

	£	s	d.
James Burd	3	0	0
James Crouch	3	0	0
William McWhorter	0	7	6
John McWhorter	0	7	6
Daniel Voshall (?)	0	10	0
George Dougherty	0	7	0
John Loring	0	15	0
E. Wickersham	1	10	0

William Jennings	0	7	6
George Lintem	0	7	6
James Kennedy	0	10	0
— Davis	0	10	0
John Patton	1	10	0
William Wall	0	7	6
Abner Wickersham	1	0	0
John Cain	0	5	0
Michael Schorr	0	5	0
George Williams	0	15	0
Thomas Burns	0	10	0
John Meckree	1	0	0
Mary McCaferty	0	7	6
William Hunter	0	10	0
John Williams	1	15	0
James Mackey	1	17	0
Christy Haldeman	0	5	0
Henry Ritzel	0	5	5

THE KURTZ FAMILY.

[This family so intimately connected with the biographical history of Central Pennsylvania, as also of Maryland, are deserving of fuller mention than we can give at present—but at some future date propose alluding to them. Recently, however, we came across the following genealogical data, which we herewith preserve:]

i. BENJAMIN KURTZ, sen., m. Elizabeth Gardner Rankin, of York county, Penn'a; and they had issue:

i. *Cassandra*; m. John Henning.
ii. *Anna Maria*; m. George J. Heisely.
iii. *John N.*; m. Anna Murphy.
iv. *Rev. Dr. Benjamin*; m., first, Nancy Somerdyke, of Hagerstown, Md.; secondly, Catharine Baker, of Winchester, Virginia; thirdly, Mary Calhoun, of Chambersburg, Pa.

v. *Henry*; went to Kentucky, where he married and died
vi. *Emanuel*; d. unm. at Bloody Run, Penn'a.

vii. *Louisa*; m. John DePui.
viii. *Caroline*; m. Hon. A. G. Miller, who removed from Gettysburg to Milwaukee, as the first United States District Judge of Wisconsin.

[Fuller genealogical information is desired concerning these several families—dates of birth, marriage and death, with names of children, the desire being to preserve the same in a volume relating to Pennsylvania families.]

[All Rights Reserved.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXV.

HUDSON.—George Hudson came to Pennsylvania in the year 1720, and settled in what was afterwards Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Of his children we have the name of *Charles*, who married and had among other children:

- i. *Joshua*.
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *George*.

The first two remained in Pennsylvania, it is supposed, while George Hudson removed to Augusta county, Virginia, in 1775, having previously married Jean Davies, a daughter of Thomas Davies. Their son Charles married Mary Paris, of Staunton, Virginia; and of their children, John Paris Hudson, was a minister of the Gospel, and Robert M. Hudson a judge of the circuit court of Virginia.

Inquiry comes to us from Williamsport, Pa., concerning the Pennsylvania branch of this family. No doubt our friend 'Squire Evan' can assist our correspondent.

“IS GETTYSBURG A DRUNKEN TOWN?”

[Such is the heading of an article, a portion of which we copy, written by the Hon. Edward McPherson, in a criticism on the recently published “History of Carlisle Presbytery.” Mr. McPherson has the war-paint on, and he is making it very warm for somebody.]

“In Vol. II, p. 69 the reader is gravely informed that the ‘blight from strong drink is on that community.’ [Gettysburg] It is stated that, ‘from generation to generation,’ this blight has been ‘carrying its victims to drunkards’ graves.’ To give emphasis and particularity to the narrative, it is charged that the blight has invaded and is invading all classes and ranks; and that it has struck down, and is striking down, ‘the merchant behind his counter, the physician at his practice, and the lawyer at the bar.’ That nothing may be needed to complete the dreary and degrading description, it is charged that as the fathers of one hundred years ago ‘clung to their cups,’ so the children in this generation ‘are clinging to their cups,’ and this in righteous judgment

upon the children for the offense of the fathers in refusing to accept, one hundred years ago, Rev. John Black’s proposed means of diminishing the evils of intemperance, and in dissolving that pastorate by reason of that difference.

“It is scarcely necessary to say, of this ebullition of ill temper on the one hand and of fanatical judgment on the other, that there is no ground for either. It is true, that the Presbyterian congregation in 1790, did decline to enter into Mr. Black’s methods on the Temperance question. But it is also true that the same congregation did accept the methods, to the same end, proposed by his immediate successor, Rev. Dr. McConanghy, who had a pastorate among them for thirty-two years, and who then voluntarily removed to a new field. And it is not true, that, either in the former period, or in any later period, the community of Gettysburg was exceptionally intemperate. I cannot speak, from personal knowledge, of a remote period, but I know that for the last fifty years the tone of society in Gettysburg as to Temperance has been exceptionally high, and that it has always compared, and will now compare, favorably with any of the towns included within the limits of the Presbytery of Carlisle. There is not a shred of evidence to the contrary of this, but there is every evidence of record in its favor. The writer of the article alluded to sustains his statements by but one proof. It is that he was in Gettysburg, in 1888, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, and that he never before saw so much drinking or so many staggering and prostrate men as then. But it does not appear to have occurred to this blind but censorious critic that the staggering drunkards, who then offended his sight, were not our citizens, but were strangers turning their outing into a carousal.

“It is expressly stated in the introduction to the work, that each writer is responsible for his own statements and opinions. The Presbytery appears to have had no control over the publication, and cannot therefore be regarded responsible for anything in it. But the work was, in a sense, authorized by the Presbytery, and it has credit, within the region, by reason of that fact. And the question arises whether the Presbytery will be passive while one of its members vituperately and falsely denounces in its Historical and Memorial work one of its congregations

and the community in which that congregation exists.

"The writer referred to is Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, D. D., of Newville. E. MoP."

RECORDS OF ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN, PA.

II.

Call of the German Inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 10, 1773

After Rev. Traugott F. Illing, a traveling clergyman, came to Juniata and other places, he preached for us in English and German, because we were without a minister at this time, and therefore we made an effort that he should also serve us, and he promised to serve us every three weeks in case our church would be satisfied therewith, and he should be successful in getting other charges. For that reason we are securing the names of trustees and elders and deacons of our church and the voluntary subscriptions towards his support:

	£	s.	d.
George Frey.....	3	0	0
Frederick Schott.....	1	0	0
John Metzger.....	1	0	0
Conrad Wolfley.....	1	10	0
Frederick Zebbernich.....	1	0	0
Elizabeth Dreytlein.....	0	7	0
Jacob Walter.....	0	5	6
Christian Roth.....	0	10	0
Jacob Konig.....	0	15	0
Abraham Gross, and labor.....	1	10	0
Philip Kraft.....	0	7	0
Ulrich From.....	0	7	6
Peter Rieger.....	0	5	6
Heinrich Holtzapfel.....	0	5	0
Jacob Creamer.....	0	7	0
Jacob Gross.....	1	0	6
Philip Parthemore.....	0	5	0
Immanuel Zelliger.....	0	7	0
William Fortenbach.....	0	5	6
George Gross.....	1	0	0
George Schackin.....	1	0	0
Ludwig Kuntz.....	0	7	6
George Saul.....	0	3	6
Jacob Spath.....	0	7	6
Ludwig Hemperly.....	0	10	0
Daniel Dantel.....	1	0	0
Gottlieb David Ettelen.....	1	0	0
Christopher Siebach.....	1	0	0
Johannes Backenstoss.....	0	10	0
Simon Schneider.....	0	3	9
Daniel Hoffman.....	0	7	6
Frederick Laible.....	0	7	6

Antonius Weyhrich.....	0	5	0
George Lauman.....	1	0	0
Nicholas Cassel.....	1	10	0
Peter Mony.....	0	10	0
Jacob Schafner.....	0	7	6
Henrich Schafner.....	0	5	0
Martin Hemperly.....	0	7	6
Johannes Eberhart.....	0	5	0
Michael Welcher.....	0	7	6
Martin Deber.....	0	5	0
Mathias Wentnagle.....	0	13	0
Adam Muller.....	0	7	6
Philip Jordan.....	0	10	0
Adam Fackler.....	0	5	0
Heinrich LeRub.....	0	7	6
Philip Muller.....	0	5	0
Christian Demmy.....	0	3	0
Frederick Deininger.....	0	5	0
Ulrich Hubscher.....	0	5	6
Johannes Bueheler.....	0	2	0
Andreas Ketterman.....	0	5	0
Michal Fuvck.....	0	2	0
Johannes Kueasner.....	0	10	0
Daniel Braim.....	0	10	6
Christopher Schmied.....	0	5	0
Peter Cramer (miller).....	0	7	6
Christian Spatt.....	1	0	0
Gottfried Kretchmany.....	1	0	0
Jacob Ehrle.....	0	5	0
Peter Kop.....	0	7	6
Conrad Alleman.....	1	10	0
Christopher Alleman.....	0	10	0
Christian Alleman.....	0	5	0
George Kop.....	0	2	6
Philip Zeller.....	0	5	0
Abraham Mony.....	0	10	0
Michael Muller.....	0	2	0
George Lera.....	0	2	6
Peter Phankuchen.....	0	5	0
Elizabeth Weybrich.....	0	5	0

Since I, Traugott Frederick Illing, have been appointed (as preacher for Juniata, Estherton & Pennsborough), by His Eminence, Richard Jerriek, Lord Bishop of London, I have been also authorized & ordained (according to its desire), to preach the word of God and administer the holy sacraments to the congregation here in Middletown. Considering my aforesaid appointment, I will be able to preach but once in 2 weeks, viz: one Sunday and one week day in 4 weeks, aggregating 26 times yearly. If I am to serve the congregation, according to the above conditions I would like the members to undersign their names and subscriptions. For the apostle says Cor. 9:13-14. "O ye

not know that they who sacrifice, eat of the sacrifice? and they who serve well the altar, partake thereof?" Fourteen. "Even hath the Lord commanded that they who preach the gospel shall subsist thereof."

MIDDLETOWN, December 25, 1773 — At this date, when settlement was made for the year we have the additional names to those above-mentioned:

	£	s.	d.
Elizabeth Freidlinger.....	1	5	0
Valentine Pantzer.....	0	5	0
Christian Schertz.....	0	8	0
Emmanuel Hollinger.....	0	7	6
Johannes Hofflich.....	0	5	0
Gottfried Kretschmann.....	1	5	0
Peter Brenner.....	0	7	6
In Mt. Joy, received from November 1, 1774 to 1776 from—			
William Bishop, sr.....	4	0	0
George Adam Klopfer.....	0	5	0
Peter Bishop.....	0	7	6
Jacob Fehr.....	0	7	6
Philip Ranshkolp.....	0	5	0
John Baltzer Hotz.....	0	7	6
William Haag.....	0	6	0
William Kircher.....	0	7	6
Christoph Bishop.....	0	6	0
William Bishop, jr.....	0	7	6

The Pennsboro Subscriptions, 1773.

Since I, Traugott Frederick Illing, (appointed by his Eminence the Lord Bishop of London as minister for Juniata, Estherton, Pennsboro, and other congregations), was ordained and authorized, I have preached the word of the Lord and administered the holy sacrament at this place; As I have nothing to expect from the Synod in London, and am dependent upon these congregations for my support, therefore do I ask that they affix their names and subscriptions, so that I can regulate my expenditures accordingly.

PENNSBORO, December 18, 1773.

Johannes Wurmle (Wormley)....	2	0	0
Baltzer Knerizer.....	1	5	0
Elias Emminger.....	1	0	0
Simon Kraass.....	1	0	0
Michael Boor.....	1	0	0
Christopher Eichelberger.....	0	6	0
Caspar Letter.....	0	10	0
Christian Muller.....	0	10	0
Daniel Franck.....	0	7	6
George Ruple.....	0	10	6
George Odenwalt.....	1	0	0
George Gibson.....	0	10	0

Adam Krentzer.....	1	10	0
Johan Adam Weber.....	0	7	6
William Muller.....	1	0	0
Nicholas Pohr.....	0	7	6
William Snell.....	0	5	0
Johannes Harter.....	0	5	0
Dewalt Erfurd.....	0	3	9
Johann George Beunetsch.....	0	7	6
Michael Kunkel.....	0	5	0
Jacob Farney.....	0	3	0
Adam Ares.....	0	7	6
Adam Stock.....	0	3	0
Peter Schmidt.....	0	5	0
Stephen Rielb.....	0	15	0
George Wentling.....	0	6	0
Justus Heinrich Weber.....	0	5	0
Johann Adam Bernhardt.....	0	7	6
Balzer Graff.....	0	5	0
Sebastian Wagner.....	0	3	0
Christian Fuchs.....	1	0	0
Simon Bretz.....	0	5	0
Jacob Liebenstein.....	0	3	9
Michael Dill.....	0	7	6
Andreas Kap.....	0	6	0
Abraham Adams.....	1	10	0
Samuel Adams.....	1	10	0
Edward Morton.....	1	10	0
Jeremiah Robinson.....	0	10	0
Tobias Hendricks.....	1	10	0

The Middletown Subscriptions, 1774.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 18, 1774.

In the name of Jesus:

Whereas, the time is approaching, it is deemed proper to call an assembly of all members and church councillors of this congregation who are pleased with our Rev. Magister Illing, for the purpose of resubscribing for his third year (1775) among us; and also to induce him to stay on with us, because he has, as we can with a satisfied conscience testify, served his pastoral calling solicitously & faithfully; and, furthermore, has conducted his clerical vocation with the propriety looked for, of a servant of Jesus, and thorough Evangelical preacher; through whose words our souls find consolation. We have no reason, whatever, to find the least fault with his teachings, or his habits, but do feel, that in the event of his leaving our midst, that the blessing would also depart from our souls and our homes. Likewise does Rev. Illing shew a particular love for us, therein, that for our asking he has determined to double his services for us; that instead of preaching

one Sunday in 4 weeks, he will deliver a sermon every two weeks, which we regard with much honor & great thanks, and in consideration of which, we will give our mite for his maintenance, with this wish, that beloved God, the donor of all good things, may provide for that, which our limited means cause us to be lacking in. May God give to & crown our Rev. Illing, as his (God's) servant, with health, faculty & pastoral endeavor, and preserve him for the world's & honor's sake, as a capable medium until old age. Yes, we eternally thank Thee, Lord, for Thou canst make well and we will hope in Thy name, For Thy saints find pleasure therein. Amen.

John Michael Conrad	1 10 0
George Frey	4 0 0
Jacob Koenig	1 10 0
John Metzger	2 0 0
George Schakin	1 15 0
Frederick Schott	1 15 0
Ludwig Hemperle	0 15 0
George Lauman	1 10 0
Daniel Dauttel	1 0 0
George Gross	1 4 0
Frederick Zebbernich	2 0 0
Gottfried Kretschman	1 10 0
Christoph Siebach	1 10 0
John Philip Ettelin	0 10 0
Henry Holtzappel	0 12 0
Samuel Cyrian	0 5 0
Henry Schaffner	0 5 0
Nicholas Cassel	0 12 0
Peter Money	0 12 0
Christian Spath	0 15 0
Elizabeth Treutlingen	0 8 0
Michael Gross	0 10 0
Elizabeth Badern	0 3 9
Simon Schneider	0 5 0
Peter Schuster	0 10 0
Adam Ritter	0 5 0
John Eberhard	0 2 6
Velde Welcker	0 5 0
Maria Badern	0 6 0
George Gross	0 10 0
Christian Gross	0 15 0
Conrad Alleman	1 0 0
Christoph Alleman	0 10 0
John Schneider	0 10 0
Christian Konig	0 10 0
Henry Muller	0 5 0
Daniel Braun	0 10 0
John Steinweg	0 5 0
Mathias Windnagle	0 10 0
Jacob Brand	0 7 6
Henry LeRu	1 15 0

George LeRu	0 5 0
Philip Graft	0 7 6
John Peter Brenner	0 7 6
Christoph Hauer	0 4 6

The Pennsbere Subscriptions, 1775.

Subscription for the preacher, Traugott Frederick Illing, for the year 1775.

EAST PENNSBORO, Dec. 26th, 1774.

Michael Boor	1 0 0
John Wurmle	2 0 0
Elias Emminger	1 0 0
Christopher Eichelberger	1 0 0
Daniel Frank	0 10 0
Samuel Adams	1 15 0
Abraham Adams	0 15 0
William Muller	0 10 0
John George Bennetsch	0 7 6
Adam Kreutzer	0 7 6
Simon Bretz	0 5 0
John Rupp	0 6 0
Andrew Kap	0 7 0
Jacob Farny	0 7 6
Casper Rotter	0 10 0
Johannas Krauss	0 4 6
Wilhelm Starr	0 15 0
Adam Bernhard	0 7 6
Baltzer Kuertzer	1 5 0
Jacob Eppley	1 10 0
Thomas Miller	0 5 0
John Gantzer	0 5 0
Henry Gantzer	0 5 0
John Bobner	0 5 0
Adam Weber	0 5 0

The Middletown Subscriptions, 1776.

WHEREAS, by the grace of God another year has ended, & our Rev. Traugott Illing, who already for 3 years, has by us, reputably conducted the Lord's calling, it should be decided if he is to be henceforth our preacher and spiritual minister for the year 1776. Therefore, it is required on part of the Church Council, that each member of the honorable congregation of Middletown, be asked to lay bare his opinion, as to our future relations toward the reverend gentleman; and how much each would be pleased to give towards his annual salary, if he continue to render his ministerial duties as heretofore, in the past year, namely: to hold religious services once in 14 days. Hoping that the merciful Father in Heaven may prompt us to give willingly, through our love for God, that which is intended for his servants, in return for which gifts we will in time and spirit be

richly rewarded. We subscribe agreeable with the above conditions as follows:

George Frey.....	3	0	0
Jacob Koenig.....	1	10	0
John Metzger.....	2	0	0
George Schackin.....	1	10	0
Ludwig Hemperley.....	1	15	0
George Lauman.....	1	10	0
Nicholas Cassel.....	0	10	0
Christian Spath.....	0	15	0
John Philip Ettele.....	0	10	0
Michael Gross.....	0	10	0
George Gross, sr.....	1	4	0
Christian Gross.....	0	6	0
George Gross, jr.....	0	6	0
Maria Bates.....	0	7	0
Peter Money.....	0	7	6
Philip Kraft.....	0	10	6
Abraham Gross.....	5	5	0
Hanes Eberhardt.....	0	2	0
Valentine Welcker.....	0	5	0
Gottfried Kretschman.....	1	10	0
Christian Schertz.....	0	10	0
Christoph Siebach.....	1	10	0
Peter Gross.....	0	10	0
Simon Schneider.....	0	5	0
Elizabeth Dreitling.....	0	8	0
Peter Wenttner.....	0	5	0
Peter Schusler.....	0	10	0
Adam Ritter.....	0	5	0
Frederick Schott.....	1	15	0
Conrad Alleman.....	1	0	0
Christian Alleman.....	0	10	0
Christoph Alleman.....	0	15	0
John Alleman.....	0	10	0
Mathias Windnagle.....	1	0	0
George Schneegantz.....	0	7	0
Daniel Danttel.....	1	2	6
William Smith.....	0	5	0
Henry Meyer.....	0	7	6
Jacob Brand.....	0	15	0
Albrecht Schweinford.....	1	2	6
Christian Konig.....	0	10	0

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXVL

DEARMOND.—In reply to an inquiry from Washington city, we give the following references to that surname:

James, son of Richard, b. October 2, 1782; d. January 7, 1812.

Joseph, in 1812 resided at Palmstown, now Palmyra.

Richard, b. Sept. 1, 1743; d. Nov. 19, 1802.

Betsy, daughter of Joseph, m. August 16, 1806, Christian Spayd, of Middletown.

Eliza, m. April 11, 1813, Robert Miller.

A HUE AND CRY IN 1707.

The first recorded and indisputable fact in the early history of this immediate locality is the official record of the visit of Governor Evrns in 1707 to the "Susquehannagh." The cause of this journey was "one Nicole Godin, a Ffrenchman, an active, bold young fellow" using endeavors to incense the Indians "against the subjects of the crown." This adventurer was captured and brought a prisoner to Philad'a. "in the common goal of which he now lies." What to do with this "Ffrenchman" was the question to be disposed of.

The Governor made report of his journey to the Provincial Council, but not knowing what was proper to do, sent for "John Moore and Thomas Clark, two practitioners in law," to decide and advise in what manner "Nicole Godin was to have a trial." A full account is among the State papers of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The question was then duly referred. This uncertainty shifted to others, the Council met "on ye 22d July, 1707." The Governor laid before it the account of his last journey among the Indians. We quote such portions of it as are of local interest at present.

The narrative is a curious one, and may be found in Vol. 2 of the Pennsylvania Archives (old series).

"The Gov'r., with Msra. John Ffrench, Wm. Tonge, Mitcel, Bezaillion, Grey & four servants, sett out from Newcastle the 27th of June, and ye next morning arrived at *Otteraroe* [Octorara], where the Gov'r. was presented with some skins by the Indians, and the same night we arrived at *Pequehan* [Pequea], being received at Martine's by O Pessah and some Indian chiefs, who conducted us to the town, at our Entrance into which place we were saluted by the Indians with a Volley of small arms.

"On Munday [June 30] we went to *Dekanoagah* [Donegal Springs] upon the river Susquehannagh, being about nine miles Distance over from Pequehan. Sometime after our coming here a meeting was held of the Shawanois, Senegnois and Canoise Indians

and the Nantikoke Indians" and from seven other tribes.

"An Indian presented to the Govern'r and his company, and all ye Indians there present, a large pipe with Tobacco, out of which every one smoakt, and then the Gov'r acquainted the Indians that he had rec'd a message from the Senecois Indians, of Conestogoe and those of Pequehan, how that several strange Indians were amongst them and Desired his presence there."

This ceremony was the cause of many speeches between the parties. The narrative proceeds :

"During our abode at Pequehan several of the Shaonois [Shawanese] Indians from ye Southward, came to settle here and were admitted to do so by O Pessah, with the Governor's consent; at the same time an Indian from a Shaonois town, near Carolina, came in, and gave an account that four hundred and fifty of the flatt-headed Indians had besieged them; and that in all probability, the same was taken. Bezallion informed the Gov'r, that the Shaonois of Carolina, (he was told) had killed several Christians; whereupon the Govern'm't of that Province raised the said flat-headed Indians and joined some Christians to them, besieged, and have taken it as it thought, the said Shaonois town.

"On Tuesday, 1st July, we went to Conestogoe, and lay there that night, and the next morning proceeded on our journey, and arrived in the Evening within 3 miles of an Indian village, call'd Peixtan. The Gov'r had received information at Pequehan, that one Nicole, a Ffrench Indian Trader, was at that place, agst. whom great Complaints had been made to the Gov'r, of which he acquainted the chief Indian of Peixtan, as also of his design to seize him; who willingly agreed to it, but advised the Gov'r to be very cautious in the manner; there being only young people at home, who perhaps might make some resistance, if it were done without there being first told of it; for this reason we lay short of the Village that night, but early in the morning we went within half a mile of the Town, leaving our horses; marched afoot nearer the same, from whence the Gov'r sent Martine to the Village, ordering him to tell Nicole that he had brought 2 cags of rum with him, which he had left in the woods for fear any Christians were there, and withal to perswade Nicole to go with him and taste the rum. Martine returned

with James Letort & Joseph Jessop, 2 Indian Traders, but could not prevail with Nicole. Upon this, Martine was sent back with orders to bring down some of the Indians and Nicole with them. Then we drew nearer the town and laid ourselves in the bushes, and Martine returned with 2 Indians, whom the Gov'r acquainted with his intent of taking Nicole, telling at the same time, he had spoken with to the Uncle of one of them upon that head, who ordered the Indians to submit to the Gov'r's Command, tho' we perceived too well the contrary by their inquiring how many we were and how armed; and by the Concern they seemed to be in, when they found we were more men in number than they. But still Nicole was wanting. It was, therefore, Resolved to try once more if he could be got into the woods; accordingly Martine went again and brought Nicole to the place where we lay concealed, and asking him to Drink a dram, he seized him, but Nicole started from him and run for it, when immediately we started out and took him, and presently carried him to the village (thro' which we were obliged to pass), and there we found some Indians with guns in their hands, who lookt much displeased at what we had done, but we being in readiness against any surprize they thought it not fitt to attempt anything. Here we staid abot half an hour and then parted for *Turpyhocken*, having mounted Nicole upon a horse and tied his legs under the Belly. We got within a mile of Turpyhocken about 2 of ye clock on fryday morning, and about 7 the Gov'r went to the town; from thence we went to Manatawy that night, & the next day to Philadelphia." This was Saturday. The story is continued as follows:

"John Moore, of Philad'a, Esqr., and Thos. Clark, two practitioners of the Law, to whom the case concerning the french Prisoner, Nicole Godin, was referred, having given in their opinions to the Board in writing, and the Attorney Gen'l being called on, but not being ready; It was further alledged to be reported that the said Nicole, tho' a frenchman in speech and extract, yet was really born in the city of London, and therefore a natural born subject of ye queen.

"The said Nicole, ye prisoner himself, was sent for to be examined before the board, and being brought in custody of the Sheriff. In answer to the several questions asked him by the Gov'r, he said that according, what

his mother informed him, he was born in Blackfryer, in London; that his mother had carried him over into France, and that his uncle had sent for him over again to London; that about twenty years ago he was brought over into this Country with a French gentleman who came hither on acct of Doct'r Cox, and being asked what Countryman he accounted himself, he answered that he now reckoned himself a subject to the Queen of England tho' of French parentage.

The prisoner being remanded, it was ordered that he should be tried by Indictments, as a subject of England, by the most expeditious methods, of which the Att'n'y Gen'l is to be acquainted & required to prepare for it accordingly." He was tried, found guilty and deprived of his privileges as a trader.

"The Gov'r laid before the Board acct's of the expense he had been at in the two several journeys he had made amongst the Indians on Sasquahanagh," &c., and they were allowed, not, however, without debate and delay. We have no remaining paper respecting the list of these visits, but the one just quoted is an invaluable record of the official cunning or courage of Penn's representative.

A. B. H.

[The notes referred to in the foregoing article, having been previously printed and circulated, are omitted, with all deference to the opinions of our correspondent.]

RECORDS OF OLD ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN.

III.

The Batherton Subscriptions, 1775-6. ESTHERTON, Jan. 1775.

	£.	s.	d.
Johan Eberhard Kettenring	0	5	0
Johanes Galgen	0	5	0
Abraham Muncy	0	5	0
Abraham Aller	7	6	
Adam Bcor	5		
Leonard Umberger	5		
Heinrich Umberger	5		
Johannes Gerberich	5		
Conrad Schmidt	6		
Johannes Kisler	6		
Joseph Galgen	3	9	
Michael Jensch	6		
George Fackler	10		
George Deffenbach	15		
George Reinecker	0	0	0

Jacob Nass	10		
George Friedley	6		
Christian Oberholtz	2	6	
John Cline	1	0	0
Ludwig Meinzer	5		
George Adam Gartzner	5		

[In 1776 the following new names appear:]

John Dies	0	5	0
Velde Schneider	0	7	6
George Albrecht	0	5	0

[In the year 1777 in the list of subscribers the following new contributors are found:]

Conrad Manessmidt	0	7	6
Mathews Mickens	0	2	6

The Lisburn Subscriptions, 1776—German.

Whereas, I Traugott Frederick Illing, minister in Middletown, have been asked to preach the Lord's word, every 4 weeks, here in Lisburn, I would ask the members of the congregation to sign their names & subscriptions, so that I may know what to expect.

LISBURN, Aug. 4, 1776.

	£.	s.	d.
Baltzer Knetzer	1	0	0
Wilhelm Mishel	0	10	0
Henry Ensminger	0	10	0
Simon Forg	0	5	0
Hames Adich	0	7	6
Samuel Gros	0	7	6
George Gantzer	0	7	6
Henry Gantzer	0	5	0
Thomas West	0	7	6
John Schneider	0	5	0
Jacob Misch	0	5	0
Jacob Eppley	0	10	0
John Driver			
George Mash	0	2	7
George Hausminger	0	7	6
John Chaffin	2	0	
Jacob Hart	0	7	6
John Gantzer	0	5	0
Samuel Fleid	0	5	0
Jacob Reiss	0	5	0
Thomas Thackary	0	5	0
John Turner	0	5	0
Cornelius Handley	0	7	6

The Lisburn Subscriptions—1776—English.

Whereas I, T. Frederick Illing, have been desired to preach the Gospel likewise here in Lisburn in the English tongue. The congregation is therefore desired to affix the sum what they are willing to pay, with their respective names:

LISBURN, Aug. 4, 1776.

	£	s.	p.
Robert Cunningham.....	0	5	0
John Gilliland.....	0	7	6
James Murray.....	0	5	0
David Lewis.....	0	5	0
And. Green.....	0	5	0
John Sands.....	0	7	6
James Young.....	0	5	0
Andrew Martin.....	0	5	0
Abner Willis.....	0	5	0
William Thorley.....	0	5	0
Christopher King.....	0	5	0
Henry Lewis.....	0	5	0
Nathaniel Phipps.....	0	1	6
Anthony McCue.....	0	5	0
Edward Boyle.....	0	2	6
Robert Common.....	0	5	0
James Smith.....	0	10	0
David Means.....	0	2	6
Benj. Davis.....	0	5	0
John Jones.....	0	1	6
Evin Evins.....	0	2	6
William Williams.....	0	5	0
Thomas Cunningham.....	0	5	0
Thomas Watkin.....	0	2	6
William Jones.....	0	3	0
James Elliott.....	0	3	0
John Hankin.....	0	7	6
Molly Ross.....	0	2	6
Ellis Davies.....	0	5	0
Isaac Elliott.....	0	3	9
Andrew McCague.....	0	2	6
Daniel Guines.....	0	2	6
Samuel Johnson.....	0	2	6
Thomas Halbert.....	0	5	0
Benjamin House.....	0	5	0
Gernard Irwin.....	0	7	6
William Hanna.....	0	5	0
Abraham Thorley.....	0	5	0
Nail Daveny.....	0	5	0
John Maginory.....	0	5	6
James Welsh.....	0	7	6
Thomas Campbell.....	0	5	0
Philip Care.....	0	5	0
Robert Miller.....	0	7	6
James Laird.....	0	5	0
Thomas Morgan.....	0	5	0
Hugh McMullin.....	0	1	3

The Middletown Subscriptions for 1777.

MIDDLETOWN, NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1777.

Now that another year has ended coincidentally with the expiration of our Rev. Traugott F. Illing's term, it would be pertinent for the Church Council and members of the Evangelical congregation to inquire of

the Rev. Traugott F. Illing if he will henceforth serve us in his ministerial capacity, as he has done in the past 4 years, for the consideration of voluntary subscriptions. If he be willing to continue in the highly important office expounding the pure, unpolluted Word of God forcibly, which, without any doubt, the Lord will give one who is sincere the power to do, the Lord will bless the little which our limited means allow us to subscribe for his support that he may not be wanting for anything good. [Following this petition are the names of only twenty-three of the subscribers with no new names excepting the names of David Dutt and Anna Maria Bader.]

The Maytown Subscriptions—1777-8.

Subscriptions in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pa., Nov. 24, 1777, and 1778. [The absence in the following list of any Scotch-Irish or English names is accounted for—the close proximity of this appointment to old Donegal Presbyterian church.]

	£	s.	d.
Christian Wenger.....	1	4	7
Jacob Wolf.....	3	0	0
Michael Claus.....	0	10	0
Nicolas Beck.....	1	10	0
Frederick Bower.....	1	2	6
Mathias Stiehr.....	1	2	6
Philip Brenner.....	0	15	0
Adam Hubley.....	1	0	0
Philip Schneider.....	0	15	0
Peter Lindermuth.....	0	15	0
George Schneider.....	0	15	0
Jacob Klopster.....	0	15	0
Adam Na-s.....	0	10	0
Stophel Albrecht.....	0	7	6
Hanes Kriel.....	0	7	6
Simon Jost.....	0	2	6
John Nickles.....	0	15	0
Wilhelm Peck.....	1	10	0
John Tiller.....	1	10	0
Peter Krey.....	0	12	0
Bernhard Speck.....	0	7	6
Christian Beasler.....	0	10	0
Regina Rosenberger.....	0	14	0
Frederick Seiler.....	0	5	0
Frederick Geig.....	0	15	0
Martin Schneider.....	1	2	6

The Bangor Church Subscriptions—1780.

We, the subscribers belonging to the congregation of Bangor church, and other inhabitants of the Counties of Chester, Lancaster and Berks, being desirous of having a

Minister of the Gospel to serve at said church in this capacity; and whereas, the Reverend Mr. Frederick Eling [Illing] has been with us for some time, and will engage to supply us at said church as a Minister of the Gospel, if health permits, every other Sunday for one year, to commence the first of September, 1780, we promising to pay the amounts annexed to our names in gold or silver, or the exchange, or country produce at the old rates, to be paid in two equal payments. Witness our hands Nov. 4, 1780.

	£.	s.	d.
James Old.....	5	10	0
James Davies.....	2	10	0
John Rees.....	2	10	0
Samuel Elliott.....	2	10	0
William Barry.....	1	5	0
John Edward.....			
William Smith.....			
Isaac Davies.....			
— Hinkle.....			
Amos Evans.....			
Mr. ———, old paper.....			
Mr. Keamer.....			
Cromwell McVithy.....			
Joshua Evans.....			
Mr. Fox.....			
John Evans, a wagon of hay.....			

[The names where no amount is given are crossed out in the original paper.]

Pew Rents in Bangor Church—1781.

The following gentlemen being the purchasers of the pews in Bangor church and the number of each pew to each man's name and the sum set on each pew towards the support of the Gospel minister:

	£.	s.	d.
No. 1. The pew that went under the name of Col. James Old...	2	0	0
No. 2. James Old.....	1	10	0
No. 3. Rees Morgan, James Keimer, Jr., and John Wilkin in Aug., 1782.....	1	10	0
No. 4. John Edwards.....	1	2	6
No. 5. Evan Edwards, Amos Evans in Aug., 1782.....	1	0	0
No. 6. Richard Persol.....	1	0	0
No. 7. William Perry.....	1	0	0
No. 8. James Keimer.....	1	0	0
No. 9. Meredith Darlington, Joshua Evans.....	1	0	0
No. 10. Zachens and John Davies.....	1	15	0
No. 11. Amos Evans, John Huston and Moses Kinkade in Aug., 1782.....	0	15	0

No. 12. Morris Morris, Evan Evans.....	1	0	0
No. 13. Abraham Persol, Morueci Persol.....	1	0	0
No. 14. Amos Evans, late Evans, Thomas Ratew.....	1	0	0
No. 15. Evan Evans, or James Walsh, I. Trago.....	1	0	0
No. 16. Myrich Davies, John Jones.....	1	0	0
No. 17. John Jones.....	1	0	0
No. 18. John Davies, Sen., Morris son.....	1	2	6
No. 19. Nathan and James Evans.....	0	0	0
No. 20. David Davies, John Kohen.....	1	5	0
No. 21. Edward Davies.....	1	10	0
No. 22. Edward Hughes, late William Douglass.....	1	10	0
No. 23. Gabriel Davies, John Evans, Capt., and Levy Brown in Aug. 1782.....	1	10	0
No. 24. William Morris, John Evans, farmer, in Aug. 1782..	1	05	0
No. 25. Ann Hughes, & James Goheen, Samuel Elliott.....	1	5	0
No. 26. Edward Hughes.....	1	2	6
No. 27. John Evans.....	1	2	6
No. 28. John Martin, Frances Wilhelm.....	1	2	6
No. 29. Robert Ellice, Nathan Evans, at the run, Aaron Rattew.....	1	2	6
No. 30. James Morgan.....	1	5	0
No. 31. Francis Morgan, Thomas Morgan, Jr.....	1	5	0
No. 32. Jacob Morgan, Esq.....	2	0	0
No. 33. William Morgan.....	2	0	0

Vestry Meeting at Bangor Church, 1782.

At a meeting of the congregation of Bangor church, on Monday, the 21st day of April, 1783, present the Rev. Frederick Illing and a majority of the vestry. It is agreed that James Old and William Smith, the present church wardens, shall collect all the arrearages of ground rents and pewages that is on the lands and pews of said church and pay into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Illing and take his receipts for the money in order for settlement with the vestry.

FREDK ILLING,
AMOS EVANS,
CALEB JONES, sides man.
SAMUEL ELLIOTT,
CROMWELL MCVITY,
JOHN REES,
JAMES EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXVII.

HARRISONS OF HANOVER.—Isaac Harrison b. 1744; d. Jan. 31, 1806. His wife Sarah, b. 1748; d. May 14, 1806. Of their children we have:

i. *John*, b. Jan. 8, 1775; d. Feb. 23, 1837. He was titled General. He m. April 26, 1804, first, Frances Rodgers, b. 1781; d. April 15, 1813. His second wife Rachel, b. 1787; d. Nov. 10, 1829.

ii. *Samuel*, b. 1784; d. Dec. 8, 1799.

iii. *James*, b. Nov. 12, 1787; d. April 6, 1810.

iv. *Stephen*, b. 1794; d. July 29, 1821.

MCALLISTER, OF FORT HUNTER.—Among our *Notes* we have the following relating to this family, which is of genealogical value:

Archibald, m. May 6, 1826, Mrs. Sarah-bella Dunlap, of Chambersburg.

Amelia, daughter of Archibald, m. June 25, 1817, Rev. Zelah Paine, of N. Y.

Richard, son of Archibald, d. near Savannah, Georgia, Nov. 9, 1822.

James, m. Sept. 6, 1834, Eliza Gelger.

Capt. *Archibald* (?) sen., d. in Tulpehooken, Berks county, January, 1808.

Dr. *Gates*, son of Capt. Archibald, d. Feb. 7, 1809, aged 25 years.

George Washington, son of Capt. Archibald, m. March 11, 1804, Catharine Macleod, daughter of Dr. Donald Macleod, of Savannah, Ga.

THE STORY OF FRANCES SLOCUM, AS historically narrated by the author of the "History of the West Branch," John F. Meginness, Esq., of Williamsport, will be ready for the subscribers within the next ten days. From proof sheets in advance we have no hesitancy in saying that the volume will be the most valuable contribution to the history of Wyoming which has appeared for years. The author has gathered up the incidents of Frances Slocum's life, and through personal interviews with her descendants resident on the Wabash gives us a story more brilliant than a romance and a work of thrilling interest. The book will be a monument to Mr. Meginness' indefatigable industry and historic research. Readers of

Notes and Queries should not fail to secure a copy, as the work is limited.

MARKING OF CATTLE IN 1785.

By act of Assembly, requiring the return of the ear-marks, etc., to be made to the commissioner's office of Northampton county, the Moravians filed the following in 1755:

D. N.	D. N.
B. [Bethlehem]	N [Nazareth]
D. N.	D. N.
G. [Gnadenthal]	C. [Christian's Spring].
D. N.	D. N.
F. [Friedensthal]	M. [Mahoning]

The horses are marked on the near buttock only.

The cows, etc., are branded on the near horn, and ear-marked as follows, viz:

At *Bethlehem*. Both Horns branded & a circular Piece cut of the Right Ear.

Nazareth. A round Hole stamp'd thro' the Right Ear as big as a Penny & a slit thro' se left Ear.

Gnadenthal. A Heart stamp'd thro' se right Ear.

Christians-Brum. A circular Piece cut out of se right Ear.

Friedensthal. The right Ear crop'd and the left slit.

Mahoning. Both ears slit.

The initials D. N. stand for David Nitchmann, proprietor of the Moravian estates.

RECORDS OF ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN.

IV.

MARRIAGES BY REV. MR. ILLING.

[Prior to 1790 we have no record of the marriages performed by the Rev. Mr. Illing. It is more than probable there is another memorandum book in existence.]

1780.

Jan. 5. Patrick Flanigan and Jane Jackson, both of Middletown, Paxtang township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Moor's house. Received £40 0s. 0d.

Jan. 11. John Joseph Schneider and Anna Catharine Weyhrich, both of Middletown, Paxtang township, Lancaster county; banns first announced at Ratherton Jan. 2, in the afternoon, and third time at Zebbernick's and married. Received £0 7s. 6d. and one silver dollar.

Jan. 17. Nicholas Alleman and Elizabeth Brandt, both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county; first time at Estherton Jan. 2; second and third time Jan. 11 at Zebbernicks; married at Zebbernicks house. Received £0 7s 6d. and one silver dollar.

Jan. 19. James Richardson and Margaret Bell, both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Moor's house. Received £40 2s. 6d.

Jan. 21. William Wilson and Jane Martin, both of Newberry township, York county; married at Mr. Ross' house. Received £33 7s. 6d.

Feb. 15. John Hilsdorff and Ellinora Muckell, both of Donegal township, Lancaster county; first time at Windnagle's, Feb. 6; second time at Maytown, Feb. 13; the third time at Zebbernicks house, where they were married. Received £60 0s. 0d and three bushels of wheat.

Feb. 20. Thomas Mohr and Barbara Schmidt, both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county; married at Zebbernicks house. To receive 2 bushels of wheat or 45 pounds.

March 3. Thomas Hassou and Mary Fitzsimmons, both of Donegal township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Gregg's. Received 15s.

March 14. Philip Feuerbach and Magdalena Kuster, both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Frey's house. To receive £1 2s. 6d, or 3 silver dollars.

March 23. John Toland and Liddy Weston, both of Newberry township, York county; married at Zebbernicks house. Received 1 bushel of rye, or 60 pounds.

March 28. Richard Richardson and Araminta Meredith, both of Rye township, Cumberland county; married at Mr. Bull's house. Received £39 7s. 6d., Congress money.

March 29. Henry Bull and Grace Brown, both of Rye township, Cumberland county; married at Mrs. Brown's house, near Junietta and Buffalo Creek. Received 2 guineas and 1 silver dollar.

March 31. Joseph Kittara and Sarah Davies, both of Lancaster township and county; married at Mr. David McClure's house. Received 1 guinea and £1 15s. 0d.

April 4. George Lindemuth and Christina Wolff, both of Donegal township, Lancaster county; married at Zebbernicks house. Received £0 11s. 3d. in silver.

April 11. Christoph Bormann (Poorman)

and Sabina Pfankucher (Pancake) both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county; married at Zebbernicks house. Received £2 5s. 0d., or 6 silver dollars.

May 11. William Crabb and Jane Minshall, both of Middletown, Paxtang township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Minshall's house. Received one guinea, or £1 15s. 0d.

May 16. John Bettick [Redick] and Mary Hoog [Hoge], both of East Pennsboro, Cumberland county; married at Mr. Bettick's [Redick's].

May 23. William Thorley and Jammy Walt, both of Newberry township, York county; banns announced first time May 16, at Mr. Bettick's; second time May 21, at Estherton, and third time on day of marriage in the afternoon at Albright Icker's. Received £37 10s 0d.

May 28. Christian Gungerich and Anna Hogstadlin, both of Lebanon township, Lancaster county; at Zebbernicks house. Received 6 silver dollars and £2 5s. 0d.

June 20. Paul Mies and Elizabeth Hoffman, both of Newberry township, York county, at Zebbernicks house. Received £2 6s. 3d. hard geld.

July 2. Henry Wenicker, of Donegal township, Lancaster county, and Elizabeth Hoffman, of Manchester township, York county; banns first June 20 at Zebbernicks house; second time June 25 in Middletown; third time at marriage. Received £0 7s. 6d.

July 4. John Dukemaneur and Sarah Caton, both of Donegal township, Lancaster county; Banns first June 25, at Middletown; second, July 2 at Maytown; third at marriage at Wenicker's House; married at Mr. Mercer's House. Received £93 15s. 0.

July 4. Henry Goucher, of Newberry township, York county, and Roddy Louis, of Derry township, Lancaster county; Banns first time, June 25, in Middletown; second time July 2, in Maytown; third time at Wenicker's and married in Zebbernicks house. Received £0. 15s. 6d.

July 20. John Pag and Elizabeth Bucksler [Bixler] both of Hellam township, York county; at Mr. Frey's house. Received £2. 17s. 6d. hard money.

Sept. 10. Ludwig Hemperle and Anna Maria Brandt, both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county; the first in Maytown, 20 Aug't.; the second in Caernarvon, 27 Aug.; third time in Caernarvon, 3 Sept. Received 15s.

Sept. 16 Peter Ritter and Barbara Peiffer, of Donegal township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Bauer's. Received 1£ 2s. 6d.

Oct. 3. Phillip Funk, of Brecknock township, Lancaster county, and Christina Schaffer, of Robeson township, Berks county; third time in Caernarvon, 1st Oct. Received 3s.

Nov. 29. Thomas Retaw, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county, and Elizabeth Dougherty, of Caernarvon township, Berks county. Received 15s.

Dec. 7. Alexander McKenley and Judy Hase, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county; 15s.

Dec. 20. Benjamin Talbott and Rachael Ramsey, of Caernarvon township, Berks county; married at Mr. Ramsey's house. Cont'l. £71. 5s. 0, and 1. 17. 6.

1781.

Jan. 8. Robert Thomson and Barbara Schneider, of Brecknock township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Schneider's. Received 17s. 6d.

Jan. 30. Isaac Davies, of Earl township, Lancaster county, and Lidiar Carter, of West Nantmeal township, Chester county; the first, in Middletown, Jan. 28; in his house.

Feb. 6. Jacob Seyfried, of Robeson township, and Susan Margaretta Spahr, of Brecknock township, Lancaster county; the first, 4 Feb. in Caernarvon. 15s. "hard gold."

March 12. George Herst and Mary McGelop, a widow, both of Earl township, Lancaster county; the first and second in Caernarvon, the 11th March; the third, the day of marriage. Received 15s.

April 23. Joseph Fletcher and Elizabeth Harris, both of Newberry township, York county; married in Mr. Frey's house. Received 16s. 4d.

May 10. Robert Macknot, blacksmith, and Jane Murray, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county; first and second April 29, in Caernarvon; the third in Henry Kern's house, 6th May. Received 15s. "hard gold."

May 20. Henry Alleman, of Paxtang township, and Anna Maria Pfautz, of Derry township, both in Lancaster county; first and second in Caernarvon, the 29th April; the third in Henrich Kern's house, May 6; married in Middletown at Kraft's house. Received 7s. 6d.

May 29. Isaac McCamant, of Brandywine township, Chester county, and Mar-

garet ———, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county; first, second and third times in Caernarvon, the 27th May; married at Mr. Reese's. Received £2. 5s., hard money.

July 4. Christoph Sauer and Christina Oberlin, both of Earl township, Lancaster county; the first and second times in Caernarvon; the third time in Middletown, July 1; married at Henry Sauer's. Received 15s.

Aug. 20. John Falls and Sarah Shower, both of West Nantmeal township, Chester county; the first, Aug. 2, in the Forest; the second and third, Aug. 19. Received 15s.

Aug. 29. William Idlings and Anna Millert, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

Oct. 2. John Matthias Spendler, of Brecknock township, Berks county, and Anna Maria Rosers, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county; first and second time in Caernarvon 30 Sept.; third time, Oct. 2d. Received 9s. 4d.

Oct. 31. James Dagely and Hannah Jacob, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county; first and second time at Caernarvon, Oct. 28; third time date of marriage. Received 15s.

Nov. 4. John Spahr and Anna Maria Niedback, both of Brecknock township, Berks county; first and second time, at Caernarvon, Oct. 8; third time, day of marriage at Neidback's house. Received 15s.

Dec. 11. John Lout, of Earl township, and Elizabeth Bucher, of Cocalico township, Lancaster county; married at New Holland. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

Dec. 31. Jacob Milleson and Ellis Trago, both of West Nantmeal township, Chester county; first time, December 25; second time, Dec. 26, in the Forest; the third time Dec 27, at Kern's, and married at Mr. Reese's. Received £1. 4s. 3d.

Jan. 7. George Hoffman, of Robeson township, and Maria Fehr, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county; the first at Schweinhert's, Dec. 30, 1781; the second at the Forest, Jan. 9; the third the day of marriage, at John Fehr's. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

Jan. 29. Adam Dampman and Elizabeth Wiggins, both of East Nantmeal township, Chester county; married at Mr. Reese's house. Received £1. 10s.

March 5. William Piercel, of West Nantmeal township, Lancaster county, and Grace Kop, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county; the first Feb. 24, in the Forest;

the second March 3, at Schweinhert's; and the third the day of marriage, at Mr. Wilson's. Received 15s.

April 2. Joseph Waddell and Martha Crackery, both of West Nantmeal township, Chester county, the first at Schweinhert's March 24; second time March 28; and third time at Caernarvon. Received 2s. 5d.

April 2. Joseph Zimmerman, of Earl township, and Ared Hershberger, of Co-calico township, Lancaster county; the first March 24; second, March 31, in Caernarvon; and third at the Forest, April first. Received £1. 3s. 10d.

April 7. Michael Kirl, of Earl township, and Catharine Ferree, of Strasborough, Lancaster county. Received £1. 4s. 2d.

May 4. John Weber, of Earl township, and Susan Sensan'ck, of Co-calico township, Lancaster county; first, May 1, at the Forest; second, May 3, in Caernarvon; third time, day of marriage. Received 1s.

May 20. Peter Rohme, of Brecknock township, and Susan Schneider, of Earl township, Lancaster county; first time May 9 at the Forest; second time, May 12 at Caernarvon; third time May 20, at Schweinhert's. Received 15s.

June 12. James Mocre and Sarah Skeen, of West Nantmeal township, Chester county, first time July 7, at the Forest; second time May 11, at Caernarvon; third time at Mr. Wilson's, date of marriage. Received £12.

July 16. William Harphan and Susan Galaspy, both of West Nantmeal township, Chester county; first time, July 1, at the Forest; second time, July 28, at Adam Boehm's; third time, at marriage. Received 15s.

July 29. Adam Carmikel and Margaret Munroe, both of Earl Township, Lancaster county; first time, July 21, at Middletown; second time, July 28; third time at marriage. Received 15s.

Oct. 29. Johannes Ruly and Judith Diefendorfer, both of Earl township, Lancaster county; first time October 13 at Caernarvon; second time, Oct. 20 at Middletown; third time at marriage. Received 15s.

Nov. 21. John Peter Bolich, of Caernarvon township, Berks county, and Catharine Ries, of Providence township, Philadelphia county; first time Nov. 10, at the Forest; second time, Nov. 17, at Middletown; third time at marriage. Received 9s. 4d.

July 30. Leonard Gehrman and Elizabeth

Hisner, both of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received 15s.

Aug. 11. Frederick Windnagle and Eva Early, both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county; first time, August 4, at Caernarvon; second time, August 6, at the Forest; third time, at marriage at Frey's. Received in hard money 15s.

Sept. 12. John Willis and Elizabeth Morlin, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county; first time, Aug. 25, at Caernarvon; second time, Sept. 1; third time, Sept. 8, at Morlattan. Received 15s.

Oct. 13. Henry Heil, of Robeson township, Berks county, and Margaret Foltz, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received 15s.

Oct. 21. Jacob Knop and Barbara Weltmer, both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county; married at Frey's. Received £2 1s. 8d.

THE FIRST INAUGURATION.

Old-Time Inaugural Ceremonies on December 21st, 1790—Interesting Services Attending the induction of Thomas Mifflin into Office.

The transfer of the present State of Pennsylvania from a feudal Province to a sovereign State was affected by the promulgation, on the 28th of September, 1776, of the first Constitution. This was so thoroughly revolutionary that it was never fully approved of by the people of the State. In the next year, 1777 and in 1778, resolutions were adopted by the Assembly for the calling of a new convention, but owing to the struggle for independence, it was considered impolitic to interfere with what many regarded as a sacred instrument, and in 1778 the resolutions were rescinded. By the 47th section of that Constitution, the most important powers were delegated to a Council of Censors, which was to consist of two persons from each city and county, to be elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1783, and on the second Tuesday of the same month in every seventh year thereafter. The first and only Council met upon the 10th of November, 1783. By this body various amendments were discussed and strong differences of opinion were manifested; and although their sessions continued over a space of eight months, in their address to the freemen of the Commonwealth, at the close of their labors, recommended a continuance of the form of government. They say: "If with heart

and hand united, we will all combine to support the Constitution and apply its injunctions to the best use of society, we shall find it a source of the richest blessings. We would earnestly recommend this to you. Give it a fair and honest trial, and if after all, at the end of another seven years, it shall be found necessary or proper to cause any changes, they may then be brought in, and established upon a full conviction of their usefulness, with harmony and good temper, without noise, tumult or violence."

The Constitution of 1776 Inadequate for the Requirements of a State.

Nevertheless, the Constitution of 1776 proved inadequate for the requirements of a useful and an effective government, and its revision was imperatively demanded. The newspapers, from the close of the war of the Revolution for a period of six years, are filled with elaborate communications in favor of, and opposed to, any change. The adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, however, and its successful working, impressed the people more thoroughly that something should be done in the revision of the Constitution of the State. Accordingly, on the 24th of March, 1788, the Assembly passed resolutions recommending the election of delegates to form a new constitution. The Supreme Executive Council refused to promulgate this action of the Assembly. In September following, however, the latter body passed resolutions for the calling of a convention, and at the election in October delegates were chosen, and on the fourth Tuesday in November the convention assembled in Philadelphia, electing Thomas Mifflin President. After a long session the members adjourned in the ensuing year and met again, when the subject of the Constitution was again taken up and concluded, and the new instrument adopted, September 2d, 1790. On that day the members of the convention affixed their signatures to the Constitution, and went in procession from the State House to the court house in Philadelphia, where the new constitution was formally promulgated. Provision had been made for the continuance in office of the Supreme Executive Council and other officers, but not the Legislature. The members of the latter body believed their functions to be at an end. They, therefore, did not form a quorum on the 3d of September. On the 4th, forty-six of them signed an Address to the People of the State, declaring

their reasons for a belief that their authority, as representatives, was gone.

The Radical Changes That Were Made by the Constitution of 1790.

In the new Constitution the most radical changes were made, both in the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. Pennsylvania, which in the Constitution of 1776 was designated, as the Commonwealth or the State of Pennsylvania, in the new Constitution was denominated "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The Assembly ceased to have the sole right to make laws, a Senate being created similar to that of the National Government. The Supreme Executive was abolished, and a Governor directed to be elected to whom the administration of affairs was to be entrusted. The form of judicial system was continued, excepting that the judges of the courts were directed to be "learned in the law," and appointed during good behavior instead of for seven years. The Bill of Rights re-enacted the old Provincial provisions copied into the first Constitution respecting freedom of worship, rights of conscience and exemptions from compulsory contributions for the support of any ministry. The recognition of God and a future state of rewards and punishments were still demanded by all holding office, but a belief in divine inspiration and that of the New Testament were not included. The Council of Censors ceased to have authority, and Pennsylvania, therefore, conformed in all important matters to the system upon which the new Federal Government established its administration.

Some of the Distinguished Men That Framed the Constitution.

The convention of 1789-90 was a remarkable one, so far as regarded the ability of the members thereof. Thomas Mifflin, who at that time was President of the Supreme Executive Council, and who was subsequently Governor, which office he filled for three successive terms, was chosen President of the Convention. James Wilson, one of the most prominent figures in the convention which formed and adopted the Federal Constitution, was one of the representatives from the city of Philadelphia, as was also William Lewis, a noted lawyer, and Thomas McKean, second Governor of the Commonwealth. Joseph Hiester, of Berks county, and Simon Snyder, of Northumberland county, both of whom filled in their turn the Gubernatorial office, were

members of this body. Robert Whitehill, whose position on the Federal Constitution made him quite prominent in political affairs, along with General William Irvine and James Power, represented Cumberland county. Northampton was represented by that great legal light in the early history of the Commonwealth, Samuel Sitgreaves, while William Findley, the anti-Federalist, represented Westmoreland. The distinguished Albert Gallatin and John Smilie were there from Fayette county, with Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, representing the county of Luzerne. General John Gibson, of Revolutionary fame, was a delegate from Allegheny, while the county of Dauphin was represented by John Gloninger, William Brown, of Paxtang, and Colonel Jacob Cook. The latter died on the 12th of November, 1787, and on the 31st of December, Alexander Graydon, author of "The Memoirs," appeared to take his place. This convention, like the one preceding it, had its full share of fatality; in addition to Colonel Cook, Henry Hale Graham, a prominent lawyer, representing Delaware county, died on the 24th of January, 1790. Of the seventy-one persons who composed this illustrious body, there was not one who had not taken an important part in public affairs during the struggle for Liberty, and it can be said of the entire convention, that no body of men ever assembled within the State of Pennsylvania, which contained so many intellectual and cultivated men, men who towered high above their fellows in every walk of life.

Thomas Mifflin and Arthur St. Clair the First Gubernatorial Candidates.

At the election in October, 1790, Thomas Mifflin and Arthur St. Clair were the opposing candidates for Governor. The vote in the State for Mifflin was 27,118 and for St. Clair 2,819. Under the Constitution, the General Assembly met on the first Tuesday in December, when the Senate and House promptly organized and a committee of conference appointed by both houses to consider and report a time, place and manner in which the election of Governor should be published, notified and proclaimed, and the oath prescribed by the Constitution administered to the Governor.

On Friday, the 17th of December, the House of Representatives attended in the Senate Chamber, where the Speaker of the House was seated on the right of the Speaker

of the Senate, and the members being also seated, when the Speaker of the Senate directed the returns of the election for Governor to be opened and published, which was accordingly done, when he declared Thomas Mifflin as duly chosen Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Inauguration of Governor Mifflin.

On the morning of December 21st, 1790, after the members of the Senate and House had assembled in the Senate chamber, the Speaker of the Senate informed both houses that according to their order the certificate of the election of the Governor was recorded in the rolls office of this Commonwealth, whereupon the committee of both houses of the Legislature, three representing the Senate and three the House of Representatives, who had been previously appointed, having waited upon the Governor-elect at his dwelling house, and at the hour of half past twelve, introduced Thomas Mifflin into the Senate chamber and was seated in front of the Speakers. The Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, Thomas McKean, in solemn form administered to Mr. Mifflin the oath required by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and also the oath required in the Constitution of the United States, which said oaths severally he, the said Thomas Mifflin, Governor-elect, took and subscribed in the Senate chamber. The Speaker and members of the Senate and Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, and the Governor, then withdrew from the Senate chamber in order to proceed to the court house on High street, agreeably to the following

Order of Precedence.

Constables with their Staffs.
Sub-Sheriffs with their Wands.
High Sheriff and Coroner with their Wands.
Judges of the Supreme Court and Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals.
Attorney General and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.
Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.
Treasurer, Comptroller and Register General.
Secretary of the Land Office.
Receiver General and Surveyor General.
Justices of the Peace.
Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
Clerk of the Mayor's Court and the Corporation.
Mayor, Recorder and Alderman.
Common Council, two and two.
Master of the Rolls and Register of Wills.
Register of German Passengers and Collector of Excise in the City and County of Philadelphia.
Assistant Secretary of Council.
Secretary of Council.
Members of Council, two and two.

The Governor-elect.
 Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
 Clerk of the Senate.
 Speaker of the Senate.
 Members of the Senate, two and two.
 Doorkeeper of the Senate.
 Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
 Assistant Clerk of ditto.
 Clerk of ditto.
 Members of ditto, two and two.
 Doorkeeper of ditto.
 Provo and Faculty of the University and College,
 two and two
 Officers of the Militia.
 Citizens.

Arriving at the court house, the certificate of the election of the Governor was read by the Clerk of the Senate, when the official proclamation was thrice made by the clerk of the court declaring Thomas Mifflin Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof. This being done the procession re-formed, returning to the Senate chamber. The Governor was placed in the Speaker's chair, the Speaker of the Senate being seated on his right and the Speaker of the House of Representatives being seated on his left, and the members of both houses also being seated, the joint committee of both houses standing. The Governor was then pleased to rise and say:

Inaugural Address of Governor Mifflin.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: There cannot be a subject of fair congratulation, and that which the establishment which the new constitution presents at this time to every patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania. The wisdom, the candor and the liberality of the late convention have not only produced a system that promises political energy and happiness to the State, but have been the means of diffusing the blessings of confidence and concord among the people. A just sense of the common interest has happily prevailed and for the advancement and security of that interest, we are now convened to organize and administer a government which has been sanctioned by the warmest approbation and is supported by the best wishes of our constituents.

The task assigned to us is not, however, less difficult than it is important; for whatever we analyze the nature and extent of our relative connection with the Union, or contemplate the increased population of the Commonwealth, the extensive cultivation of her soil, the flourishing state of her com-

merce and the enterprising spirit of her inhabitants, we shall be equally impressed with the magnitude and variety of her objects that command the care and consideration of the Government. But reflecting on the other hand, that to cherish the springs of national felicity and opulence by encouraging industry, disseminating knowledge and raising our social contact upon the permanent foundation of liberty and virtue must be pleasing to that being by whom the order and harmony of the universe were established. We shall find a great and constant consolation amidst all the difficulties of prospecting our public duties, and are justified in the grateful hope that our zeal and our labors for the prosperity of our country will not be vain and ineffectual.

I am sensible gentlemen, that the reputation and success of government depends in a great degree upon the conduct of its officers and the good understanding that can subsist among them. Permit me, therefore, to take this first opportunity to bespeak a mutual confidence between the legislative and executive departments.

As public servants our duty, our interests and our objects are the same, and so perfectly do I rely on your wisdom and integrity that in every act, which can promote the common weal which is necessary to accomplish the patriotic views of the Legislature, you may be assured on my part of the most cheerful assistance and co-operation, while on your part I am persuaded that I shall experience a cordial support in the constitutional exercises of my official powers, since next to the ambition of promoting the happiness of our fellow citizens and of advancing the honor and reputation of the Commonwealth, I shall cherish the desire of conciliating and preserving your esteem.

As soon, gentlemen, as the necessary arrangements shall be made, I will lay before you such business as will, in my opinion, require your attention in the present session."

This, the first inauguration day, was closed with every demonstration of joy and respect, such as the ringing of bells, firing artillery, etc., etc. On the days following various bodies of tradesmen and society organizations waited upon the Governor and tendered their congratulations, and upon the first day of January, following, city councils, with the mayor and recorder, waited upon his Excellency and formally congratulated him on his accession to his high office.

Biographical Sketch.

Thomas Mifflin, who was inaugurated with considerable pomp for that period in the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as her Governor, was born in Philadelphia in 1744, of Quaker parentage. On the completion of his education in the Philadelphia College, now the University of Pennsylvania, he entered a counting house. He visited Europe in 1765, and returning went into mercantile pursuits. In 1772 he was chosen to the Assembly from Philadelphia, and in 1774 a delegate to the first Continental Congress. He was appointed major of one of the first Pennsylvania battalions; accompanied Washington to Cambridge as aid-de-camp; in August was made quartermaster general; shortly afterward adjutant general; brigadier general March 16th, 1776, and major general February 19th, 1777. He commanded the covering party during the retreat from Long Island. After the battle of Germantown he resigned his position in the army. In 1783 was elected a delegate to Congress, of which body he was President in 1783. He was member and Speaker of the Legislature in 1785; a delegate to the convention to frame the Federal Constitution in 1787; president of the Supreme Executive Council from October, 1788, to December, 1790; president of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1790; Governor of the State from 1790 to 1799, and died at Lancaster January 21st, 1800, while serving as a member of the Legislature, and his remains lie interred close to the wall of Trinity Lutheran church. The Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1887 made an appropriation for the erection of a suitable monument, but the church authorities have pertinaciously refused to allow the same to be erected upon their ground.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXVII.

OLD TIME FEES.—The following receipt is interesting as a souvenir of old-time charges:

Mr. Henry:

Please to pay the Bearer here One Dollar it being for Shaving William Jevon

Esqr. as it always is Custom to pay so much for Shaving a Deceas'd, and you'll oblige
Your Friend & Very Humble Servant,

BENJAMIN DOMBOCK

Lancaster, April the 15th, 1767.

THE DEPRECIATION OF CONTINENTAL MONEY is well exemplified by the following receipt for a portion of the taxes for the county of Lancaster during the closing years of the Revolution:

"Received Oct. 14th, 1780, of William Henry, Esq., Treasurer of Lancaster County, Two Hundred and Seventeen Thousand, Five Hundred pounds on acct. of the 45 Millions and four first monthly Taxes.

£217,500.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treas.

RECORDS OF ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN.

V.

MARRIAGES BY REV. MR. ILLING.

1783.

Jan. 14 James Karr and Rachel Whitehill, both of Leacock township, Lancaster county; married by authority of a marriage license. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

Jan. 25. ——— Dalby and Mary Lowry, both of West Nantmeal township, Chester county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

Jan. 30 Nathaniel Lightner and Jane Crawford, both of Leacock township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 18s. 4d.

April 15. John Breneisen and Catharine Schork, both of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received 15s.

May 1. Evan Russell and Anne Goheen, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received £1.

June 3. Jacob Hoffman and Maria Klingman, both of Robeson township, Berks county. Received 15s.

June 15. Christoph Werner and Elizabeth Freyer, both of Derry township, Lancaster county; married at Frey's. Received 15s.

June 16. Henry Bohl and Margaret Lern, both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county. Received £1 10s. 0d.

June 16. Henry Ditter and Rosina Bauer, both of Paxtang township, Lancaster county. Received 15s.

Nov. 4. Samuel Harris, of Leacock town-

shi, and Catharine Rudy, of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

Nov. 29. Henry H. man, of East Nantmeal township, Chester county, and Elizabeth Warner, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county.

1784.

Jan. 19. John Shuler, of East Nantmeal township, Chester county, and Susanna Speck, of Brecknock township, Lancaster county, at the house of Mrs. Guhn. Received £1. 2s. 0d.

May 13. Adam Bohm, of Brecknock township, Lancaster county, and Margaret Hosbar, of Cumru township, Berks county. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

May 13. John Bar, of Brecknock township, and Maria Bauman, of Cumru township, Berks county. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

June 4. John Ganter, of Lancaster, and Maria Brubacker, of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 7s. 1d.

June 8. John Smith and Elizabeth Gindich, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county; first time, 29th May in the Forest; the second time May 30 at Pequea; third time at marriage. Received 15s.

June 22. Michael Hoffman and Margaret Gerich, of Robeson township, Berks county. Received 15s.

July 27. John Philip Muller and Elizabeth Eisenberger, both of Brecknock township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Miller's. Received 15s.

Aug. 16. George Easton and Mary Steckels, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county; first time Aug 8 at Pequea; second time Aug. 15 at the Forest; third time Aug. 16, at Caernarvon, and married in church. Received 15s.

Sept. 9. August Nieburg and Anna Schweiter, both of Earl township, Lancaster county; married in the chapel. Received 7s. 5d.

Dec. 9. Laughlin McNeel and Rebecca McNeel, of Lancaster; by a license at Mr. Schork's. Received 10s. 10d.

Dec. 30. James Evans and Anna Thorton, both of Robeson township, Berks county; married at Mr. Schork's. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

1785.

Feb. 8. Nicholas Northammer and Catharin Zelle, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county; first time, February 6, at Caernarvon; the second and last time at

Nathan Evan's, and married. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

Mar. 8. Moses Wilson, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county; and Mary Russell, of West Nantmeal township, Chester county. Received £2. 5s.

Aug. 30. Nathan Ervin and Elizabeth Ervin, both of East Nantmeal township, Chester county. Received 15s.

Nov. 10. James Stain and Elizabeth Ghajker, both of West Nantmeal township, Chester county. Received 15s.

Dec. 20. John Ervin, of West Nantmeal, and Mary White, of East Nantmeal township, Chester county. Received 15s.

Dec. 23. Mathias Stauffer and Eva Stelias, both of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received 15s.

1786.

Jan. 3. Joseph Will amson, of Earl township, and Elizabeth Rutter, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

Jan. 19. Jason Cloud and Liddy Peirael, both of West Nantmeal township, Chester county. Received 15s.

Jan. 23. William Bird, of Union township, Berks county, and Mary Rosa, of Lancaster; married at John Jones'. Received £1. 17s. 6d.

Jan. 31. Joseph Cunningham and Margaret John, both of East Nantmeal township, Chester county. Received £1. 13s. 4d.

Feb. 7. Jonathan Jones, of Caernarvon township, Berks county, and Jane Good, of Strasburg township, Lancaster county; married at Henry Weaver, jr's. Received £2. 5s. 0d.

Feb. 12. Joseph Warner and Mary Rose, both of East Caln township, Chester county. Received 15s.

March 14. John — and Elizabeth Davies, widow, both of Caernarvon, Lancaster county. Received £2. 5s. 0d.

March 14. Thomas Davies, of Manheim township, and Margaret Sullivan, of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received £2. 3s. 0d.

April 9. Abraham Suppinger, of Earl, and Barbara Schmidt, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county.

May 4. Richard M. Head, of Amity, and Charlotte Craig, widow, of Robeson township, Berks county. Married at Mr. John's. Received £2. 5s. 0d.

May 9. George Frey and Elizabeth

Hocker, both of Robeson township, Berks county.

May 29. John Murphy and Mary Grover, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. Received 15s.

June 6. John Gominger and Barbara Kivin, both of Brecknock township, Berks county. Received 15s.

June 6. David Jones, of Caernarvon township, Berks county, and Sarah Austin, of West Nantmeal township, Chester county; married at Mr. Rees'. Received 10s.

June 7. Robert Hamilton and Margaret Wilson, both of Leacock township, Lancaster county; married by license in the morning. Received 15s.

July 4. William McCullough and Jane Gallt, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Huston's. Received £1 2s. 6d.

Aug. 1. John Wilson and Margaret Eakert, of Leacock township, Lancaster county; married by license. Received 17s. 6d.

Aug. 17. James Coffry and Charlotte Rutter, both of Leacock township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Huston's. Received 15s.

Aug. 29. Joseph Rutter and Margaret Besohr, both of Leacock township, Lancaster county; married at John Huston's house. Received £1 10s. 0d.

Oct. 4. Nathaniel Marshall, of Caernarvon, Berks county, and Hannah Clark, of West Nantmeal township, Chester county; married at Mr. Huston's. Received 15s.

Oct. 15. James Corbet and Ann Patterson, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received £1 19s. 4d.

1795.

Dec. 22. George Spahr and Sarah McKey, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. Received £2. 5s. 0d.

Dec. 31. John McCollom and Mary Rauck, both of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received 18s. 9d.

1796.

January 16. Henry Nagle and Elizabeth Owens, both of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received £3. 1s. 6d.

February 6. Samuel Reem and Susan Wanderlich, both of Honeybrook township, Chester county. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

April 12. Jacob Steiner and Susan Eicholtz, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county.

April 26. Jacob Bohm and Catharine

Eckel, both of Honeybrook township, Chester county.

April 26. Andrew Witman and Gertrude Northamer, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received 15s.

Aug. 2. Abraham Kern, of Brecknock township, and Barbara Stener, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county; married at Adam ———. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

Aug. 16. Michael Seidenstricker and Catharine Stuart, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

Sept. 22. Samuel Buchanan and Sarah Pearsol, both of Honeybrook township, Chester county.

Sept. 28. Daniel Bechert and Ruth Horboth, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county.

Oct. 18. Owen White and Catharine Bue, of Honeybrook township, Chester county.

Dec. 13. John ——— and Rebecca Klover, of Robeson township, Berks county. £1. 10s. 0d.

Dec. 20. John Stuard and Elizabeth ———, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county; m. at Lewis Stuard's house. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

1797.

Jan. 2. Enoch Rettew and Sophia Gensmer, both of Earl township, Lancaster county; m. at John Huston's house. Received 15s.

Feb. 2. Thomas Dickey and Sarah Ellis, both of Honeybrook township, Chester county; married at John Huston's. Received 15s.

Feb. 16. John Forbes and Sarah Cofey, both of Brandywine township, Chester county. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

Feb. 22. Henry Coffroth and Christina Bossel, of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

Feb. 28. Isaac Gibson and Else Trago, both of Honeybrook township, Chester county; married in the night. Received £2. 5s. 0d.

March 4. John Walker and Sylbe Adley, both of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received 10s.

March 14. John Stewart and Anne Louis, both of East Nantmeal township, Chester county.

March 14. John Steel and Elizabeth Steward, both of East Nantmeal township, Chester county; married at John Steward's. Received £2. 5s. 0d.

March 14. John Morgan, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county, and Margaret Jones, of Caernarvon township, Berks county. Married at Caleb Jones'. Received £2 5s. 0d.

March 28. Adam Rau and Christina Diller; married at John Diller's. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

April 2. John Weaver and Elizabeth Spue, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

May 4. John Keimer, of Caernarvon township, Berks county, and Hannah DeHann, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

May 23. Henry Kiefer and Maria Drum, both of Churchtown, Lancaster county. Received £2. 5s. 0d.

July 4. George Rigg, of Caernarvon township, Berks county, and Aliana Evans, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

July 11. Philip Wiltman and Susan Beem, both of Robeson township, Berks county. Received 19s.

July 13. Edward McCabe and Rebecca Huse, both of Caernarvon township, Berks county. Received £1 10s. 0.

Aug. 6 John Bahrd and Anna Dalpert, both of Caernarvon township, Berks county. Received £1 10s. 0d.

Aug. 30. William Dyer and Rebecca Jenkins, both of Philadelphia; married at Joseph Jenkins' in Mr. Hopkins' house. Received £2 5s. 0d.

Dec. 11. Hiram Batten [Peters] and Elizabeth Snoeder, both of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received £1 10s. 0d.

1798.

Jan. 13. Jacob Rhoad and Hanna Abendshen, both of Caernarvon township, Berks county. Received £1 2s. 6d.

Jan. 16. John Fehr and Maria Meyer, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county.

Feb. 1. David Lancaster and Elenora Murphy, both of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received 9s. 4½d.

March 6. John Guthermuth and Barbara Barth, both of Caernarvon township, Berks county.

March 12. Joseph Jones and Catharine Davis, both of Earl township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

March 15. George Miller and Elizabeth Dickinson, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

April 26. Charles Jacobs, of Salisbury

township, and Mary Murphy, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Received £1. 2s. 6d.

June 12. David Swygert and Magdalena Zwyer, both of Churchtown, Lancaster county.

July 19. Elisha Ellis and Ann Hinton, both of Honeybrook township, Chester county.

Aug. 2. Aaron White, of Brandywine township, and Mary Dims, of West Cain township, Chester county. Received £1. 10s.

Aug. 8. Josiah Wallace and Jane Wallace, both of Earl township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Huston's house.

Nov. 6. Daniel Buckwalter and Margaret Landis, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. Received 15s.

Nov. 27. George Hunter and Elizabeth Harrington, both of Honeybrook township, Chester county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

1799.

Jan. 9. Philip Lessig, of Douglass township, Montgomery county, and Dorothea Frishhorn, of West Nantmeal township, Chester county. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

April 5. John Fisher and Sarah McClees, both of Caernarvon township, Berks county; married at Mr. McClees' House at Morgan-town. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

April 26. Andrew Nixon and Rebecca Elliot, both of West Cain township, Chester county; married at my house. Received 15s.

June 25. Joseph Bowan and Catharine Sherk, both of Churchtown, Caernarvon township, Lancaster county; married at Mr. Sherk's house. Received £1. 10s. 0d.

AN INDIAN NARRATIVE.

[The following narrative was published at New London, Connecticut, in 1767. The only copy known is that in the Library of Congress, whence this was transcribed. As a portion of the history of pioneer times, and especially on account of its rarity, we print it in *Notes and Queries*. None of the historians of Wyoming Valley, to which it refers, had ever seen a copy. If they had, the statements made by them concerning the First Massacre there, would never have been given as historic facts.]

A Brief Narrative of the Captivity of Isaac Hellister, Who Was Taken by the Indians, Anne Demul 1763, Written by Himself.

On the 15th day of October, 1763, as I

was at work with my father, on the banks of the Susquehannah, the Indians, to the number of 135, came upon us and killed my father on the spot. My brother Timothy, who was at work about half a mile distant, underwent the same fate; as did likewise 14 or 15 others, who were at work in different places.

The Indians, after they had burnt and destroyed all they could, marched off, and carried me up the Susquehannah river 150 miles, to a town called by them Wethouongque; and when we had arrived there they tied me with a rope about my neck, and an Indian was ordered to lead me, while others beat me with their flata. This they continued to do until I ran about a quarter of a mile. When I arrived at one of their huts they tied me to one of the spars of the hut, where I remained all that night. The next day they let me loose, but would not let me go out of their sight.

Here I tarried about three months, in which time I underwent many hardships, and had like to have famished with hunger and cold, having nothing to cover me but an old coat and an old blanket, which was almost worn out. My employment was to fetch wood every day upon my back half a mile, which made me almost weary of my life. At this place was brought a young Dutchman, who was taken at the same time and place that I was, and when we had convenient opportunity we laid our heads together to contrive an escape; to this end we stole everything we could without being discovered, and hid it in the hollow of an old log.

It was about the latter end of March, as near as I could judge (for it rained successively three or four days, which melted away all the snow and broke up the river) when we had got together about 40 ears of corn, and six cakes of bread each, about the bigness of an hand. The Dutchman thought it now time for us to endeavor to make our escape, but I was very averse to his proposal, telling him that it would be better for us to wait till the spring was farther advanced and the weather grew a little more warm; that we might endure the severity of the nights when we should have nothing but the cold ground to rest our limbs on, and the heavens to cover our almost uncovered bodies; but he was so stiffly bent in his opinion of going off the first opportunity that I was obliged to come into his measures. The next day at noon we were sent after wood at

the usual place, when, instead of returning back, we sat out with a design to reach the nearest English settlement we could. We ran all the afternoon until evening, when we made a stop and built a fire, where we remained during the night. Early next morning we set out again, but had not gone far before the cold proved so severe that it froze the ends of my toes, and my mockasins being being very thin and almost worn out, my toes wore off as fast as they froze. This so far disabled me that it was with great difficulty I could travel, yet we continued our way till about noon, when unable to go any farther, we stopped and made a fire, and after we had warmed and refreshed ourselves we set out again, and about sunset we arrived at a very thick swamp in which we were securely covered by the prodigious thickness of the hemlock, with which the swamp abounded. We made a large fire, and notwithstanding the fatigues of our march, and the pain that might be expected to arise from my toes being froze, and being, as we apprehended, out of danger of any enemy, we rested very comfortably all night. The next day very early we got on our way again; but the weather was so cold that we were unable to proceed very far before we were obliged to make a halt, and to build a fire to keep us from freezing. We stayed in this place two days, when the weather began to moderate to such a degree that we could pursue our rout with less danger of being overcome with the severity of the season. Sometimes we traveled all day, at other times but two or three hours in a day; sometimes we stayed two or three days in a place, although many times we had tolerably good weather. This remissness began to make me uneasy. I used all the argument I possibly could with my companion to persuade him to expedite our escape, but all to no purpose. Sometimes I got hold of his hand, with a view to force him along, but nothing would move him. It looks to me very probable, had we made the best use of our shattered limbs, we might have reached some English fort or settlement before his death. In this dismal condition I knew not what to do. Leave him I could not, for we had but one hatchet, and the nights still pretty cold, so that we could not endure them without a fire. Thus we moved on slowly for several days, until all our provisions were spent. By this time we had arrived at a small creek which extends

its course about southeast and empties itself into the Susquehannah.

We had not gone far down this creek before we stopped, and built a fire and sat down, but were soon surprised at the appearance of an Indian, who came very near before we discovered each other. He no sooner saw us than he turned short about and ran down by the creek, and as soon as he was out of sight we made all the haste we could to a hill that lay a little before us, on the south side of which the snow was all gone and the ground dry, by which means we made our escape. The Indians soon alarmed his companions who lay at a little distance and pursued us, but the ground being so hard and dry it was impossible for them to track us, which made them soon give over pursuing. After tarrying on this hill two days we proceeded on our way, but had nothing to eat but the bark of trees, on which alone we lived ten days without eating anything else. The fourth day after we left this hill we began to grow weary and faint, but the fear of an enemy banished all hunger from us. We continued traveling until the seventh day, when we stopped again, when my companion, as I suppose, was overcome with fasting (tho' he never complained) and began to be unable to help himself. I nursed him as well as I could. The second day he made an attempt to go to a spring at a small distance, but was so weak he fell down several times before he could get there, and it was with difficulty he got back again; after this he never was able to walk any more. I know not whether he apprehended his end to be so near, but the third night he died. The afternoon before his death he said but few words, tho' I often tried to discourse with him. In the evening he told me that if I died first he would not have me afraid to eat of his flesh, for I am determined, says he, to eat of yours, if you should die before me.

And now I was left all alone, stript of every comfort of life and knew not which way to turn myself. I thought the absolute necessity I was in would excuse my pursuing the advice he gave me of eating his flesh as soon as dead. I went immediately about performing the disagreeable operation, and cut off 5 or 6 pounds of his legs and thighs—I left the rest and made the best way I could down the creek. I had not traveled but four days before I arrived at an Indian

town, where I was soon discovered; and, being taken up by them, they conveyed me to one of their huts.

They demanded of me from whence I came, and after I had answered their demands they gave me some parched corn to eat.

The next day all the Indians left their habitations, and carried me directly back to the place from whence I had made my escape.

My old masters being so vexed at my leaving them, that they were resolutely bent to have me burnt, but a council being called upon the occasion, they thought death too severe a punishment, considering I was but young, and concluded that I should not have attempted an escape, had not the Dutchman enticed me away. Therefore they contented themselves with ordering me to be whipt on the naked body.

Accordingly, next day I was brought forth, stripped stark naked and ordered to run, while the Indians, who were ranged in a row at certain distances, in a most cruel and barbarous manner, belaboured me with their whips—by which they sometimes laid me level with the ground by their blows. Thus they continued to lash me until I had run about 40 rods, when I received a prodigious blow from one of them which settled me to the ground as quick as if I had been shot through the heart. I was so stunned by the blow that it seems I should never have recovered again, had not an old squaw run immediately to my relief, and helped me into her hut. By this time my whole body was covered with gore and blood.

I tarried here after this about 14 days, and then they sent me up to the Senecas about 150 miles off. I lived here one year, in which time I suffered almost insurmountable hardships, being sometimes almost famished to death with hunger, at other times greatly suffering from the cold, and sometimes nearly perishing with both. For the most part of the time we had nothing but ground nuts and herbs to subsist upon in the summer and red plums in the winter. Several of the Indians actually starved to death.

From this place they carried me to Alaganey, a branch of the River Ohio, and from Alaganey down the river to the place where it emptied itself into the Ohio. After staying here about a month, they carried me down the Ohio three hundred miles. Here I found my Indian father and mother, and was very kindly received by them and all the

other Indians They supplied me with a good blanket and other necessary clothing, and provisions in great plenty.

And now the happy time began to draw near, when I should be released, for after I had been in this place three or four months, to my great joy, an Indian came from Sir William Johnson, with orders that all the prisoners should be released.

And after they had stripped me of almost everything I had about me, I was conducted by my guide to Fort Duquesne, where I was delivered up to the commanding officer, and clothing was ordered for me.

But having undergone so many hardships during my stay among the savages, I looked like a mere skeleton. I remained here about eleven months; at the end of which I was sent to Philadelphia, where I tarried about three months; from thence I went to New London, where I arrived the 14th day of April, 1767, to the great joy of my mother, brothers and sisters; being absent three years and six months.

I would take this opportunity to return my most unfeigned thanks to all those gentlemen and ladies who were so generous as to contribute a considerable sum of money on my behalf.

*Alaganey is the name of a place upon the river of the same name.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXVIII.

THE FIRST ORPHANS' COURTS OF THE COUNTY OF DAUPHIN were held successively at Louisburgh, Jonestown, Harrisburg, and Myerstown. The first place was the name of the town as given by the authorities—but never recognized by John Harris, the founder.

KONKLE—Rear-Admiral Hughes, of the U. S. N., writes us in regard to the Revolutionary services of John Konkle, born June 3, 1757, in Franconia township, Philadelphia county. An examination of the records does not reveal the fact. He probably served in the associators or militia, but there is nothing among the State Archives to verify it.

"ADAMANTINE GUARDS."—This high-sounding title was given to a military company at Shippensburg in 1799, and com-

manded by Capt. Shippen of that town. During the first inauguration of Gov. Shunk a company named the "Big Spring Adamantine Guards" attracted considerable attention, from the fact that the "fuss and feathers" captain, whenever the crowd pressed upon his lines, shouted out at the top of his voice, "make way for the 'Big Spring Adamantine Guards,'" and which, for years, was quite a by-word with young America of the State Capital.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.—Squire Evans sends us the following:

1. Martin Whitman settled in Cocalico township Lancaster county. He died about 1760, and left—

i. *Wendle*; in 1764 lived in Plymouth township, Philada. county.

ii. *Christian*; remained in Cocalico.

iii. *Jacob*; remained in Cocalico.

2. John Weidman died in 1790, and left—

i. *Mary*; m. George Illick, of Cocalico.

ii. *Uatharine*; m. Philip Mainhard.

3. Alexander Schaeffer's wife was Anna Engel

4. George Redsecker, who lived in Elizabethtown, left one son, George, and several daughters. Peter Redsecker, of Warwick township, had the following:

i. *John*

ii. *Jacob*.

iii. *Peter*

iv. *Christian*.

v. *Gertraut*

vi. *Anna Johanna*.

vii. *Elisabeth*

SOME REVOLUTIONARY WORTHIES.—We find the following among our unpublished notes:

Huble, Col. Frederick, died at Harrisburg, Monday, Dec. 23, 1822, of pleurisy. On the following day his remains were interred with Masonic and military honors.

Henning, Jacob, died at Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1824, aged 83 years—a soldier of the Revolution.

Humphrey, Jacob, a captain of the Revolution, in 1824 resided on a farm in East Fallowfield, Chester county, aged upwards of 70 years.

Udree, Gen. Daniel, died at his residence in Oley township, Berks co., July 16, 1828. At the time he was an elector on the Jackson ticket.

Wilkins, Gen. John, died at Pittsburgh,

April 30, 1816, aged 55 years—and thirty years an inhabitant of that city.

Woodward, John, died at Erie May 19, 1823, a captain in the Revolution and for many years transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, aged 94 years.

Wallace, Gen. James, died near Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1823.

Wolfsberger, Philip, died at Campbellestown, Lebanon county, July 14, 1824, in his 37th year. He was a lieutenant.

Walker, Jonathan H., of Pittsburgh, President Judge Western District of Pennsylvania, died at Homachita, near Natchez, Miss., April 23, 1824, aged 61 years—"a Whig and a soldier of the Revolution."

Welch, James, died in Turbut township, Northumberland county, May 6, 1826, aged 81 years.

Warner, Thomas, late of Chester county, died at Harrisburg August 28, 1821, aged 96 years.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. HILLING.

VI.

Baptisms.—I.

[Abbreviations: *d.*, daughter; *s.*, son; *b.*, born; *bap.*, baptized.]

Evans, Sarah, d. of David and Mary Evans, of Caernarvon, b. Oct. 20, 1779; *bap.* July 9, 1780; sponsor, Anne Evans.

Moore, Rebecca, d. of John and Ruth Moore, born March 21, 1780; *bap.* July 9, 1780; sponsors, Sarah and Joseph Rossel.

Redew, John, s. of Aaron and Rebecca Redew, b. March 25, 1780; *bap.* July 9, 1780; sponsors, parents.

Eller, Edward, s. of Samuel and Susanna Eller, b. Jan. 26, 1779; *bap.* July 9, 1780; sponsors, parents.

Davies, Edward, s. of James and Elizabeth Davies, b. Nov. 19, 1779; *bap.* July 9, 1780; sponsor, James Old.

Essington, James, s. of Joseph and Sarah Essington, b. July 3, 1779; *bap.* Aug. 6, 1780; sponsors, parents.

Thomas, William, s. of Ezekiel and Susan Thomas, b. May 4, 1779; *bap.* Aug. 6, 1780; sponsors, Ivan Rossel and Elizabeth Gaheen.

Hatson, George, s. of George and Elsey Hatson, b. June 6, 1779; *bap.* Aug. 6, 1780; sponsors, parents.

Evans, Ivan, son of Nathan (sr.) and

Mary Evans, b. July 22, 1779; *bap.* Aug. 6, 1780; sponsors, parents.

Cathbert, John, s. of John and Mary Cathbert; b. Dec. 5, 1779; *bap.* Aug. 6, 1780; sponsors, Ivan and Mary Evans.

Evans, James, s. of Nathan (jr.) and Elizabeth Evans; b. March 29, 1779; *bap.* Aug. 6, 1780; sponsors, parents.

Davies, Mary, d. of John and Margaret Davis; b. Aug. 25, 1778; *bap.* Aug. 6, 1780; sponsors, parents.

Davies, Annie, d. of Philip and Hannah Davies; b. April 19, 1767; *bap.* Aug. 6, 1780; sponsors, James and Margaret Old.

Jack, Mary, d. of Michael and Susannah Jack; b. Oct. 9, 1778; *bap.* Sept. 24, 1780

Tigitt, Elizabeth, d. of John and Hannah Tigitt; b. Jan. 24, 1780; *bap.* Sept. 24, 1780

Kern, John Henry, s. of Henry and Barbara Kern; b. Dec. 7, 1779; *bap.* Sept. 28, 1780; witness, Christopher Kern.

Evans, Thomas Barton, s. of Lot and Sarah Evans; b. Aug. 7, 1779; *bap.* Oct. 1, 1780; witness, Evan Evans.

Diets, Dorothea, dau. of Christian and Julianna Diets, b. May 18, 1780; *bap.* Oct. 21, 1780; witness Michael and Dorothea Drop

Mackvily, Sarah, dau. of Crowell and Margaret Mackvily, b. June 7, 1779; *bap.* Oct. 22, 1780; witness Anne Evans.

Douglass, John, s. of Thomas and Joyce Douglass, b. Aug. 1, 1780; *bap.* Sept. 9, 1780.

Lloyd, John, s. of Thomas and Margaret Lloyd, b. March 6, 1780; *bap.* Sept. 7, 1780. Witness Elijah Hutson.

Hynton, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas and Nancy Hynton; b. Oct. 25, 1778; *bap.* Oct. 29, 1780. Sponsor, James Foulon.

Hynton, William, s. of Thomas and Nancy Hynton, b. Sept. 17, 1780; *bap.* Oct. 29, 1780. Sponsor, James Foulon.

Good, Catharine, dau. of Henry Good and Barbara Huber; b. Jan. 15, 1780; *bap.* Nov. 2, 1780; witnesses, Annie McOmery, John and Barbara Geiger.

Ludwig, Christian, s. of Christian and Catharine Ludwig; b. Oct. 23, 1780; *bap.* Dec. 31, 1780; witness, Henry Kern.

Smith, Rebecca, dau. of William and Deliah Smith; b. Oct. 11, 1780; *bap.* Nov. 24, 1780; witnesses, James and Margaret Old.

Murray, Mary, dau. of Charles and Eleonora Murray; b. June 11, 1779; *bap.* Dec. 24, 1780; witnesses, Moses and Margaret Kingate.

Mockel, Catharine, dau. of Benjamin and

Sarah Mockel; b. Jan. 31, 1778; bap. Jan. 6, 1781; witness, Barbara Kern.

Good, Robert, s. of Robert and Jane Good; b. Dec. 4, 1779; bap. Jan. 21, 1781; witness, James Davies.

Gilles, Hannah, dau. of Joseph and Mary Gilles; b. Dec. 11, 1780; bap. Nov. 11, 1781; witness, Henry Kern.

Reese, Elizabeth, d. of John and Margaret Reese; b. January 16, 1781; bap. March 18, 1781; witnesses, Susanna Ellet.

Jones, Caleb, s. of John and Jane Jones; b. April 23, 1780; bap. April 16, 1781; witness, John and Margaret Reese.

Davies, Margaret, d. of John and Margaret Davies; b. February 5, 1781; bap. April 29, 1781; witness, Mary Ann Clay.

Blasser John George, s. of Jacob and Dorothea; b. February 13, 1781; bap. April 29, 1781; witnesses, Jacob and Christina Becker.

Fogerty, Rebecca, b. December 16, 1755; bap. May 13, 1781; witnesses, Richard Lindale and Thomas Fogerty.

Fogerty, Rachael, b. December 14, 1778; bap. May 13, 1781.

Fogerty, Anna, d. of Thomas and Rebecca Fogerty; b. November 16, 1780; bap. May 13, 1781; witness, Mary Lindale.

Stober, George Adam, s. of John and Barbara Stober; b. September 4, 1780; bap. May 13, 1781; witness, George and Margretta Schuttler.

Rossler, John, s. of John and Susan Rossler; b. February 26, 1781; bap. May 13, 1781; witnesses, John and Barbara Stober.

Jack, Jacob, s. of Michael and Susannah Jack; b. Dec. 31, 1780; bap. May 27, 1781.

Bush, Mary, d. of Martin and Rachael Bush; b. Feb. 1, 1781; bap. May 27, 1781.

Betson, Elizabeth; b. March 11, 1777.

Betson, Thomas; b. Dec. 4, 1778.

Betson, Minha; b. Aug. 29, 1780; children of George and Anna Betson; bap. June 10, 1781; witnesses, Richard and Mary Lasley.

Cohin, Anna, dau. of Edward and Catharine Cohin; b. April 6, 1779; bap. June 10, 1781; witness, Edward Hughes.

Logitt, Jane, dau. of Thomas and Margaret Logitt; b. April 26, 1776; bap. June 10, 1781; witness, Josia Douglass.

Euler, Maria Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham and Sophia Euler; bap. July 10, 1781, aged 1½ years; witness, John Guldin and Elizabeth Weber.

Foltz, John; b. July 13, 1776.

Foltz, Barbara; b. Jan. 9, 1779.

Foltz, George; b. Jan. 1781, children of George and Elizabeth Foltz; bap. July 11, 1781; witnesses, John and Barbara Geiger, and Adam and Christina Tuchman.

Davies, John, s. of James and Elizabeth Davies, b. March 20, 1781; bap. June 24, 1781; witness, James Old.

Funck, Johannes, s. of Philip and Christian Funck, b. March 20, 1781; bap. Sept. 9, 1781; witnesses, Johannes and Elizabeth Funck.

Funck, Hanna, s. of Johannes and Elizabeth Funck, b. Feb. 15, 1781; bap. Sept. 7, 1781; witnesses, Philip and Christian Funck.

Cohin, Ruth, d. of James and Elizabeth Cohin, b. Feb. 17, 1776; bap. Sept. 30, 1781; witnesses, Edward Hughes, Sarah Rossel and Anne Morris.

Cohin, John, s. of James and Elizabeth Cohin, b. March 5, 1779; bap. Sept. 30, 1781; witnesses, Edward Hughes, Sarah Rossel and Anna Morris.

Staever, Anna Catharine, dau. of Adam and Catharine Steever, b. Aug. 12, 1781; bap. Oct. 28, 1781; witnesses, Henry and Catharine Finefrock.

Miller, Anna Catharine, dau. of Peter and Eva Miller, b. Oct. 1, 1781; bap. Oct. 28, 1781; witnesses, Adam and Catharine Steever.

Thomas, Margaret, dau. of Hezekiel and Susana Thomas, b. Aug. 31, 1781; bap. Oct. 28, 1781; witnesses, Anne Cohin and James and Sarah Rossel.

Fehr, Marcus, s. of Marcus and Catharine Fehr, b. Oct. 20, 1781; bap. Nov. 2, 1781; witnesses, Phillip Fehr and Margaret Fehr.

Meyers, John Jacob, s. of John and Catharine Meyers; b. Sept. 26, 1781; bap. Nov. 4, 1781; witnesses, Jacob and Anna Maria Hoffman.

Wamsher, Magdalena, dau. of Wilhelm and Margaret Wamsher; b. Aug. 16, 1781; bap. Nov. 4, 1781; witness, Magdalena Wamsher.

Buchser, Johannes, s. of Henry and Eva Buchser; b. Aug. 20, 1781; bap. Dec. 1, 1781; witnesses, John and Catharine Zerbe and Jacob Werth.

Niclas, Susan Margareta, dau. of Elizabeth Niclas; b. Jan. 20, 1781; bap. Nov. 4, 1781; witnesses, Susan Wertz, Margareth Leideband and Henry Buckser.

Mesner, Jacob, s. of Christian and Catharine Mesner, b. Sept. 17, 1781; bap. Dec. 16, 1781; witnesses, Jacob and Maria Schnoder.

Mesner, Christian, s. of Jacob and Mag-

dalena Mesner; b. Nov. 11, 1781; bap. Dec. 16, 1781; witnesses, Christian and Catharine Schnoder.

Segfried, Jacob, son of Jacob, Jr., and Susan Segfried; b. Dec. 10, 1781; bap. Dec. 25, 1781; witnesses, Jacob, Sen., and Elizabeth Segfried.

Hoffman, John Michael, s. of Henry and Eva Hoffman; b. Oct. 21, 1781; bap. Dec. 27, 1781; witness, Michael Franckhauser.

Schaffer, Barbara, d. of Christian and Phillippina Schaffer, b. Nov. 18, 1781; bap. Dec. 26, 1781; witnesses, Marcus Behler and Barbara Amon.

Davies, Sarah, d. of Isaac and Liddy Davies, b. Nov. 30, 1781; bap. Jan. 1, 1782; witnesses, Martha Wallis and Sarah Davies.

Kern, Christoph, s. of Henry and Barbara Kern, b. Nov. 21, 1781; bap. April 1, 1782; witnesses, Christoph and Margaretta Kern.

Westley, Johan Michael, s. of Michael and Dorothea Westley, b. Nov. 21, 1781; bap. April 1, 1782; witnesses, Solomon and Regina Westley.

Wittensahl, Johannes, s. of Henry and Dorothea Wittensahl, b. Feb. 17, 1782; bap. April 1, 1782; witnesses, Jacob and Mariah Hoffman.

Quast, John, s. of Nicholas and Maria Quast, b. Feb. 6, 1782; bap. April 1, 1782.

Reidenbach, Margaretta, d. of Henry and Margaretta Reidenbach, bap. April 14, 1782, in her 9 year; witnesses, Andrew and Margaretta Beischlen.

Kliebenstein, Henry, s. of Henry and Catharine Kliebenstein, b. Dec. 22, 1781; bap. April 14, 1782; witnesses, Henry and Elizabeth Lidung.

Lern, Barbara Elizabeth, dau of George and Mary Lern; b. April 23, 1782; bap. April 27, 1782; witnesses, Barbara Elizabeth Lern and John and Sabina Kissner.

Windnagle, Maria, Eva, dau. of Mathias, jr., and Maria Agnes Windnagle; b. Jan. 4, 1782; bap. April 28, 1782; witnesses, Frederick Windnagle and Maria Eva Early.

Harris, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry and Catharine Harris; b. Dec. 17, 1781; bap. April 18, 1782; witness, Elizabeth Dreiling.

Postlethwait, Susan, dau. of John and Susan Postlethwait; b. Dec. 3, 1781; bap. April 29, 1782.

Postlethwait, John, s. of William and Elizabeth Postlethwait, b. June 10, 1781; bap. April 29, 1782.

Nothste, Maria, dau. of John and Maria

Nothste; b. March 22, 1782; bap. May 9, 1782; witnesses, Peter and Maria Heiker.

Finefrock, Maria Magdalena, dau. of Michael and Catharine Elizabeth Finefrock; b. March 7, 1782; bap. May 9, 1782; witnesses, Philip and Magdalena Hahman.

Finefrock, Maria Elizabeth, dau. of Henry and Catharine Finefrock; b. Feb. 27, 1782; bap. May 9, 1782; witnesses, Adam and Catharine Stever.

Giek or Gick, Joh Heinrich, s. of Michael or Rosina Giek; b. Nov. 1781; bap. June 9, 1782; witnesses, Henry and Barbara Seidenstricker.

Barcker, Maria; b. Oct. 28, 1781.

Barcker, Appolopia; b. Oct. 25, 1780; children of Jacob and Elizabeth Barcker bap. June 9, 1782.

Ehrgott, Peter, s. of Christian and Christina Ehrgott; b. Sept. 29, 1781; bap. June 9, 1782; witnesses, Peter and Maria Walter.

Morris, Charles, s. of Charles and Helen-ton Morris; b. Nov. 6, 1781; bap. May 7, 1782; witness, William Walter.

Bohme John, 18 years.

Bohme, Michael, 15 years.

Bohme, Christian, 10 years; sons of Adam and Margaretta Bohme; bap. May 16, 1782; witnesses, Christian and Catharine Messner and Henry and Barbara Kern.

Becker, John, s. of Peter and Elizabeth Becker; b. Feb. 14, 1761; bap. May 16, 1782.

Jones, Margarer, b. Nov. 1738.

Jones, Rachael; b. Oct. 2, 1761; daughters of Jonathan and Margaret Jones; bap. May 29, 1782.

Jones, John, b. June 23, 1763.

Jones, David, b. Sept. 27, 1764.

Jones, Rebecca, b. Sept. 25, 1766.

Jones, Mary, b. May 8, 1768.

Jones, Caleb, b. Sept. 30, 1770.

Jones, Jonathan, b. March 3, 1772.

Jones, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1773.

Jones, Margaret, b. June 28, 1775.

Jones, John, b. Jan. 24, 1778.

Jones, Hannah, b. June 24, 1779; children of Jonathan and Margaret Jones; bap. June 10, 1782.

Evans, Mary, d. of Nathan and Elizabeth Evans, b. Oct. 19, 1781; bap. June 10, 1782.

Jones, Sarah, aged 21 years.

Jones, Diana, b. Sept. 5, 1781, children of Elizabeth Jones, bap. June 10, 1782; witnesses, John and Jane Jones.

Watt, John, s. of James and Mary Watt,

b. April 26, 1782; bap. June 3, 1782; witnesses, Charles Jacob.

Bucher, Elizabeth, d. of John and Maria Bucher, b. May 24, 1782; bap. June 30, 1782; witness, Elizabeth Becker.

Bohme, Eva Margaretha, d. of Peter (sr.) and Susan Bohme, b. April, 1782; bap. June 30, 1782; witnesses, Peter, (jr.) and Susan Bohme.

Seidenstricker, John Sebastian, s. of Jacob and Anna Margaretha Seidenstricker, b. May, 1782; bap. July 6, 1782; witnesses, Henry and Barbara Seidenstricker.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXIX.

The publication of the census of 1790 in *Notes and Queries* has aroused considerable interest in this almost forgotten unpublished record, and recently the city of Boston has directed the printing of it so far as relates to that city. Would it not be proper for the State of Pennsylvania to preserve what refers to this State in its series of archives?

EASILY EARNED HONORS.—Among the list of the members of the Scotch-Irish Society of America is that of a Mr. Maclay, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who claims the authorship of "Maclay of Lurgan." Now this is the copyright title given to the Maclay family in the first series of *Pennsylvania Genealogies*—and the person referred to has no more claim to the authorship of the record in question than "the man in the moon." Honors are easy, especially when some one else is *borrowed* from.

THE FAMILY OF BEYERLY.

A number of years ago when we transcribed the tomb-stones in the old graveyard, at Shcop's church, we became anxious to learn somewhat of the descendants of John Adam Phillips, b. November 19, 1711; d. June 20, 1789, and Casper Beyerly, b. August 24, 1727; d. November 7, 1794, who with the exception of Michael Schmidt, are the oldest in birth who have tomb stones in the graveyard referred to, and which surnames have long ago disappeared from the assessmen's rolls of Dauphin county. Of Phillips we have learned nothing; but of Beyerly we

have secured an interesting genealogical record, which is herewith given:

I. CASPER BEYERLY lived and died in what was known as Lower Paxtang township, this county. The executors of his estate were Stophel Shoop and Jacob Beyerly, a son. His wife, Catharine ———, b. in the year 1729; d. April, 1799. They had issue among others (surname Beyerly):

- i. Andrew
- ii. Elizabeth; m. Stephen Reesa.
2. iii. Jacob.
- iv. Mary; m. George Wibly.
3. v. Michael; b. March 14, 1774; d. February 15, 1841, in Ross county, Ohio.
- vi. Philip.

II. JACOB BEYERLY (Casper), b. March 9, 1768, in Lancaster now Dauphin county, Pa.; d. March 9, 1846. He removed to near Chilliseth, Ross county, Ohio, at the close of the last century, having gone there from his native county with his family on wagons. He married, December 4, 1790, MARIA ELIZABETH PARTHEMORE, b. August 6, 1768, in Dauphin county, daughter of John Parthemore (1738-1812), and Catharine Shupp (1739-1817). She d. August 6, 1812, in Ross county, Ohio. The following letter, written at this time by Mr. Beyerly to his brother-in-law, are worth preservation in this connection:

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ROSS COUNTY, OHIO. August 14, 1812

GREETING: To your friends and relations:

I hope these few lines will find you in good health. When you left us we were yet well. Again, I have received your letter of August twelfth, and have noted your sorrowful condition, but not as sorrowful as mine, as my dearly beloved wife died on the tenth day of August, between eight and nine o'clock A. M. On the sixth day of August I went to the salt works. She was fresh and hearty when I left home; when I was away, and on the eighth of August, between three and four o'clock, she went into the spring-house and put the cream into the butter-churn, after which she drank some thick milk, and then went into the house. As he came into the house, she said she was sick, and told the children they should call me, but they told her I was not at home, but they would send for me. She said no, for he has gone to the salt-works. Then they called in the neighbors, and about two hours thereafter she was taken with convulsions and was unable to talk. On the ninth day of August

they sent for me, and met me twenty miles from home. I arrived at one o'clock P. M., but she did not recognize me, and was unable to speak one word to me. This is what makes my sorrow much greater, but I am assured she died happy, as her whole life proved it. She and I have had a heaven here upon earth, since we lived in peace and unity with each other.

I can well say that she calls me. What great peace there is yonder in Christ's garden. Oh, how glorious the sound, where so many thousand seraphim, with unwearied lips and songs, their hallelujah's sing. Oh, could I there be found, oh, sweet God, before your throne, and bearing many palms; I would with angels love to praise your name with thousand beautiful psalms. Amen.

So far as her worldly life was concerned she attained the age of forty three years and eleven months, less three days; and lived twenty-one years and eight months, less five days, in a married state. Our union was blessed with eleven children, viz: Three sons and eight daughters. We have enough of everything, but no contentment. . . . I would still have a great deal to write to you, but my bereavement is so great that I cannot express it in these few lines. I will close with so much. From your brother, brother-in-law, friend and well wisher,

JACOB BEYERLY,
STATE OF OHIO, SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP,
ROSS COUNTY, March 10, 1813.

A Friendly Greeting to you, greatly beloved brother in law and friends:

I hope these few lines will find you in a good state of health. When you left me I was in moderate good health, but in a very sorrowful condition of mind. Upon this earth I have no happiness. My heart lies buried. All this causes nothing but grief to me all my days. I received your letter the fourth day of March, 1813. You have written to me about my children, and their names and ages.

Mary-Elizabeth was twenty years on January 12, 1813; Catharine was eighteen years old February 22, 1813; John will be seventeen years old December 17, 1813; Jacob was fourteen years old February 20, 1813; Nancy will be twelve years old July 13, 1813; Frederick will be ten years old September 13, 1813; Sarah was five years old February 5, 1813, and Polly will be four years old November 12, 1813. Elizabeth is

married to Benjamin Musselman. He has a distillery on the sea or river [evidently meaning a lake] and seven hundred acres of the best farming land in the vicinity. Catharine is married to Jacob Immell, and they have a young son. They have left me, and I have no one to keep house for me but Nancy, who is not yet twelve years old.

I wish that I could live another twenty years yet with my wife Elizabeth. I would cheerfully walk one thousand miles, barefooted, and begin housekeeping in the forests. We both worked very hard during our lifetime, and when once we had enough to live comfortably, death separated us. But the Lord wished to have it so. The greatest comfort I have in this world is that she died happy, as her walk in life during the past few years fully proved.

JACOB BEYERLY.

Jacob Beyerly and his wife had issue as follows:

i. *Mary Elizabeth*, b. January 14, 1793, in Dauphin county, Pa.; d. near Springfield, Ill.; m. Benjamin Musselman. His mother was Elizabeth Kreider, a descendant of John Kreider, who went from Lancaster county to Huntingdon county, Pa., about the year 1790 and engaged in grist milling. At the year 1796 this enterprising German miller conceived the idea of erecting an ark or flat-bottomed boat and loaded it with the products of his mill—flour—and successfully ran the same down the Juniata and Susquehanna river through the Conewago Falls, and at last brought his boat with its cargo to Baltimore, where he was amply compensated for his successful venture.

ii. *Catharine*, b. February 22, 1795, in the vicinity of Walker's Mill, Dauphin county, Pa., m. Jacob Immell, who descended from Everhard Immell, b. October 14, 1747; d. June 2, 1839, at Myerstown, Pa. After Catharine Immell's death, her husband married the second time and had issue twenty four children.

iii. *John*, b. December 17, 1796; m. Susan Overly.

iv. *Jacob*, b. February 20, 1799; m. Susan Hoss.

v. *Nancy*, b. July 13, 1801; m. Jacob Rhoads.

vi. *Frederick*, b. September 20, 1803; m. Elitha Madden. It was recorded of him at the time of his death, December 9, 1846, at Dubuque, Iowa, that he was "a man of rare talents, great energy and perseverance."

He had a number of children; the oldest, a son, died as a soldier in the Mexican War.

III. MICHAEL BEYERLY (Casper), b. March 14, 1774, in what now is Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pa. He also settled in Ross county, Ohio, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-14. He married, September 6, 1800, Anna Miller; b. October 6, 1781, in York county, Pa.; d. September 1, 1833, in Chillicothe, Ohio. They had issue, (surname Beyerly):

i. *Callender*, b. September 16, 1801; d. December 15, 1830.

ii. *Eveline*, b. December 29, 1802; d. April 20, 1884.

iii. *William H.*, b. December 24, 1804; d. April 3, 1873; m. Mary McDonald, and had *Wallace* and *Annie E.*

iv. *Eliza*, b. August 15, 1808; d. September 20, 1854.

v. *Emmarine Alinda*, b. April 3, 1808; d. April 25, 1847; m. in the year 1837 to Joseph B. Maddox, and had issue (surname Maddox):

1. *Eveline*, b. September 29, 1839; m. George Mullen and resides in Portsmouth, Ohio.

2. *Anna*, b. September 19, 1841; m. George Emmitt.

vi. *Jacob*, b. October 8, 1810; d. s. p.

vii. *Michael*, b. April 11, 1813; m. Rachael Glover, and had issue: *William*, married and resides in Portsmouth, O; *Elia*, m. William Wilson and resides in Columbus, O; *Lucy*, and *Anna*.

viii. *Andrew J.*; b. November 15, 1815; m. November 7, 1852, Susan Fulton and reside near Chillicothe, Ross county, O. They have issue:

1. *Lydia*; b. October 5, 1855; m. October 23, 1882, Dr. L. F. Scofield.

2. *Iroin M.*

3. *Wade J.*

4. *Lucy E.*

5. *Kate S.*

6. *Grace*.

7. *Wallace F.*

ix. *Casper*; b. January 14, 1818; d. s. p.

x. *Anna M.*; b. February 14, 1819; m. J. W. Robinson, and reside in Chillicothe, O. They had issue, (surname Robinson) *Taylor*, and *Jane Eliza*.

xi. *Lucy Jane*; b. February 7, 1822; m. John Daugherty, and had issue four children.

Thus have passed from off the records of our county assessments a surname that did honor in other counties. M. W. S. P.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

VII.

Baptisms.—I.

[Abbreviations: d., daughter; s., son; b., born: bap., baptized.]

Trop, Joh. Philip, s. of Philip and Catharine Trop; b. April 11, 1782; bap. July 6, 1782; witness, Michael Finefrock.

Stover, Anna Maria, dau. of Hanes and Barbara Stover; b. July 1, 1782; bap. July 28, 1782; witnesses, Henry Bucher and Susan Catharine Kern.

Ellet, Jane, dau. of Samuel and Susan Ellet; b. Sept. 14, 1781; bap. Feb. 17, 1782; witness, Elizabeth Cohn.

Cohn, Anne, dau. of James and Sarah Cohn; b. March 4, 1781; bap. Feb. 17, 1782; witness, Elizabeth Cohn.

McCardy, Hagar, about 35 years; witness, Mary Davies and Margaret Old.

McWatty, Thomas, s. of Cromwell and Margaret McWatty; b. Oct. 15, 1781; bap. — 23, 1782; witnesses, Elizabeth Davis and Nathan Evans.

Hughes, Mary, dau. of John and Catharine Hughes; b. June 18, 1781; bap. June 23, 1782; witnesses, Mary and David Edwards.

Evans, Evan, s. of Lot and Sarah Evans; b. Dec. 8, 1781; bap. June 28, 1782; witnesses, John and Mary Evans.

Moore, John, s. of John and Ruth Moore; b. May 2, 1782; bap. July 14, 1782; witness, John Russel.

Herst, John, s. of George and Nancy Herst; b. June 8, 1782; bap. July 14, 1782; witnesses, John and Elizabeth Davies.

Sammes, William, b. July 17, 1777.

Sammes, Thomas, b. March 8, 1780; sons of William and Jane Sammes; bap. July 16, 1782; witness, John Hockian.

Strackin, Anna Maria, dau. of Hanes and Catharina Strackin, b. July 18, 1782; bap. August 6, 1782; witnesses, Jacob and Anna Maria Hoffman.

Muller, Anna Maria, dau. of Jacob and Catharine Muller, b. July 3, 1782; bap. August 18, 1782; witnesses, Jacob and Maria Neureholzer.

Menges, Maria Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob

and Elisabeth Menges, b. July 4, 1782; bap. August 18, 1782; witnesses, Barbara Zell and Maria Elizabeth Menges.

Hannah, about 40 years.

Annie, aged 14 years.

Sylbe, aged 11 years.

James, aged 8 years.

Hannah, aged 4 years.

Barney, aged 2 years.

All bap. September 19, 1782; John and Sarah Edwards, sponsors; Foltz, Elizabeth, witness.

Kayser, Elizabeth, dau. of George and Nancy Kayser, b. February 17, 1782; bap. September 22, 1782; witness, Catharine Classer.

Justus, Nancy, b. August 10, 1777.

Justus, Peggy, b. October 2, 1778.

Justus, John, b. April 12, 1780; children of John and Barbara Justus; bap. September 23, 1782; witnesses, John Reese, Edward Gohsen, Mary Davies and Rosina Anne Geigel.

Becker, Regina, dau. of Peter and Elizabeth Becker; b. Aug. 12, 1782; bap. Oct. 10, 1782; witness, Maria Buch.

Harbison, Hugh, s. of John and Jane Harbison, b. Aug. 16, 1781; bap. Oct. 12, 1782. Witness, Joseph Right.

Becker, John, b. May 27, 1778.

Becker, Emanuel, b. May 21, 1779.

Becker, Johannes, b. Nov. 15, 1780.

Becker, Christina, b. Feb. 26, 1782, children of Jacob jr. and Maria Becker; bap. Oct. 28, 1782. Witnesses, Jacob sr. and Christina Becker and Jacob Blosser.

Mohr, Catharina, dau. of Hanes and Sophi Mohr, b. Oct. 12, 1782; bap. Nov. 10, 1782; Witnesses, John and Catharine Meyer.

Spahr, Susan Margaretta, dau. of John and Anna Maria Spahr, b. Sept. 22, 1782; bap. Dec. 8, 1782; witnesses, Jacob and Susan Seyfried.

Kachelsfur, Catharine, dau. of Simon and Barbara Kachelsfur, of Allegheny, b. Oct. 26, 1782; bap. Dec. 22, 1782; witnesses, John and Elizabeth Laub.

Stever, Rosina, d. of Adam and Catharine Stever; b. Oct. 12, 1782; bap. Dec. 25, 1782. Witnesses, Michael and Rosina Gig.

Ludwig, Christoph, s. of Christian and Catharine Ludwig, of Allegheny; b. Sept. 7, 1782; bap. Dec. 29, 1782. Witness, Christoph Schmidt.

Hoffman, George, s. of George and Anna Maria Hoffman; b. Dec. 25, 1782; bap.

Jan. 9, 1783. Witnesses, Michael and Anna Maria Hoffman.

Geigel, John George, s. of John and Barbara Geigel; b. Jan. 3, 1783; bap. Jan. 24, 1783. Witnesses, George and Catharine Schlauch.

Martin, Esther, dau. of Thomas Martin and Catharine Westley; b. Feb. 21, 1782; bap. Jan. 24, 1783. Witnesses, Michael and Catharine Finefrock.

Piersol, George Douglass; b. Feb. 26, 1780.

Piersol, Bathseba, b. March 18, 1782, children of Mordachai and Anne Rebecca Piersol; bap. Jan. 24, 1783.

Dorothea, about seven years—a black; bap. Jan. 27, 1783.

Zerbe, Anna Maria, d. of John and Catharine Zerbe, of Allegheny, b. Jan. 12, 1783; bap. Feb. 2, 1783; witness, Maria Ursula Rapp.

Cromlin, Catharine, d. of Adam and Elizabeth Cromlin, of Allegheny, b. Jan. 7, 1783; bap. Feb. 2, 1783; witnesses, Regina Ruffner and Adam Friest.

Keplinger, Jacob, s. of Peter and Magdalena Keplinger, of Allegheny, b. Jan. 4, 1783; bap. Feb. 2, 1783; witnesses, Maria Moser and Jacob Keblinger.

Riem, John Wilhelm, s. of John and Margaret Riem, b. Jan. 17, 1783; bap. Feb. 2, 1783; witnesses, Dietrich and Elizabeth Margaret Fernsler.

Schneider, Elizabeth, d. of Jacob and Anna Maria Schneider, of —, b. Sept. 19, 1782; bap. Feb. 2, 1783; witnesses, John and Elizabeth Schneider.

Lausmy, Mary, d. of James and Catharine Lausmy, b. Aug. 12, 1782; bap. Feb. 19, 1783, witness, Mary Bow.

Wolff, Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob and Maria Wolff, of the Forest; b. Nov. 13, 1782; bap. Feb. 23, 1783; witnesses, Solomon and Regica Westley.

Klingeman, Eva, dau. of John and Christina Klingeman, of the Forest; b. Feb. 2, 1783; bap. Feb. 23, 1783. Witnesses, Eva Hoffman and Frederick Heil.

Bohm, John, s. of Peter and Susan Bohm; b. Jan. 22, 1783; bap. March 16, 1783. Witnesses, Adam and Margaret Bohm.

Waller, John, s. of Jacob and Eva Waller, of the Forest; b. Feb. 19, 1782; bap. —; witnesses, John Fries and Eva Morgesson.

Funfrock, Andrew, s. of Dehwald and Rosina Funfrock, of the Forest; b. Jan. 31,

1783; bap. April 14, 1783. Witnesses, Andrew Funfrock and Maria Elizabeth Menger.

Wamser, Elizabeth, dau. of William and Margaret Wamser, of the Forest; b. Jan. 22, 1783; bap. April 13, 1783. Witnesses, Jacob Geiger and Barbara Rottig.

Mogel, Maria Magdalena, dau. of Benedict and Sarah Elizabeth Mogel, of Allegheny; b. May 10, 1782; bap. April 3, 1783. Witnesses, Andrew and Maria Magdalena Ostenbach.

Muller, John Philip, s. of Peter and Eva Muller; b. Aug. 12, 1783; bap. Sept. 21, 1783. Witnesses, Philip and Maria Magdalena Muller.

Bixler, Johannes, s. of Peter and Catharine Bixler; b. August 1, 1773; bap. May 4, 1783; witness, Conrad Moores.

Bixler, Wilhelm, s. of Peter and Catharine Bixler; b. June, 1774; bap. May 4, 1783; witness, George Moores.

Bixler, Samuel, s. of Peter Bixler and Magdalena Peifer; b. October, 1781; bap. May 4, 1783.

Gig, Catharine Elizabeth, d. of Michael and Rosina Gig, of the Forest; b. March 12, 1783; bap. May 25, 1783; witnesses, Adam and Catharine —.

Gomenger, John, s. of George and Catharine Gomenger, of the Forest; b. September 25, 1782; bap. May 25, 1783; witness —.

Bauer, John Frederick, s. of Ludwig and Sarah Bauer, of the Forest; b. November 22, 1782; bap. May 25, 1783; witnesses, John Frederick Johns and Catharine Dower.

Gebhard, Anna Christina, d. of George and Maria Margaretta Gebhard, of Allegheny; b. May 13, 1783; bap. May 29, 1783; witnesses, Andrew and Anna Barbara —.

Keller, George, s. of Casper and Agnes Keller; b. October 4, 1782; bap. June 8, 1783; witnesses, George and Anna Mary Hoffman.

Koessler, Maria, s. of John and Susan Koessler; b. Nov. 20, 1782; bap. June 9, 1783. Witness, Maria Koessler.

Funck, John Philip, s. of Michael and Anna Maria Funck; b. May 8, 1783; bap. July 25, 1783. Witnesses, Philip and Christina Funck.

Finefrock, Maria Elizabeth, dau. of Michael and Catharine Elizabeth Finefrock, of the Forest.

Schlaufelter, Julianna, dau. of George and Catharine Schlaufelter; b. June 7,

1783; bap. Aug. 10, 1783. Witnesses, John and Barbara Stuber.

Bixler, Christian, s. of Philip and Barbara Bixler; b. May 25, 1783; bap. June 8, 1783. Witnesses, Christian and Anna Maria Bixler.

Hudson, Jane; b. March 23, 1779.

Hudson, John, b. May 17, 1783; children of William and Elise Hudson; bap. Oct. 16, 1783.

Hudson, Jonathan; b. March 30, 1781.

Hudson, Sarah; b. Sept. 6, 1783; children of John and Mary Hudson; bap. Oct. 16, 1783.

Hudson, Margaret; b. Nov. 15, 1780.

Hudson, Samuel; b. April 15, 1783; children of Morris and Elizabeth Hudson; bap. Oct. 16, 1783.

Hughes, Anne; d. of John and Catharine Hughes; b. Aug. 25, 1783; bap. Nov. 9, 1783; witnesses, Peter and Anne Hocker.

Meyer, John Henry; s. of John and Elizabeth Meyers, of the Forest; b. Sept. 11, 1783; bap. Nov. 16, 1783; witnesses, John Henry Hoffman and Anna Hoffman.

Boehm, Margaretta; d. of Peter and Susan Boehm, of the Forest; b. June 26, 1783; bap. Nov. 10, 1783; witnesses, Nicholas Gontzer and Elizabeth Schweikert.

Stump, John; s. of Johanna Dorothea Stump, of the Forest; b. Nov. 19, 1783; bap. Feb. 26, 1784; witness, Gottlieb and Maria Magdalena —.

Stuber, Anna, b. Jan. 1, 1755.

Stuber —, b. July 12, 1774.

Stuber, George, b. Nov. 1, 1778.

Stuber, Maria, b. March 26, 1781.

Stuber, Anna, b. Aug. 16, 1783, children of [except first which was possibly, the mother] Daniel and Anna Stuber; bap. April 6, 1784.

Stuber, George, s. of George and Barbara Stuber, b. Aug. 25, 1783; bap. April 6, 1784; witness, Christian Schneider.

Russel, Joseph, s. of Evan and Anna Russel, b. Oct. 3, 1783; bap. April 10, 1784; witnesses, Hugh and Elizabeth Goheen.

Elliot, William, s. of Samuel and Susan Elliott; b. Jan. 24, 1784; bap. April 10, 1784. Witness, James Old.

Reinecker, Jacob, s. of George and Catharine Reinecker; b. Jan. 9, in the morning, 1781; bap. Jan. 16, 1781. Witnesses, Jacob and Elizabeth Nass.

Nass, Rebecca, dau. of Jacob and Elizabeth Nass, b. Nov. 1, 1780; bap. Jan. 26,

1781. Witnesses, George and Catharine Reinecker.

Muncy, Anna Maria, dau. of Abraham and Catharine Muncy; b. Dec. 28, 1780; bap. March 25, 1781; witness, Anna Maria Deys.

Rowland, John, s. of William and Mary Rowland; b. Dec. 29, 1783; bap. May 20, 1781; witness, Anthony Lepsay.

Fritz, Solomon, s. of John and Catharine Fritz, b. May 16, 1781; bap. June 31, 1781; witnesses, Peter and Catharine Pfankuchen.

British, Susan, dau. of Valentine and Anna Maria British, b. April 27, 1779; bap. June 6, 1781; witnesses, Jacob and Elizabeth Resaley.

Schweickert, Daniel, s. of Andrew and Catharine Schweickert, b. May 16, 1781; bap. June 17, 1781; witnesses, John and Anna Maria Roth.

Bauman, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Julia Bauman, b. December 18, 1779; bap. June 17, 1781; witnesses, Henry and Maria Dorothea Lauer.

Mills, Matthew, s. of Samuel and Sarah Mills, b. January 14, 1781; bap. April 22, 1781; witnesses, Edward Lauer, Rebecca Thomas and Elizabeth Finney.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXX.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.—We have received from a descendant residing in Illinois a copy of the diary of Lieut. William McDowell, of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line of the Revolution, which gives an interesting account of Gen. Wayne's command, from its leaving York, Pa., until after the surrender of Cornwallis, which we propose publishing shortly in *Notes and Queries*.

WILLIAM EDMONDS.

Biographical Sketch of a Noted Man in Pennsylvania Provincial History.

L.

[We are indebted to John W. Jordan, Esq., of Philadelphia, for the sketch and documents, which follows, concerning one of the most interesting personages in the

early history of Northampton county and of the State.]

Of the few members of the Moravian Church who figure in the political history of Pennsylvania prior to the present century, William Edmonds of Northampton County ranks next to William Henry, of Lancaster, in point of service and influence. He was born October 24, 1708, at Coleford, in the parish of Newland, hundred of St. Briavells, Gloucestershire, England, and was baptized in the Anglican Church. His father, who was a merchant of the town, gave him a liberal education and afterwards apprenticed him to a white leather tanner in Monmouth. In 1736 he emigrated to New York, where he continued his trade until 1747. There in 1741 he became acquainted with the Moravians, attended their meetings and in 1744 was admitted to their communion. After the death of his first wife in 1747, he removed to Bethlehem, and in 1748 made a voyage to Holland and England in the capacity of cook in the *Irene*, the first transport vessel built by the Moravian Church in America. On his return he repaired again to Bethlehem, where he was employed first, in the tannery, then at the Ferry. In 1754, he was appointed to succeed Samuel Powell, the first storekeeper of the Church store, which was located on Market Street opposite the graveyard. This store was opened by the Moravians in the summer of 1753 for the benefit of their "Economy," and was probably the first, erected in the Forks of Delaware.

William Edmond's entry into political life dates from October of 1754, when he served as Inspector of Election for Bethlehem township, when James Burnside, a Moravian, was elected assemblyman by 443 votes. At the ensuing election he was elected by 621 votes to represent Northampton county in the assembly, but owing to an informality in the returns (for which the sheriff subsequently apologized by letter to the assembly), he was not sworn in for several days. He took an active part in the deliberations of the session and served on all the principal committees—Indian Affairs, Finance and Military. In 1758, he was elected township assessor. The outbreak of the Indian war (1755) made the position of political affairs particularly trying to the Moravians. It was well known that they were averse to bearing arms, and that they regarded offensive warfare as incompatible with the teachings of

the religion of Jesus Christ; their mission among the aborigines was unpopular with that class of whites who were interested in their degradation, and they were denounced as being in league with the savages in the interests of the French. From prudential reasons, they largely abstained from voting at the election of 1756. William Allen was elected to succeed Edmonds, but having also been returned for Cumberland county, he chose to represent the latter. The following letter of the Rev. William Smith, later Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, addressed to Mr. Vernon, at Easton, is not inappropriate in this connection.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1756.

MR. VERNON.

It gave us all great Pleasure to find you return Mr. Allen as your Representative, but as he was engaged before for Cumberland he was obliged in Honour to stand for that County. I suppose Edmonds will endeavour with all his might to get in, but I hope the County will never disgrace itself by putting in any Moravian whose principle for ought we know may be Popish. They are against Defence and you know even refused to sell Powder to Protestants tho' it is said they furnished the Indians with it. How true these Things are you know best, but it would be a Shame to send down a Moravian at such a dangerous Time. You should chuse some Man of Weight who can serve you with the Government when you want any Thing in Philadelphia. We have therefore tho't that no Person would be so fit as Mr. Plumsted. He is known in your County, has Lands in it, and is a very honest Man and can be of great use to the County. I hope you will support him with all your Interest, and get all your fr'ds to join you. It happens luckily that Mr. Plumsted sets out to-morrow on Business for Cedar-Creek and will be at Easton. For God's-Sake stir yourselves for without we get Men in the Assembly who will defend the Country we shall soon be ruined. The Quaker Deputies from England have obliged three of the Chester Members and one for Bucks to resign, so that we have a Chance of Four good Men in their stead, and I hope Use for your County will make five. Do not mention my name to any Body nor show this letter to any except it be to Mr. Parsons, to whom I send my Compliments and need not write to him as Mr. Peters has done it this Morning.

I am glad to hear that old Quarrels are forgot, I have by desire wrote to Mr. Gordon to go up and use his Interest, and hope you will all stick to one another for the sake of your Country, forgetting every other Difference.

In enclose you Three of an excellent Paper which you may make a proper use of, and remain your friend to serve you,

WILLIAM SMITH.

William Edmond's position as storekeeper at Bethlehem, brought him in contact with the Indian chieftains passing and repassing through that town to the capital of the Province, and through his personal acquaintance and influence with them, between the years 1756 and 1758 his services were in constant request in behalf of the Province. In January of 1756, he accompanied Franklin, who was engaged in erecting the chain of forts for the protection of the frontier, between the Delaware and the Susquehanna, and in July we find him one of the Commissioners to the treaty at Easton—Bethlehem had been suggested by the Governor, but the Indians insisted on Easton as originally agreed upon—and to which he had personally escorted Captain Newcastle. After the treaty he escorted the Indians to Fort Allen. During the years 1757 and 1758, he frequently escorted Teedyuscung and other chiefs to Philadelphia, or was called thither for his advice on Indian affairs.

The Bethlehem store had been during these troublesome years the source from which the Province had drawn its supplies and presents for the Indians. The adjustment of these accounts also frequently called Mr. Edmonds to the capital, but their settlement was deferred—"no pay until the Province has more money"—for some years. In the following letter, the old storekeeper explains some of the transactions, of which there had been apparently some criticism:

New Store near North.

Decr. 2d, 1763.

DEAR BROTHER MARSHALL:

Hereby I welcome you to Bethm from your long and tedious Journey to Philadelphia. Next, I have heard among the many Aspersions against the Brethren that they were so Penurious in charging the Province for Indians, that they set down 4 Pints of milk, etc. As to which (though I delivered all the former Accts to the Commissars) I cannot Absolutely say there was so much charge among the Various accta. But since my hearing of

it, I have examined some copies and find milk charged @ 6d. per Gall., though it is Probable that in order to Demonstrate the Gentlemen (though the Quantity was large), that it was not given Lavishly out on the Province Expense to the Indians at Bethlehem. That the Bookkeeper charg'd it in^m Pints to show each one's Dividend. For sometimes they were 92 sometimes more. For the Indians who liv'd on that side the Lechy Fort Allen stood, did after the Burning off of Mahony Repair with the White Brethren to Bethlehem, & put themselves under the Protection of Government in Governor Morris' Administration, who with the Gentlemen Commissioners at that time, Ordered them Relief. The Brethren also set them to Work, so that what was expended on them, over and above what they Earned by Grubbing, making Baskets, chopping Wood, Washing, etc., in the Provincial Accounts, did not for each Amount to 1^d. per Diem through the Whole—there were old Men & Women that were past much Labor & also Young Children. But such a Number, with many more ordered by the Board of Commissioners to Bethm after the Treaties, to be sure cost a *Great Deal*. The latter of which the Brethren often desired might be moved, as it gave them great Trouble to look after them; But for the Assistance that was Given for them others that Work'd, the Brethren were thankfull. Tho' in the meantime their Timber was Damag'd by making baskets, firewood &c. Yet they were glad in hopes, the Gospell would take more & more root in their hearts. Now what remains, God knows all things. But to be sure they were as I said once much cheaper to the Province than the wild ones that was kept a treaties & in the State house at Phila. From Yours

WM. EDMONDS.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

VIII.

Baptisms—III.

[Abbreviations: d., daughter; s., son; b., born; bap., baptised.]

Alleman, Christian, s. of Nicholas and Elizabeth Alleman, b. July, 12, 1781; bap., Sept. 23, 1781; witnesses, Christian and Regina Alleman.

Grubb, Mary, d. of Thomas and Mary Grubb, b. April 3, 1781; bap. July 1, 1781; witness, George Frey. [Probably Crabb.]

Weylin, John George, s. of George and Anna Maria Weylin, b. June 16, 1781; bap. July 1, 1781; witnesses, Catharine Frey and John Spath.

Cox, John Bose, s. of Cornelius and Rachael Cox, b. April 19, 1781; bap. July 2, 1781.

Spengler, s. of Valentine and Barbara Spengler, of Esthertown, b. March 3, 1781; bap. July 2, 1781; witnesses, Christopher and Lucia Schmidt.

Schneider, Eva Magdalena, d. of Valentine and Elizabeth Schneider, of Esthertown, b. April 4, 1781; bap. July 2, 1781; witness, Eva Magdalena Dieffenbach.

Lewis, James, s. of James and Eva Lewis, b. Aug. 30, 1780; bap. July 3, 1780; witnesses, Robert Herrin and Simon Rareton.

Rareton, Simon, s. of Simon and Mary Rareton, b. July 9 1780; bap. July 3, 1781; witness, Robert Rareton.

Alleman, Anna Maria, d. of Nicholas and Elizabeth Alleman, b. July 12, 1781; bap. Sept. 23, 1781; witnesses, Wilhelm and Anna Maria Lesseman.

Alleman, Christopher, s. of Christopher and Elizabeth Alleman; b. July 25, 1781; bap. Sept. 23, 1781; witnesses, Lieter and Wunderlich and Barbara Schaffner.

Noll, Regina, d. of George and Christina Noll; b. July 31, 1781; bap. Sept. 23, 1781; witnesses, Christian and Regina Allema.

Crabb, John, s. of William and Jane Crabb; b. August 31, 1781; bap. Sept. 23, 1781; witnesses, Mrs. Minshall and Mrs. McClure.

Ganser, John Henry, s. of George and Barbara Ganser; b. Oct. 10, 1780; bap. Sept. 23, 1781; witnesses, William and Mary Rowlan.

Riddle, John, s. of William and Mary Riddle; b. Sept. 16, 1781; bap. Sept. 25, 1781; witness, Elizabeth Illing.

Hemperley, Anna Maria, aged 29 years; bap. Oct. 21, 1781.

Alleman, Anna Maria, aged 20 years; bap. Oct. 21, 1781; witnesses, Ludwig Hemperly, Henry Windnagle and Mathias Windnagle, sen.

Hemperly, John Jacob, s. of Ludwig and Elizabeth Hemperly; b. Sept. 1, 1781; bap. Oct. 21, 1781; witnesses, Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Brundt.

Lindemuth, John Peter; s. of Peter and

Maria Barbara Lindemuth; b. Oct. 22, 1781; bap. Oct. 29, 1781; witnesses, Michael and Eva Niclas.

Con, John, s. of John and Elizabeth Con, b. March 13, 1781; bap. Nov. 19, 1781; witnesses, Ulrich Sauer and William McGerey.

Dougherty, George, s. of Thomas and Honory Dougherty, b. Nov. 15, 1781; bap. Nov. 17, 1781; witnesses, William Williams, George and Mary Lera.

Bishop, John Wilhelm, s. of John and Anna Maria Bishop, b. Oct. 22, 1781; bap. Nov. 19, 1781; witnesses, Jacob and Elizabeth Vogelsgesang.

Bishop, Anna, d. of Gottlieb and Barbara Bishop, b. July 9, 1781; bap. Nov. 19, 1781; witnesses, Anna, John and Anna Maria Bishop.

Alleman, Barbara, d. of John and Barbara Alleman, b. Nov. 8, 1781; bap. Nov. 18, 1781; witnesses, Barbara Schaffner, Conrad and Margaret Alleman.

Steinbach, John Adam, s. of Adam and Elizabeth Steinbach, b. June 8, 1781; bap. March 3, 1781; witnesses, Mr. Maher and Mr. Fasnacht.

Holsinger, Wilhelm, s. of Conrad and Susan Holsinger, b. Feb. 2, 1782; bap. March 24, 1782; witnesses, Jacob and Catharine Breidenstein.

Lauer, John Henry, s. of John Christopher and Christina Lauer, b. Feb. 8, 1782; bap. March 25, 1782; witnesses, John Henry and Maria Dorothea Lauer.

Rothacker, Samuel, s. of John Frederick and Anna Margareta, of Long Swamp; b. January 28, 1782; bap. March 25, 1782; witnesses, John Christoph Laner and wife Christina.

Ritter, Hannah, d. of Henry and Elizabeth Ritter, of New Holland; b. September 14, 1781; bap. March 25, 1782; witness, Anna Maria Reiu.

Gehmann, Isaac, s. of Adam and Anna Gehman; b. February 16, 1782; bap. May 5, 1782; witnesses, Leonard and Catharine Elizabeth Gehman.

Brandt, Maria Catharine, d. of Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Brandt; b. April 30, 1782; bap. May 26, 1782; witnesses, Ludwig and Anna Maria Hemperly.

McGee, Thomas; b. June 23, 1779

McGee, Jane; b. October 1, 1781; children of Charles and Martha McGee; bap. May 26, 1782; witness, George Frey.

Alleman, Elizabeth, d. of Conrad and Margaret Alleman; b. May 10, 1782; bap.

June 15, 1782; witnesses, George Niebli and wife Anna Maria.

Smidt, Henry, s. of Christoph and Luvia Smidt; b. October 26, 1781; bap. June 16, 1782; witnesses, Mathias and Maria Agnes Windnagle.

Hitner, (?) Jacob, s. of Baltaser and Philippina Hitner; b. May 19, 1782; bap. June 19, 1782; witnesses, Andrew and Catharine Schweickert.

Hauck, Elizabeth, d. of George and Maria Catharine Hauck; b. November 23, 1780; bap. July 26, 1782; witness, Maria Margaret Joutin.

Haas, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 13, 1776.

Haas, John, b. Jan. 14, 1778

Haas, Wilhelm, Dec. 27, 1779

Haas, Charlotte, b. Nov. 27, 1781, children of Michael and Anna Maria Haas; bap. July 19, 1782. Witnesses, John and Anna Margareta Seitz and Andrew and Catharine Schweickert.

Call, Elizabeth, dau. of Agnes and Hugh Call, b. July 3, 1781; bap. Sept. 8, 1782. Witnesses, Phillip and Barbara Brown.

Edmison, Mary, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Edmison, b. May 15, 1781; bap. Sept. 30, 1782. Witness, Christina Spate.

Lauman, John George, s. of George and Maria Esther Lauman, b. May 20, 1779; bap. Nov. 17, 1782. Witnesses, Jacob and Maria Magdalena Konig.

Jones, George, s. of Jacob and Elizabeth Jones, b. Sept. 6, 1782; bap. Nov. 18, 1782. Witnesses, Sarah Solomon and Adam Ritter.

Alleman, Jacob, s. of Christopher and Elizabeth Alleman; b. Nov. 3, 1782; bap. April 27, 1783. Witnesses, Jacob and Margaret Shaffner.

Noll, Elizabeth, dau. of George and Catharine Noll; b. March 8, 1783; bap. April 27, 1783. Witnesses Conrad and Margaret Alleman.

Gettig, Christina, dau. of Frederick and Catharine Gettig, of Elizabethtown; b. Jan. 25, 1783; bap. April 28, 1783. Witnesses, Simon and Maria Sophia Eberly.

Bishop, Anna Catharine, dau. of John and Anna Maria Bishop; b. Jan. 10, 1782; bap. April 29, 1783. Witnesses, Catharine Albert and Anna Bishop.

Karbach, Maria Sophia, d. of Peter Karbach, b. May 7, 1783; bap. May 17, 1783; witnesses, Maria Sophia Eberly, Maria Catharine and Elizabeth Gettig.

Planicko, John, s. of John and Annie

Flanickin, b. Aug. 16, 1782; bap. May, 18, 1783; sponsors, Christoph and Elizabeth Alleman.

Alleman, Samuel, s. of Nicholas and Elizabeth Alleman, b. Feb. 6, 1783; bap. June 14, 1783; witnesses, Ludwig and Anna Maria Gempsoel.

Alleman, Conrad, s. of Henry and Maria Alleman, b. Jan. 13, 1783; bap. June 15, 1783; witnesses, Conrad Pfeutz and Magdalena Whackelson (?).

Weaver, Catherine, b. May 1, 1779.

Weaver, Mary, b. July 12, 1782; children of Adam and Catherine Weaver; bap. June 16, 1783; witnesses, Christina, Jacob and Margaretta Weaver.

Alleman, Anna Maria, d. of John and Barbara Alleman, b. June 13, 1783; bap. June 16, 1783; witnesses, Conrad and Margaretta Alleman and Magdalena Struber. (?)

Windnagle, Mathias, s. of Frederick and Eva Windnagle, b. June 15, 1783; bap. June 17, 1783; witnesses, Mathias, sr., and Maria Agnes Windnagle.

Bohl, Regina, d. of Michael and Anna Bohl, b. August 14, 1783; bap. October 25, 1783; witness, Henry and Margaret Bohl.

Stewart, Frederick Adam, s. of Adam and Catharine Stewart, of The Forest, b. Jan. 26, 1784; bap. April 25, 1784. Witnesses, Frederick and Elizabeth Eisenberg.

Gingrich, Elizabeth, dau. of Ludwig and Anna Maria Gingrich, b. Nov. 20, 1783; bap. May 9, 1784. Witnesses, Martin and Catharine Gingrich.

Brandt, Samuel, s. of Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Brandt, b. Nov. 20, 1783; bap. May 9, 1784. Witnesses, Mathias and Maria Agnes Windnagle.

Windnagle, Maria Agnes, dau. of Mathias and Maria Agnes Windnagle, b. Dec. 22, 1783; bap. May 9, 1784. Witnesses, Frederick and Maria Eva Windnagle.

Sostmann, Mathias, s. of Wilhelm and Anna Maria Sostmann, b. Oct. 28, 1783; bap. May 5, 1784. Witnesses, Mathias and Eva Witmer.

Lauman, Catharine, dau. of George and Maria Esther Lauman, b. April 2, 1784; bap. July 11, 1784. Witnesses, Conrad and Margaretta Alleman.

Branch, Anna Maria, dau. of George and Maria Branch; b. June 29, 1784; bap. July 12, 1784. Witnesses, Henry and Margaret Bohl.

Hines, Margaret, dau. of John and

Rosina Hines; b. Feb. 1, 1783; bap. Oct. 17, 1783. Witness, Anne Cox.

Gantzler, John George, s. of John Gantzler and Catharine; b. May 24, 1782; bap. Oct. 17, 1784. Witnesses, George and Catharine Frey.

Miller, John George, s. of Adam and Maria Miller; b. Sep. 4, 1784; bap. Oct. 17, 1784. Witnesses, George and Catharine Frey.

Booker, John Peter, s. of George and Elizabeth Booker; b. Sept. 29, 1784; bap. Nov. 7, 1784. Witnesses, Peter and Margaretta Booker.

Crabb, William, s. of William and Jane Crabb; b. Sept. 12, 1784; bap. Nov. 7, 1784.

Gauntzer, Jacob, s. of George and Barbara Gauntzer; b. Oct. 22, 1784; bap. Nov. 4, 1784. Witnesses, Frederick and Eva Windnagle.

Herrenbader, Joseph, s. of Philip and Martha, b. Sept. 28, 1784; bap. Nov. 8, 1784; witnesses, Joseph and Margaretta.

Oberlander, John Christoph, s. of Christian Frederick and Catharine Oberlander, b. Jan. 16, 1783; bap. Feb. 19, 1783; witnesses, John Christoph Siebach, Christoph Frederick Oberlander and John N. Strobel.

Schlauch, Susanna, d. of George and Susanna Schlauch, b. Jan. 28, 1785; bap. March 29, 1785; witnesses, Peter and Susan Bohm.

Alleman, Magdalena, d. of John and Barbara Alleman, b. Feb. 13, 1785; bap. Feb. 21, 1785; witnesses, Magdalena Alleman and Casper Eshenauer.

Heil, Maria, d. of Henry and Margaret Heil, of the Forest; b. March 10, 1785; bap. March 29, 1785; witnesses, Frederick and Margaret Heil.

Meyer, John, s. of Richard Templin and Maria Meyer; b. October 13, 1784; bap. April 24, 1785; witnesses, John and Catharine Meyer, jr.

Miller, Catharine, d. of Philip and Elizabeth Miller, of the Forest; b. March 1, 1785; bap. April 24, 1785.

Miller, John Peter, s. of Peter and Eva Miller, of the Forest; b. December 18, 1784; bap. April 24, 1785; witnesses, Philip and Elizabeth Miller.

Hayman, Susan, d. of James and Susan Hayman; b. November 1, 1784; bap. April 24, 1785; witness, Jane Steanson.

Siebach, Maria Susan, d. of Christoph and Elizabeth Siebach; b. Dec. 14, 1784;

bap. May 19, 1785; witness, Frederick Oberlander.

Gray, John Peter, s. of Edward and Mary Gray, of the Forest; b. Dec. 12, 1785; bap. Feb. 12, 1786; witnesses, Peter and Susan.

Notestine, Catharine, d. of Jacob and Maria Notestine; b. Jan. 1, 1786; bap. March 26, 1786; witnesses, Nicholas Schmidt and Susan ———.

Sibella, Henry, s. of Henry and Sophia Sibella; b. Dec. 27, 1785; bap. Feb. 12, 1786.

Slaybaugh, Elizabeth, dau. of Philip and Elizabeth Slaybaugh, b. Dec. 24, 1785; bap. March 26, 1786; witnesses George Frey and Elizabeth Hader.

Hartman, Magdalena, dau. of Frederick and Hanna Hartman; b. Jan. 20, 1786; bap. March 26, 1786; witnesses, Frederick and Magdalena Heil.

Ehrgood, John, s. of Jacob and Anna Ehrgood of the Forest; b. March 3, 1786; bap. May 25, 1786.

Windnagle, Jacob, s. of Frederick and Eva Windnagle; b. Oct. 3, 1785; bap. July 30, 1786; witness, Jacob Early.

Alleman, Christian, s. of John and Barbara Alleman; b. June 11, 1786; bap. July 30, 1786; witnesses, Christian Ebenauer and Margaret Allemen.

Johnson, Christina Maria, d. of William and Apollonia Johnson, b. January 2, 1783; bap. July 30, 1786; witnesses, Philip and Maria Barbara Brown.

Windnagle, Susan, d. of Mathias and Maria Agnes Windnagle, b. Nov. 23, 1785; bap. July 30, 1786; witnesses, Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Brandt.

Alleman, Christina, d. of Christopher and Elizabeth Alleman, b. July 24, 1785; bap. July 30, 1786; witnesses, Nicholas and Elizabeth Brandt.

Brandt, Maria Elizabeth, d. of Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Brandt, b. Dec. 5, 1785; bap. July 30, 1785; witnesses, Nicholas and Elizabeth Alleman.

Hasson, John, s. of Thomas and Mary Hasson, b. March 26, 1781; bap. July 30, 1786.

Easton, Sarah, d. of George and Mary Easton, b. October 26, 1785; bap. March 8, 1786.

Epler, John, s. of John and Rebecca Epler, b. October 12, 1785; bap. March 8, 1786.

Zell, Elizabeth, d. of John Zell and Rosina Gig; witnesses, Mathias Shirk and Mary Roters.

Russell, James, s. of Ewen and Anne Rus-

sell, b. Nov. 17, 1785; bap. April 10, 1786; witness, James Russell.

Becker, Frederick Diller, s. of Frederick and Margaret Becker, of Pequea, b. January 8, 1786; bap. April 11, 1786.

Cotes, Margaret, d. of Jonathan and Jane Cotes, b. February 14, 1773; bap. April 10, 1786; witnesses, John and Margaret Wilson.

Bossert, Elizabeth, b. May 22, 1780.

Bossert, John, b. April 6, 1782; children of George and Margaret Bossert; bap. April 11, 1786.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

COLXXXI.

TWINS, INCIDENT.—In the Carlisle Gazette we find the following:

"Married, June 22, 1790, in Franklin county, the twin brothers McKibben to twin sisters named Beard, of Clark's Gap, in said county."

A CORRECTION — It would take up weekly the regular issue of *Notes and Queries* if the proper corrections were made of the many historic blunders which find their way into the newspapers, apart from the labor it would involve. Now and then these errors are so conspicuous that it is eminently proper to apply the corrective. A recent illustrated Sunday newspaper of Philadelphia has produced a representation of the log house of John Harris, the Indian trader, in its illustrations of the city of Harrisburg. That in itself was all right, but their correspondent placed under the engraving "Remodeled and still standing at Front and Mulberry streets." In the first place this trader's house was not there located, and was probably torn down a century ago, for the Harris mansion was erected in 1766. The log house built fifty years prior would have decayed long ago whether remodeled or not.

Old time Ruins in Swatara.

About three-fourths of a mile northeast of Rutherford Station, in Swatara township, Dauphin county, on the back part of what, a century and a half ago, was the property of John Wilson, is plainly discernible the outlines of a dam and a mill-race. The immediate locality is occupied by the primeval forest. About thirty rods north of the dam,

on the east bank of the stream, in what is now Mr. Page's field, the plow-shear turns up evidences of an ancient building site. The memory of the oldest inhabitant does not reach back to a time when these ruins presented any different aspect from that which is now visible, excepting that about fifty years ago an old trough was to be seen lying half buried in mud, just below a spring of water which rises hard by the building site. The stream thus utilized in the oldest time, is one of the branches of the creek which from days immemorial has turned what is now Boyd's mill, and is said to have been stronger formerly than now.

The tradition concerning this particular spot is, that at an early day, long before the Revolution; a distillery was located here, in the loft of which a lodge of Masons held their meetings. Several stories are told about these Masons and their efforts to guard against the impertinent curiosity of the uninitiated; which stories would seem to be verified, from the fact that once every month, at the dead hour of night, strange knockings are still heard, as of a tyler alarming his lodge, followed by a hurry-scurry through the woods, but nothing is told of the man who built and operated the distillery, if such it was. Who was he? and what lodge of Masons met here?

It would seem to be an easy task to trace the ownership of property in this locality, but in the case in hand, the difficulty lies in the fact that the land upon which the distillery stood was not included in the surveys of either John Wilson or Edward Sharp, both of whom were original owners of what were supposed to be adjoining tracts. Messrs. Wilson and Sharp both died in the early part of the last century. Mr. Wilson's property descending to his son William, whilst Mr. Sharp's lands passed by purchase to Mr. Page, the ancestor of the present owner. Accurate surveys having been made, it was discovered that a strip of land twenty-five or thirty rods wide lay between the two estates. Mr. Page soon afterwards purchased this strip from the Penna. The dam and about half the length of the race was within Mr. Wilson's survey and the building with the remainder of the race was on the vacant land. If one of these original proprietors was a Mason and the other was not, the Mason was doubtless the operator of the distillery. If both or neither of them were Masons, the question then re-

mains, who was the proprietor of this still, which was dismantled more than a century and a quarter ago?

The question is rather curious than important, for it is rare indeed that any ruins can be found in America later than those of the Mound Builders, whose history cannot be fully traced. The reproach has often been cast upon us by foreign travellers that we have no ruins whose history is lost in the unknown, amongst which the poetic soul can sit down and weave garlands of story to suit the passing whim, and whilst it is proper to submit questions such as this to the erudition of the Editor of *Notes and Queries*, one can almost wish that he shall find himself unable to throw any light upon the old dam and its appendages, and so leave unbroken the mystic spell which has for ages rested upon its haunted shores.

W. F. R.

WILLIAM EDMONDS.

Biographical Sketch of a Noted Man in Pennsylvania Provincial History.

II.

On the 29th April, 1763, William Edmonds became an inmate of "The Rose Inn" prior to taking charge of the store which was in the course of erection a few rods south of that hostelry and facing the road to the Minisink. This storehouse was built of unhewn logs, and was thirty feet square; it was one story in height, and contained a dwelling room, kitchen and two cellars, in addition to the store room. On its completion it was stocked with diverse merchandise to the amount of £360.5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Mr. Edmonds at a salary of £65 per annum, including board and firewood, assumed charge under the following warrant of Nathaniel Seidle "the Moravian Proprietor:"

"WHEREAS, Application has been made to me through the Deacons of Bethlehem by certain inhabitants of Nazareth, of Plainsfield, and of Smithfield townships, that a Repository of goods might be placed at a more convenient distance than to come to Bethlehem, and for as much that of many years' experience William Edmonds late storekeeper in Bethlehem, has approved himself to be a careful and upright dealer KNOW YE: That reposing special trust and confidence in his well and prudent management for said Deacons and the County, I do

hereby constitute, empower and appoint him, the Said William Edmonds, to be storekeeper or factor at the house lately erected for that purpose in Plainfield township, in the County of Northampton, and Province of Pennsylvania."

A well-thumbed "Blotter of the Rose Store" (8 February 1769—March 1772) in the Archives at Bethlehem, attests the brisk business transacted at this mart with the neighboring settlers for supplies, and with the Indians of Wyalusing and other points as remote as Sheshbequin, Shamoik and Owego, who exchanged skins, deer's-fat and wooden ware for strouds and half-thicks and powder and lead. On the 11th of July, 1767, the building was struck by lightning and slightly damaged. With the completion of a store-house in "new" Nazareth, William Edmond's connection with the Rose store ceased, and on the 26th October, 1772, he removed its stock and fixtures to the new building. He retired in 1773 after a service of near twenty years in the stores of the Church. The store at the Rose, however, was continued by his son, John A. Edmonds, for Dorst Allemen, who became its purchaser. Towards the close of the last century the store house was again struck by lightning, and this time totally destroyed.

During the years of contention between Great Britain and her American Colonies, William Edmonds espoused the cause of the Colonies, and during the struggle for Independence he was a whole souled patriot. His advanced age precluded him from participating in the operations of the army, but he gave his time and influence in its behalf. At the autumnal election of 1770, he was again elected to represent his county in the Assembly, receiving 623 votes to his opponent, James Allen's, 183 votes, and through the partiality of his constituents, was re-elected to the sessions of '71, '72, '73 and '74.

An enumeration of the principal Committees on which he served, will aid us in forming an opinion of his ability as a legislator, and the estimation in which he was held by his associates. Throughout his legislative career, he was a member of the "Committee on Aggravations," one of the most important of all standing committees, "taxation of the colonies by great Britain;" "Excise tax;" "to grant an additional member to represent Northampton county in the Assembly;" "to

increase the duty on importation of slaves;" "measures for putting the city and Province in a state of defence;" and he invariably voted against the granting of money to the king.

In 1774 he was one of the four delegates from Northampton to the Provincial Convention held at Philadelphia 15th July, where it was resolved to hold collections for the relief of the Bostonians, suffering from the effects of the Boston Port Bill; and in 1775 was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, serving from June 30 to October 19.

NAZARETH, August 9, 1775.

DEAR SIR:

The assembly having appointed a number of arms to be made and Deposited in every County, a Pattern of which size and bore with Iron Ram Rods and Bayonets and Cartridge Boxes as also knapsacks, were to be made at Philadelphia and sent to the Different Counties. Who is to act the part I know not; but some time ago I wrote to Mr. Hilligas, but have yet rec'd no answer, and being appointed a Committee man, I take this opportunity to request you will speak to him, and use your Endeavor to forward said Pattern up to me, if it can't be immediately sent to Jacob Opp's at Easton, who is one of County Commis'srs. You and he will excuse my giving you this trouble, as we don't know what emergency may be to have them ready, and

I am with Love and Respect, Sirs,

Yours,

WM. EDMONDS.

To Messrs Hilligas and Schlusser:

This was the last public office held by Mr. Edmonds, and the remaining eleven years of his life were spent in retirement at Nazareth. He died of consumption, September 15th, 1786, a son, two daughters and three grandchildren surviving him. The epitaph on his grave-stone in the "God's Acre" reads:

Here Lieth

William Edmonds,
born Oct. 24, 1708.

at Colford in the Parish of Newland,
Gloucestershire.

Departed Sept. 15, 1786

William Edmonds was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca de Beauvoise, of Huguenot ancestry, whom he married in New York in 1739, and by her had four children. In 1744, with her husband, she united with the Moravian Congregation in that

city. She died in 1747. His second wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry and Eva Anthony, was born in New York in 1731. Her parents were member of the Reformed church, but she was first awakened through the preaching of Whitefield. After the death of her mother, she went to live with her father's half sister, widow of Luke Brashier, who was a member of the Moravian Congregation, with which she united in 1753. In February of 1755, she removed to Bethlehem, and on 31st of March ensuing was married to Mr. Edmonds. She died at Nazareth 26th February, just four months after removing with her husband from the store at the Rose to the new store in Nazareth.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

IX.

Baptisms—IV.

[Abbreviations—d., daughter; s., son; b., born; bap., baptized.]

Hudson, George, s. of John and Mary Hudson; b. Nov. 16, 1785; bap. March 21, 1786.

Flat, Thomas, s. of James and Elizabeth Flat; b. April 16, 1786; bap. April 18, 1786.

Wilson, John Huse, son of Moses and Mary Wilson; b. Oct. 14, 1785; bap. April 23, 1786; witnesses, James Russell and Elizabeth Goheen.

Stober, Maria Eva, d. of Henry and Barbara Stober; b. Oct. 5, 1785; bap. May 7, 1786; witness, Catharine Stober.

Hudson, James; b. Oct. 29, 1781.

Hudson, Caleb; b. Jan. 19, 1784.

Hudson, Catharine; b. April 13, 1786; children of George and Elise Hudson; bap. May 18, 1786.

Bucher, Samuel, s. of John and Mary Bucher; b. Dec. 17, 1785; bap. May 17, 1786; witness, John Geigel.

Smith, Margaret, d. of John and Elizabeth Smith; b. Nov. 22, 1785; bap. May 14, 1786.

McDill, Margaret, d. of Isaac and Catharine McDill; b. April 15, 1786; bap. May 14, 1786.

Stephen, John, s. of John and Apollonia Stephen; b. Aug. 3, 1780; bap. May 5, 1786; witnesses, John and Magdalena

Goheen, Hannah, s. of Edward Goheen

and Catharine Westley, b. February 10, 1777; bap. June 6, 1786; witnesses, John and Margaret Rea.

Ayres, George, s. of Marks and Catharine Ayres, of the Forest, b. April 2, 1786; bap. June 18, 1786; witnesses, John and Anna Myer.

Stener, George, s. of Adam and Catharine Stener, b. February 6, 1786; bap. June 18, 1786; witnesses, Philip and Maria Magdalen Muller.

Kleibenstein, Elisabeth, d. of George and Catharine Kleibenstein, b. Nov. 23, 1785; bap. June 18, 1786; witnesses, Anna Wolf and Jacob Seibert.

Miller, John Frederick, s. of Peter and Eva Miller, of the Forest, b. June 28, 1786; bap. August 30, 1786; witnesses, Frederick and Barbara ———.

Ernst, John, s. of James and Eva Ernst, b. February 6, 1786; bap. Sept. 21, 1786; witnesses, John and Christina ———.

Noll, Henry, s. of Christian and Christina Noll, b. June 16, 1786; bap. Sept. 12, 1786; witnesses, Henry and Anna Maria Alleman.

Alleman, Barbara, d. of Henry and Anna Maria Alleman; b. May 22, 1785; bap. Sept. 12, 1786; witnesses, John and Barbara Alleman.

Cornwell, Joseph, s. of David Cornwell and Mary Griffith; b. Oct. 1, 1784; bap. Sept. 12, 1786; witnesses, Mathias and Eva Maria Witman.

Lauman, John, s. of George and Catharine Lauman; b. Sept. 25, 1786; bap. Oct. 22, 1786; witnesses, Jacob and Maria Magdalena Koenig.

Jack, John, s. of Michael and Susan Jack, of Pequa; b. May 26, 1783; bap. April 18, 1794.

McWilliam, James, s. of Alexander and Elizabeth McWilliam, of Pequa; b. June 28, 1783; bap. April 18, 1784.

Hall, Robert, s. of James and Eleanor Hall, of Pequa; b. Oct. 11, 1783; bap. April 18, 1784.

Frey, Anna Maria, d. of Mathias and Elizabeth Frey; b. Oct. 24, 1783; bap. Nov. 23, 1783; witnesses, Traugot and Anna Maria Dobliger.

Haupt, Maria Magdalena, d. of Frederick and Dorothea Haupt; b. Oct. 30, 1783; bap. Nov. 23, 1783. Witnesses, Abraham and Susan Esleman.

Taylor, Benjamin, s. of Isaac and Elizabeth Taylor; b. Aug. 8, 1783; bap. May 16, 1784.

Robinson, John, s. of James and Susan Robinson; b. Nov. 23, 1783; bap. May 16, 1784.

Almacker, Susan, b. March 9, 1779.

Almacker, James, b. Feb. 5, 1781.

Almacker, Rebecca, b. June 22, 1782. Children of Leonard and Elizabeth Almacker; bap. May 16, 1784.

Moore, John, s. of Joseph and Hannah Moore; b. June 1770; bap. May 17, 1784. Witness, John Marshall.

Trago, Moses, b. Sept. 1760; bap. May 28, 1784.

Trago, Mary, b. March 24, 1782.

Trago, Eli, b. January 28, 1784; the two last are children of Moses and Rebecca Trago; bap. May 24, 1784. Witnesses, Robert and Catharine Darlington.

Jones, Elizabeth, about 33 years old; bap. May 28, 1784; witnesses, Daniel and Barbara Stuber.

Douglass, Thomas, s. of Thomas and Joyce Douglass; b. Aug. 15, 1783; bap. May 28, 1784.

Tops, John, s. of John and Mary Tops; b. Aug. 6, 1783; bap. June 6, 1784.

Calbort, John, s. of Francis and Agnes Calbort; b. Nov. 16, 1783; bap. June 6, 1784.

Veltin, Agnes, d. of Henry Veltin and Mable Boidt; b. June 27, 1783; bap. June 6, 1784.

Anna, d. of Henry and Catharine —, from the Forest; b. Nov. 1, 1783; bap. May 20, 1784; witness, Anna Roth.

Craigg, Rebecca, d. of Archibald and Rebecca Craigg; b. March 16, 1783; bap. May 20, 1784.

Bowell, Anna Maria, d. of John Bowell and Maria —; b. March 25, 1783; bap. June 12, 1784; witness, Mary Bowman.

Essington, Mary, d. of Joseph and Sarah Essington, b. March 16, 1783; bap. June 13, 1784.

Thomas, Ezekiel, s. of Ezekiel and Susan Thomas, b. Feb. 27, 1784; bap. June 13, 1784; witnesses, James and Mary Roscel.

Ervin, John, s. of Thomas and Sarah Ervin, b. July 16, 1783; bap. June 13, 1784; witnesses, Evan Rossel and Elizabeth Goheen.

Cunickam, Elizabeth, b. May 10, 1779.

Cunickam, Rebecca, b. Feb. 10, 1782, children of George and Ruth Cunickam; bap. June 16, 1784; witness, Margaret Jones.

Starret, Rachael, b. Sept. 13, 1766.

Starret, Jane, b. Aug. 15, 1768.

Starret, Joseph, b. March 12, 1770.

Starret, Mary, b. Aug. 12, 1775.

Starret, Samuel, b. Aug. 13, 1778.

Starret, Reuben, b. May 18, 1781; children of William and Mary Starret; bap. June 16, 1784.

McCraw, James, b. June 25, 1775.

McCraw, Thomas, b. March 20, 1779; children of Mary and Thomas McCraw; witness, John Attleman.

Anderson, Julianna Barton, d. of John and Susannah Anderson; b. Sept. 12, 1779; bap. June 28, 1784.

Rodgers, Frederick, s. of James and Agnes Rodgers; b. Sept. 3, 1783; bap. June 28, 1784.

Lytel, Rebecca, b. Jan. 22, 1780.

Lytel, Jane, b. Nov. 3, 1782; children of Andrew and Jane Lytel; bap. June 28, 1784.

Lytel, Jane, b. Nov. 3, 1779.

Lytel, James, b. Nov. 30, 1781; children of James and Mary Lytel; bap. June 28, 1784.

Rothstein, Jacob, s. of Jonas and Mary Rothstein; b. Dec. 17, 1783; bap. July 1, 1784.

Hoffman, Barbara, d. of George and Anna Maria Hoffman; b. July 25, 1784; bap. July 22, 1784.

Bixler, Catharine, d. of John and Mary Bixler; b. May 11, 1784; bap. July 24, 1784; witness, Christina —.

Thomas, Esther, d. of Owen and Anna Thomas; b. March 16, 1784; bap. Aug. 29, 1784.

Cain, Mary, d. of Thomas and Hannah Cain, b. April 7, 1783; bap. July 18, 1784; witness, Margaret Cain.

Armstrong, Barton, b. March 9, 1781.

Armstrong, William, b. June 12, 1783; children of John and Jane Armstrong; bap. July 18, 1784.

Gornish, John, s. of Joseph and Abigail Gornish; b. July 13, 1784; bap. Aug. 8, 1784.

Evans, Amos, b. Sept. 28, (O. S.) 1733; bap. Oct. 2, 1784; witnesses, William Smith and Willis Davies.

Evans, Philip, b. Nov. 14, 1764.

Evans, Joshua, b. Sept. 6, 1776; children of Amos and Christina Evans; bap. Oct. 2, 1784.

Warren William, b. May 1, 1782.

Warren, James, b. July 17, 1784; children of James and Jane Warren; bap. Oct. 3, 1784.

Bride, Anne, d. of Hugh and Elizabeth Bride; b. Aug. 12, 1784; bap. Oct. 3, 1784.
 Haudley, Elizabeth, d. of Thomas and Elizabeth Handley; b. Dec. 27, 1781; bap. Oct. 24, 1784.

Jordan, Samuel, s. of Joseph and Tilly Jordan; b. April 9, 1783; bap. Oct. 24, 1784.

Wolf, Paul, s. of Jacob and Maria Wolf; b. July 31, 1784; bap. Oct. 28, 1784. Witnesses, Henry Ulrich and Elizabeth Bitler.

Moser, Philip Jacob, s. of Philip Jacob and Magdalena Moser; b. June 22, 1784; bap. Oct. 28, 1784. Witnesses, Henry Ulrich and Elizabeth Schroider.

Jacobs, James, s. of Cyrus and Margaret Jacobs; b. June 15, 1784; bap. Nov. 21, 1784. Witnesses, James and Margaret Old.

Warren, Hannah, d. of Benjamin and Elizabeth Warren; b. Sept. 1767; bap. Jan. 10, 1785.

Barefoot, Martha, d. of Sarah Barefoot, father unknown; b. July 1776; bap. Jan. 10, 1785. Witnesses, Jacob and Rachel Morgan.

Evans, Margaret, b. June 11, 1780.

Evans, Lot, b. Aug. 2, 1782; children of John and Susan Evans; bap. Sept. 26, 1784.

Heil, Maria, d. of Frederick and Magdalena Heil, of the Forest; b. Oct. 20, 1784; bap. Nov. 27, 1784. Witnesses, Peter and Susan Bohm.

Polich, (?) John George, s. of Peter and Catharine Polich, of the Forest, b. October 12, 1784; bap. November 28, 1784; witnesses, John, George and Judith ———, of the Forest.

Mohr, Henry, s. of John and Susan Mohr, of the Forest, b. October 28, 1784; bap. November 28, 1784; witnesses, George Frey and Elizabeth Hocker.

Foltz, Elizabeth, d. of George and Elizabeth Foltz, b. October 26, 1783; bap. January 1, 1785.

Folkinton, Sarah, d. of Stephen and Jane Folkinton, b. July 3, 1783; bap. January 19, 1785; witnesses, George and Mary Easton.

McCarter, Ruthina, d. of Duncan and Martha McCarter, b. June 28, 1781; bap. February 8, 1785.

Zell, Henry, s. of William and Elizabeth Zell, b. July 3, 1781; bap. February 8, 1785.

Zell, Peter, s. of William and Elizabeth Zell, b. January 31, 1784; bap. February 8, 1785.

Evans, Jacob, s. of Nathan and Mary Evans, b. August, 1783; bap. February 8, 1785.

Shorg, Elizabeth, d. of Matthew and Annie Shorg, b. November 10, 1784; bap. March 15, 1785; witnesses, Margaret Reese and Catherine Shorg.

Beck, Anna Maria, d. of Peter and Susanna Beck, b. Oct. 11, 1784; bap. March 26, 1785; witnesses, Jacob and Anna Maria Snyder.

Ellmaker, Amelia, d. of Leonard and Elizabeth Ellmaker, b. March 29, 1785; bap. April 10, 1785.

Elliott, Hannah, d. of Thomas and Ann Elliott, b. Feb. 14, 1785; bap. April 17, 1785; witnesses, Hannah and Edward Goheen.

Rees, Jonathan, s. of John and Margaret Rees, b. Dec. 14, 1784; bap. April 17, 1785; witness, David Jones.

Bicker, John, s. of Peter, jr., and Elizabeth Bicker, b. Oct. 15, 1784; bap. May 5, 1785; witnesses, Peter, sr., and Anna Maria Bicker.

Wordmar, Joseph, b. Dec. 24, 1760.

Wordman, Benjamin, b. Aug. 2, 1762, children of John and Rachael Wordman; bap. May 8, 1785; witness, Francis Wilmer.

Herst, Caleb, s. of George and Agnes Herst, b. Jan. 1, 1785; bap. May 8, 1785.

Powser, Lydia, d. of William and Sarah Powser, b. Nov. 6, 1784; bap. May 29, 1785.

Wirth, Jacob, s. of Wirth, of the Forest, b. Dec. 7, 1784; bap. Jan. 5, 1785; witnesses, Jacob and Catharine Wirth.

Evans, Ann, d. of John and Susan Evans, b. Feb. 21, 1785; bap. June 26, 1785.

Loyd, Margaret and Thomas, (twins) children of Thomas and Margaret Loyd, b. Oct. 8, 1784; bap. June 26, 1785; witness, John Hudson.

Lafferty, Ann, d. of Samuel and Mary Lafferty, b. June 14, 1784; bap. June 26, 1785.

Loyd, Elizabeth, d. of Thomas and Margaret Loyd, b. April 22, 1781; bap. July 10, 1785.

HARRISBURG'S BRIDGES.

W. A. K., who frequently gives Gossip interesting points upon men and things, furnishes an interesting chapter to-day upon the bridges of this city. He says: "The bridge question seems to be uppermost in the minds of many of our people, and while they are discussing the ownership of the same, let us

turn to some more interesting data, remembering that to-day is the fifty second anniversary of the completion of the first railroad bridge at this point, viz, that of the Cumberland Valley railroad company. The oldest of our five bridge companies is the Harrisburg bridge company, which laid the first stone work as early as December 2d, 1812. The U. S. mail stage crossed over April 1st, 1816, the first team over on the unfinished work. The toll houses and bridge were finished in 1817, although teams crossed the structure (October 16th, 1816, when the first toll was collected. This bridge cost \$192 138 and was built by Mr. Theodore Burr. The eastern section was carried away by the flood of March 15th, 1846. By September 20th, 1847, a new bridge was completed and open for travel. May 25th, 1866, at midnight this section was destroyed by fire, which commenced at the island end. It took but eleven minutes for the flames to reach the city end of the bridge. November 1st, 1867, the new structure was opened for the traveling public. A ferry boat was used both in 1846-7 and 1866-7 to carry foot and wagon passengers to the island.

THE building of the Cumberland Valley railroad bridge was commenced during the summer of 1836, and completed January 16th, 1839, when the first train crossed over from the western shore end at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. This train consisted of three locomotives, two baggage and three double cars. The name of the locomotive in the lead was "Nicholas Biddle." The train carried the president and directors of the road and some three hundred invited guests as passengers. This lattice work bridge had two decks, the upper one for railroad purposes and the lower one for foot passengers and wagons. On December 4th, 1844, a fire destroyed this bridge with the exception of the four spans at the east end, which were carried away by the flood in the spring of 1846. February 3d, 1845, a new bridge was contracted for and completed in 1846 by Mr. Eleazor Kirkbride, having a lower deck for foot and wagon passengers also. In 1850, it was strengthened for railroad purposes and discontinued as a wagon bridge. The company sold its right to collect tolls to the Harrisburg bridge company January 4th, 1855. Increased travel and freight compelled the company to replace this lattice work bridge with one of

much heavier timber, commencing 1855 and completing the same in 1856. In 1872 it again became necessary to replace some of the wood work, and new arches were constructed. In 1880 the company, finding that some of the piers were defective and not strong enough to hold the new work securely, rebuilt the same, finishing the job in 1885. In 1886 the greatly increased weight of the rolling stock again compelled those in charge to think of putting up a more substantial structure. By September 1886 a new iron bridge was in course of construction and in July 1887 the traveling public had the pleasure of crossing over one of the finest bridges in the country. At this date the piers at the eastern end were raised four feet, thus providing for additional water way. The strength of this fine iron structure was severely tested (and proved satisfactory in all respects) by the flood of June 1-2, 1889, when it was repeatedly struck by debris of all sorts, and hundreds of heavy boom logs, and in many instances by framed buildings, which hammered its iron ribs, doing little or no damage to them. This bridge was built by the Union bridge company and the Edge Moor iron company.

THE unfinished work of the South Pennsylvania railroad company's bridge remains the same as when the contractors left it. The stone work was commenced in April, 1884, and completed in nine months by Contractor Smith & Sons. They are fine piers and may some time be utilized.

THE People's bridge company began its stone work in March, 1889, on the western shore. The finished abutment and piers were found to be too low, as the flood of June 1-2, 1889 proved. Consequently they had to be raised, causing much delay. One loss followed another in the shape of trestle work floating off and iron spans falling, which greatly retarded the construction. The bridge was opened for travel April 26th, 1890. The stone work was built by John Riley & Co., of Lancaster, and the superstructure by Dean & Westbrook, of New York.

THE Harrisburg Terminal railroad company came to town with the intention of building a bridge, and the work seems to have been under a different sort of

management from the others. Push, energy and pluck animated all concerned, and in consequence thereof the bridge had to go up or down. It will be remembered that, except in but few instances, none of the piers were completed before the whole number were raised several feet above ordinary high water. This being the case the stone masons were not delayed by slight rises in the river, but could go from pier to pier as required. They began the first pier off the east bank of the river in March, 1890, and finished the stone work November 2, 1890. The first iron was laid on the eastern shore pier October 24th, 1890, and the last on the Cumberland county end January 8th, 1891. A locomotive used in hauling material ran to within a few feet of the west end this date, and could have crossed over entirely had not the "traveler" (a wooden structure used in hoisting the irons in place) been in the way. The iron work was put up on an average of one span every three days, and to do this successfully required the "know how" in the tosses and perfect obedience and willingness in the men. With the exception of a few slight bruises, not a person was hurt. The stone work was built by Nolan Brothers, and the iron work by Cofrode & Saylor.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXXII.

A GERMAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, the organization of which was suggested in *Notes and Queries* ten or twelve years ago, is agitating the Philadelphia newspapers just now, approvingly, of course, provided the headquarters are in the metropolitan city. That such an association should be formed is beyond controversy, but give us a home in one of the centers of early German settlement—say at Reading or Lancaster. Let the society, however, be first organized and then there will be no difficulty in securing quarters. Either Lancaster, Reading, Lebanon, York or Allentown will not allow such an association long to want a home. We have great faith in the energy, thrift and possibilities of the descendants of the German-Swiss settlers in Pennsylvania. They move slow, but that movement is steady and effective. Yes, let a call be sent

out to such whose interest therein will impel them to take part and make a German Society, an active body of men and women. That element in Pennsylvania, more than any other, has made our State what she is—second to none in the Union.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

X.

Baptisms—V.

[Abbreviation—*d.*, daughter; *s.*, son; *b.*, born; *bap.*, baptized.]

Harpan, Sarah, b. June 4, 1783.

Harpan, William, b. May 5, 1785. children of William and Susan Harpan; *bap.* July 21, 1785.

Cloud, Ruth, *d.* of Jeremiah and Ruth Cloud; *b.* January 22, 1785; *bap.* July 21, 1785.

Lorentz, Thomas, *s.* of Christian and Mary Lorentz; *b.* April 20, 1785; *bap.* July 24, 1785.

Kay, Eleanor, *d.* of Thomas and Hannah Kay; *b.* July 11, 1785; *bap.* July 24, 1785.

Little, Andrew, *s.* of Andrew and Jane Little; *b.* June 26, 1785; *bap.* July 24, 1785.

Wamser, John, *s.* of Wilhelm and Margaret Wamser, of the Forest; *b.* May 4, 1785; *bap.* Aug. 7, 1785; witnesses, John and Barbara Ayres.

Myer, Elizabeth, *d.* of John and Catharine Myer; *b.* May 28, 1785; *bap.* Aug. 7, 1785; witnesses, Philip and Elizabeth Schlach.

Jones, Jonathan, *s.* of John and Mary Jones; *b.* Jan. 17, 1785; *bap.* Aug. 25, 1785.

Hauton, Elizabeth, *b.* Sept. 17, 1781.

Hauton, John, *b.* Dec. 25, 1784; children of Thomas and Agnes Hauton; *bap.* Aug. 21, 1785.

Windelsahl, John George, *s.* of George and Dorothea Windelsahl, *b.* Aug. 10, 1785; *bap.* Aug. 28, 1785; witnesses, Jacob and Maria Hoffman.

Bowan, Sarah, *b.* March, 31, 1773.

Bowan, Joseph, *b.* March 26, 1775.

Bowan, William, *b.* March 18, 1778; children of Levi and Ann Bowan, *bap.* Aug. 28, 1785.

Grigal(?) Maria Barbara, *d.* of John and Anna Barbara Grigal, *b.* June 26, 1785;

bap. Sept. 11, 1785; witnesses, John and Maria Bixler.

Grigal, Anna, d. of Wilhelm and Maria Grigal, b. April 11, 1783; bap. Sept. 11, 1785; wine s. Elizabeth Grigal.

Jack, Samuel, s. of Michael and Susan Jack, b. August 16, 1785; bap. October 16, 1785.

Leach, Ann, d. of James and Martha Leach, b. August 7, 1785; bap. October 16, 1785.

Philson, John, s. of Joseph and Lilly, b. January 13, 1785; bap. October 16, 1785.

Jacobs, Richard, s. of Cyrus and Margaret Jacobs, b. July 1, 1785; bap. Nov. 13, 1785; witnesses, James and Margaret Old.

Cunningham, Anne, d. of George and Ruth Cunningham, b. Dec. 26, 1784; bap. Nov. 21, 1785.

Herth, John, s. of Henry and Barbara Herth; b. March 6, 1785; bap. Oct. 9, 1785. Witnesses, Jacob Geiger and Hannah Jackson.

Hoffman John, s. of George and Maria Hoffman; b. Oct. 5, 1785; bap. Oct. 30, 1785. Witnesses, John and Catharine Klingman.

Gray, Nathan, b. March 20, 1779.

Gray, Edward, b. Oct. 2, 1782; children of Edward and Mary Gray, of the Forest, bap. Oct. 30, 1785. Witnesses, Jacob and Catharine —.

Bixler, Catharine, dau. of Philip and Barbara Bixler; b. Aug. 25, 1785; bap., Nov. 20, 1785. Witness, Margaret Bixler.

Polich, Christina, dau. of Peter and Catharine Polich; b. Nov. 9, 1785; bap., Dec. 11, 1785. Witnesses, George and Christina Earhardt.

Platt, George, s. of James and Elizabeth Platt; b. Nov. 6, 1769; bap., Dec. 26, 1785.

Armstrong, Jane, dau. of John and Jane Armstrong; b. Feb. 17, 1786; bap., Feb. 19, 1786.

Zell, John; b. March 19, 1761; bap., Feb. 27, 1786. Witness, John Huston.

Evans, Susan; b. May 16, 1763; bap., Feb. 27, 1786. Witness, Morgan Evans.

Evans, Margaret, dau. of Morgan and Susan Evans; b. March 17, 1785; bap., Feb. 27, 1785.

Witmer, Barbara, d. of Bartholemus and Barbara Witmer, of the Forest, b. April 20, 1789; bap. May 21, 1789; witnesses, John Holler and Catherine Witmer.

Gril, Maria, d. of John and Regina Gril, of the Forest, b. Feb. 28, 1789; bap. May 21, 1789.

Bixler, David, s. of Peter and Elizabeth Bixler, b. March 26, 1789; bap. May 30, 1789.

Forney, Mathias, s. of Mathias and Anna Maria Forney, b. Dec. 6, 1788; bap. June 1, 1789; witnesses, Philip and Catherine —.

Old, James, s. of Davis and Elizabeth Old, b. Feb. 23, 1789; bap. June 6, 1789; witnesses, James and Margaret Old.

Hoffman, Maria, d. of George and Maria Hoffman, of the Forest; b. April 26, 1789; bap. June 7, 1789; Witnesses, Mathias and Maria Guldin.

Elmker, Sabina, d. of Lenhard and Elizabeth Elmker; b. Feb. 3, 1788; bap. June 12, 1789.

Morry, Anna, d. of Chas. and Leander Morry; b. Dec. 6, 1786; bap. June 12, 1789.

Morry, Alexander, s. of Chas. and Leander Morry; b. Feb. 13, 1789; bap. June 12, 1789.

Keyser, George, s. of George and Anna Keyser; b. Sept. 16, 1788; bap. June 12, 1789.

Murphey, Lydia, d. of John and Mary Murphey, b. April 12, 1787; bap. June 12, 1789.

Buisor, (?) John, s. of John and Maria Buisor, b. January 27, 1789; bap. June 14, 1789; witness, John Albur.

Lorentz, Henry, b. February 9, 1787; bap. June 19, 1789.

Lorentz, David, b. April 15, 1789; bap. June 19, 1789; children of Christian and Mary Lorentz.

Martin, Rosina, b. February 14, 1787; bap. June 12, 1789.

Martin, William, b. May 10, 1789; bap. June 12, 1789; children of James and Jane Martin.

Weaver, James, s. of John and Margaret A. Weaver, b. April 19, 1789; bap. June 14, 1789.

Zell, Margaret, d. of John and Elizabeth Zell, b. March 16, 1788; bap. July 5, 1789.

Essington, Daniel, s. of Joseph and Sarah Essington, b. July 26, 1788; bap. July 5, 1789.

Huston, Elizabeth, d. of John and Barbara Huston, b. May 20, 1789; bap. July 5, 1789.

Hopft, John Christian, s. of Henry, Jr., and Maria Hopft, of the Forest, b. June 19, 1789; bap. July 19, 1789; witnesses, Henry, Sr., and Catharine Hopft.

Corbet, Britchard, b. Aug. 20, 1787; bap. July 26, 1789.

Corbet, Jane, b. Sept. 19, 1788; bap. July 26, 1789; children of James and Annie Corbet.

Zoob, Jacob, s. of John and Barbara Zoob; b. April 17, 1789; bap. Aug. 9, 1789; witnesses, Peter and Barbara Schweitzer.

Stuard, Jacobina, d. of John and Catharine Stuard; b. July 30, 1789; bap. Aug. 10, 1789; witnesses, Henry and Jacobina Catharine Sherk.

Jacobs, Anne, d. of Cyrus and Margaret Jacobs; b. March 15, 1789; bap. August 16, 1789; witnesses, Ann Coleman, Wm. and Elizabeth Old.

Nothstein, Jonas, s. of Jonas and Maria Nothstein, of the Forest; b. June 3, 1789; bap. August 30, 1789; witnesses, George and Maria Hoffman.

Thomas, Margaret, d. of Owen and Annie Thomas; b. March 13, 1789; bap. Sept. 5, 1789.

Fry, Samuel, s. of John and Eva Fry, of the Forest; b. August 10, 1789; bap. Sept. 13, 1789; witnesses, Peter Fry and Hannah Wolf.

Alleman, Henry, s. of John and Barbara Alleman; b. Aug. 20, 1789; bap. Sept. 20, 1789. Witnesses, Henry and Julianne Alleman.

Chambers, Elizabeth, d. of Wm. and Elizabeth Chambers; b. Feb. 23, 1789; bap. Sept. 27, 1789. Witnesses, John Rowli and Agnes Grumblath.

Ayres, John, b. Sept. 12, 1781.

Ayres, Susan, b. Sept. 11, 1784.

Ayres, James, b. Sept. 2, 1789. All bap. Oct. 8, 1789. Children of Jacob and Isabella Ayres. Witness, Jacob Ayres, sr.

Cook, Rebecca, d. of Stephen and Mary Cook; b. April 3, 1789; bap. Oct. 8, 1789.

Henrich, Daniel, b. Oct. 6, 1778; bap. Oct. 11, 1789.

Henrich, Maria Catharine, b. May 20, 1785; bap. Oct. 11, 1789; children of Jacob and Anna Maria Henrich; witnesses, Mathias, sr., and Eve Windnagle.

Brand, Christian, s. of Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Brand; b. Aug. 23, 1789; bap. Oct. 11, 1789; witnesses, Nicholas and Elizabeth Alleman.

Strus, Catharine Elizabeth, d. of Philip and Catharine Strus; b. Sept. 8, 1789; bap. Oct. 11, 1789; witnesses, Henry Strus and Agnes Bishopp.

Bruhms, John, s. of James and Rosanna

Bruhms, b. February 6, 1789; bap. Oct. 17, 1789; witnesses, John and Barbara Giegel.

Alleman, Henry, s. of Henry and Anna Maria Alleman; b. May 12, 1789; bap. Nov. 1, 1789; witnesses, Henry and Juliana Alleman.

Gettich, John, s. of George and Christina Gettich; b. Sept. 29, 1789; bap. Nov. 1, 1789; witnesses, Mathias Windnagle and Maria Agnes —.

Smith, John, b. May 28, 1784.

Smith, Esther, b. April 22, 1786.

Smith, Henry, b. May, 1788; all bap. Oct. 9, 1789; children of Conrad and Sarah Smith.

Moyer, Michael, s. of John and Catharine Moyer, of the Forest; b. Oct. 8, 1789; bap. Dec. 5, 1789. Witnesses, Jacob and Anna Maria Hoffman.

Bechtel, Regina, d. of John and Margareta Bechtel; b. Sept. 16, 1789; bap. Dec. 1, 1789. Witnesses, Anna Maria Bechtel and Jacobus Durr.

Klingman, Elizabeth, d. of John and Christina Klingman; b. Nov. 1, 1789; bap. Jan. 3, 1790. Witnesses, George and Elizabeth Frey.

Jones, John, s. of David and Hannah Jones; b. May 31, 1789; bap. Jan. 6, 1790.

Corbet, James, s. of James and Ann Corbet; b. Jan. 12, 1790; bap. Jan. 29, 1790.

Schweitzer, Catharine, d. of Peter and Barbara Schweitzer, of the Forest; b. Nov. 16, 1789; bap. Jan. 24, 1790. Witnesses, Peter Brixer and Catharine Schweitzer.

Wekley (?) Henry, s. of John and Maria Eva Wekley, of the Forest; b. March 24, 1789; bap. Jan. 24, 1790. Witnesses, Michael and Dorothea Wekley.

Wekley (?) Anna, d. of Michael and Dorothea Wekley; b. June 17, 1789; bap. Jan. 24, 1790. Witness, Elizabeth Wekley.

Wild, Maria, d. of James and Barbara Wild, of the Forest; b. May 30, 1787; bap. Jan. 29, 1790. Witnesses, Jacob and Maria Wolf.

Zoll, Elizabeth, d. of Adam and Margaret Zoll; b. Feb. 1, 1789; bap. Sept. 15, 1790. Witness, Eva Margaret Rineman.

Polich, Judith, d. of Peter and Catharine Polich, of the Forest; b. Jan. 19, 1790; bap. March 7, 1790; witnesses, George and Judith Polich.

Good, Sarah, d. of Valentine and Maria Geod, of the Forest; b. Jan. 9, 1790; bap.

March 28, 1790; witnesses, Ludwig and Sarah Laurr.

Ramsey, Elizabeth; b. April 13, 1782.

Ramsey, Rachel; b. Aug. 2, 1783

Ramsey, William; b. March 27, 1785.

Ramsey, Mary; b. Oct. 14, 1788; children of William and Elenora Ramsey; bap. March 13, 1790.

Morris, Jacob, s. of John and Elizabeth Morris; b. July, 1789; bap. April 11, 1790; witnesses, Jacob Haup and Elizabeth Mony.

Russell, William, s. of Evan and Ann Russell; b. Jan. 10, 1790; bap. April 12, 1790.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

[The following roll of the officers of the Second Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Edwards, has come into our possession, and it being of importance, we preserve it in *Notes and Queries*.]

Lieut. Colonel

Thomas Edwards, April 29, 1780.

Major.

Valentine Shouffler, May 16, 1780.

Chaplain.

Rev. Conrad Bucher, May 16, 1780.

Quartermaster

Robert Patton, May 9, 1780.

Surgeon.

Daniel Oldenbruck, May 17, 1780.

Adjutant.

Mathias Priemer, May 15, 1780.

Sergeant Major.

John Glotinger, May 15, 1780.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Jacob Shaffner, May 15, 1780.

First Company—

Captain—Baltzer Orth, May 6, 1780.

Lieutenant—John Orth, May 6, 1780.

Ensign—Daniel Stouffer, May 6, 1780.

Second Company—

Captain—Michael Holderbaum, May 6, 1780.

Lieutenant—Alexander Martin, May 6, 1780

Ensign—Henry Foght, May 6, 1780.

Third Company—

Captain—Casper Støever, May 15, 1780.

Lieutenant—Michael Hernner, May 15 1780.

Ensign—Nicholas Conrad, May 15, 1780.

Fourth Company—

Captain—David Krause, May 6, 1780.

Lieutenant—Philip Greenawalt, May 6, 1780.

Ensign—Jacob Embigh, May 6, 1780.

Fifth Company—

Captain—John Moore, May 6, 1780.

Lieutenant—Jacob Zollinger, May 6, 1780.

Ensign—Michael Mease, May 6, 1780.

Sixth Company—

Captain—John Stone, May 9, 1780.

Lieutenant—George Bowman, May 9, 1780.

Ensign—Michael Tice, May 9, 1780.

Seventh Company—

Captain—Wendel Weaver, May 20, 1780.

Lieutenant—Michael Teeffenbagh, May 20, 1780.

Ensign—Michael Haag, May 20, 1780.

Eighth Company—

Captain—John Gassert, May 17, 1780.

Lieutenant—John Field, May 6, 1780.

Ensign—Jacob Lehman, May 6, 1780.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXXIII.

OBITUARY.

Catharine Wilson McAlarney.

At Mifflinburg, Union county, Sabbath morning, February 8th, 1891, Mrs. Catharine Wilson McAlarney, widow of the late John McAlarney, after a brief illness, passed into rest, aged 79 years. She was born in East Donegal township, Lancaster county, in 1812, and was the second child of Thomas and Rosannah Wilson, both of whom died in Middletown in 1825, and were buried in the graveyard near the residence of the late George Snuller. She was a noble, Christian mother, whose long life was spent in unselfish love and labor for her children; a kindly ministrations to the suffering and afflicted, and in modest service, with unquestioning faith, in the vineyard of her Divine Master. Seven children survive: Joseph C. McAlarney, an attorney, and M. W. McAlarney, editor of the TELEGRAPH, of Harrisburg; Mary and Rose McAlarney, of Mifflinburg; Dr. William M. McAlarney, of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. E. Rockey, of DuBois, and C. W. McAlarney, an attorney, of Plymouth.

Hon. GEORGE ADDISON CRAWFORD, born May 17, '827, in Lycoming, now Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and died at Junction City, Colorado, January 29, 1891, of hemorrhage of the lungs, was a man of considerable prominence. He was educated

at Jefferson College, graduating in 1847, studied law at Lock Haven, and in 1850 became editor of the *Clinton Democrat* of that place. Subsequently he sold out and removed to Kansas. In 1860 he was one of the editors of the *Kansas Farmer*, and in 1869 became editor of the *Daily Monitor*, published at Fort Scott. He was one of the originators of the Kansas Historical Society in 1875, and, until his removal from the State, one of its directors. He was president of the society in 1877. In 1861 he was nominated and elected Governor of Kansas, but the canvassers of a number of the counties refusing to recognize the returns, the Supreme Court declared the election illegal. He was subsequently nominated for various State positions, but invariably declined. He will be recollected by many of our people as one of the Kansas State Commissioners during the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, where he rendered so much service in making the Kansas exhibit the success that was accorded it. About 1882 he removed to Colorado, where he founded Junction City. He was a very estimable gentleman, and notwithstanding his impaired health, a very interesting man. Mr. Crawford was a lineal descendant of two of the members of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1776, James Crawford and John Weitzel, of whom sketches will be found in Dr. Egler's Biographies of members of that convention. George Crawford, who died in 1876, was a grandson of Major James Crawford, who married Elizabeth Weitzel White, daughter of Charlotte Weitzel. He was thus connected with Colonel Hugh White, a noted man in the Revolutionary annals of the West Branch. He was unmarried. JOHN B. LYNN.

PAXTANG SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

"The history of Paxtang Sesqui-Centennial"—edited by Matthias Wilson McAlarney, is before us, and we have examined its contents with no little interest. The editor deserves much praise for the manner in which he has performed his work, and the only objection we raise is, that the title is altogether too modest; for the work comprises not only a verbatim report of the proceedings on the day of the celebration, but a great variety of information relating to the historic old church, which is invaluable and which every descendant of the pioneers of Paxtang will rejoice to see collected and pre-

served in such a permanent and attractive form, such as the marriage records of Reverends John Elder and John Roan together with the more complete records of Rev. James R. Sharon;—the notes on "Master Allen," that old time "autocrat of the school room," whose fame in Paxtang is second only to that of Parson Elder;—the full and complete tombstone record, to which is appended fourteen closely printed pages of biographical sketches of persons now sleeping in that consecrated spot—together with several other items of like interest, rendering the book exceedingly valuable to every one whose ancestors had any connection with the locality. And the general reader will find himself amply repaid by a perusal of the addresses made at the celebration.

The topics are various, and all taken together form a most complete, interesting and readable history not only of Paxtang Church but of Presbyterianism in the region round about; and in which the logic of events is brought out in a masterly manner.

ONE WHO HAS ENJOYED READING IT.

A PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN SOCIETY.

[Our friend, Frank R. Diffenderffer, of the Lancaster *New Era*, struck the right note when he penned the following. *Notes and Queries* will second any effort made to preserve the records of the early settlement of Pennsylvania, and we say with him, "Let us have a Pennsylvania German Society."]

A movement has been started in several parts of Eastern Pennsylvania looking to the formation of a Pennsylvania German Society. The plan suggested contemplates an organization something like that of the New England Society in New York and the Holland Society. The *New Era* is in hearty accord with such a society, and believes that with proper effort such a society cannot only be organized, but may be made the instrument of much permanent good. Until one studies out the mission of such a society, he can form no adequate idea of the wide scope and influence it may be made to include.

In recent years many writers have taken the field in an attempt to place the German immigration of the last century into this State in its true light; they have endeavored to show the character of the men who came from the Fatherland, bringing with them the best industry, thrift, morality and virtues of the Old World. We are told that

they cared little for education, while the fact is the school house and the church always went up side by side. They have been charged with lukewarmness towards the cause of independence during the Revolution. The facts are that no people were sturdier or more prompt in rallying in defense of their imperiled liberties. They have been accused of being an ignorant and uneducated race. The now historical press at Ephrata and the still earlier one at Germantown give the lie to this charge. They led in the abolition movement long before New England ever dreamed of such a thing. The protest of Pastorius and his colony will be an ever-living evidence of the devotion of the Pennsylvania Germans to the principles of human liberty and the inalienable rights of men.

Let us have a Pennsylvania German Society. Let us assert ourselves. Let us show to the world how indelibly our ancestors have left their impress on this nation from ocean to ocean. Pride of ancestry within certain limits is not only pardonable, but highly laudable. Such a society would encourage this spirit and tend to set before the world in their true light a people whose energies, virtues and powers have not yet been adequately told.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

MICHAEL HAAS, of Strasburg township, Lancaster county, was born at sea, cir. 1753. He m. Anna Maria —, said to have been an Obmet or Ommet. Michael was a taxable in Strasburg township in 1780 (Evans p. 1063). A Michael Hause, or House, was corporal from Lancaster county in the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, 1777-81. Michael and Anna Maria Haas, who wrote their names Hause, also, moved to Philadelphia, where he died of yellow fever about 1793. Their children, HAUSE or Hause, were:

i. *Elizabeth*; b. Lan'r county, Jan. 13, 1776; m., in Philadelphia, Wm. Hagner.

ii. *John*; (wrote his name "Hause") b. Lan'r county Jan. 14, 1778; d. Philadelphia Nov. 1, 1862; m., 1825 Rebecca Riffert, and left issue still living.

iii. *Wilhelm*; (wrote his name "William Hause"). b. Lan'r co. Dec. 27, 1779; d. Phila. May 23, 1887; m. June 7, 1804, Catharine Hull; has issue still living.

iv. *Charlotte*; b. Lan'r co. Nov. 27, 1781; d. 1805; m. John Black, of Milltown, Pa.; had—1. *Dr. John*; 2. *Margaret*, m. — Gouge; 3. *Charlotte*; b. 1805; still living.

[These 4 children of Michael were baptized by Rev. Mr. Illing, July 19, 1782.]

v. *Mary*
vi. *Juliana*; m. — Fahnstock, of Philadelphia
vii. *Hannah*; m. Peter Yeager, of Philadelphia.
viii. *Nancy*; m. — Miller, of Philadelphia.

Any additional data will be gratefully received.
HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

XI.

Baptisms—VI.

[Abbreviations—d., daughter; s., son; b., born; bap., baptized.]

Fuhrloh, Elizabeth, d. of John and Barbara Fuhrloh, b. September 19, 1789; bap. April 29, 1790; witness, Elizabeth Sirgeth-aler.

Grahb, John, s. of James Grahb, b. August 28, 1789; bap. May 2, 1790

Church, Alexander, b. January 18, 1784

Church, Maria, b. March 10, 1787

Church, Thomas Millin, b. March 19, 1790; children of Thomas and Ann Church; bap. May 13, 1790.

Hughes, John, s. of John and Catherine Hughes, b. May 24, 1789; bap. May 23, 1790.

Alleman, Christian, s. of Henry and Juliana, b. Feb. 11, 1790; bap. May 23, 1790; witnesses Nicholas and Elizabeth Alleman.

Gantzer, Anna Maria, d. of George and Barbara Gantzer, b. Dec. 6, 1789; bap. May 23, 1799; witness, Anna Maria.

Zell, Jacob, s. of John and Elizabeth Zell, b. Mar. 8, 1790; bap. May 27, 1790.

Fausset, Ann, d. of Chas. and Elenora Fausset, b. April 23, 1789; bap. May 29, 1789.

Steuer, Eva Catharine, d. of Adam and Catharine Steuer, of the Forest, b. Mar. 24, 1790; bap. June 6, 1790

Sorgman, Elizabeth, d. of George and Catherine Sorgman; b. August 4, 1789; bap. August 1, 1790

Klindenstein, Catharine, d. of Henry and Catherine Klindenstein, of the Forest; b. April 7, 1790; bap. June 13, 1790; witness, Annie Rotsin.

Pritz, Margaret, d. of John and Catherine Pritz, of the Forest; b. Nov. 30, 1789; bap. June 13, 1790; witnesses, Conrad and Margaret Schmidt.

Hartman, Jno Frederick, s. of Frederick and Johanna Hartman, of the Forest; b. March 18, 1790; bap. June 13, 1790; witnesses, John Jacob and Eva Margareta Neidhal.

Kassal, Esther, d. of Barnhart and Catharine Kassal; b. Oct. 1, 1790; bap. July 11, 1790.

Wortz, Mary, d. of Peter and Elizabeth Wortz; b. July 7, 1790; bap. Aug. 8, 1790. Witnesses, Richard and Mary Lensey.

Camin, Isaac, s. of Pomly and Sarah Camin; b. April 2, 1790; bap. Aug. 8, 1790. Witness, Abigail Evans.

Goben, Elizabeth, d. of John and Catharine Goben; b. June 7, 1790; bap. Aug. 15, 1790. Witness, Frederick.

Ama, George, s. of George and Elizabeth Ama; b. Jan. 9, 1790; bap. Aug. 15, 1790. Witnesses, Henry and Margareta Minegas Wamser, Margareta, d. of Wilhelm and Margareta Wamser, of the Forest; b. Feb. 11, 1790; bap. Aug. 15, 1790. Witnesses, John Fehr and Catharine Bauer.

Sindenstricher John, s. of Michael and Barbara Sindenstricher, b. Dec. 7, 1790; bap. Aug. 15, 1790; witnesses, Philip and Elizabeth Miller.

Fehr, Maria, d. of Matthias and Margareta Fehr, of the Forest, b. June 10, 1790; bap. Aug. 15, 1790; witnesses, Joseph and Maria Berger.

Darr, Andrew, s. of Christian and Joanna Darr, b. Aug. 18, 1789; bap. Aug. 19, 1790; witnesses, Peter and Elizabeth Wurtz.

Davis, Elizabeth, d. of Jacob and Mary Davis, b. May 28, 1790; bap. Aug. 29, 1790. Waller, Mary Elizabeth, d. of Frederick and Catherine Waller, b. Mar. 12, 1790; bap. Sept. 5, 1790; witnesses, Philip and Maria Elizabeth Miller.

Evans, Susan, d. of Nathan and Mary Evans, b. Oct. 15, 1787; bap. Sept. 6, 1790.

Hughes, John, s. of James and Catharine Hughes, b. July 8, 1786; bap. September 6, 1790.

Beck, Peter, s. of Peter and Susan Beck, b. June 30, 1790; bap. September 11, 1790.

Jording, Elizabeth, d. of George and Anna Maria Jording, b. April 12, 1790; bap. September 12, 1790; witnesses, Wilhelm Sneider and Susanna Kramer.

Dryer, Susanna, d. of Philip and Sibilla Dryer, of the Forest, b. April 4, 1790; bap. September 14, 1790; witnesses, Michael and Susanna Bart.

Waltor, Sibilla, d. of Conrad and Catha-

rine Waltor, of the Forest, b. September 15, 1787; bap. September 14, 1790; witnesses, Philip and Sibilla Dryer.

Diana, b. November 8, 1769; bap. September 19, 1790; witnesses, Abigail Evans and Sarah Camel.

Figgs, Annie, d. of Joseph and Charlotte Figgs, b. September 19, 1790; bap. September 25, 1790; witness, Agnes Fisher.

Crabb, Plunket Augustus, s. of William and Jane Crabb; b. June 29, 1790; bap. Sept. 25, 1790.

Stober, Jacob, s. of Jacob and Susan Stober; b. April 10, 1790; bap. Sept. 26, 1790; witnesses, John and Catharine Shultz.

Gibbins, Elizabeth, d. of Jesse and Catharine Gibbins; b. Aug. 30, 1790; bap. Sept. 26, 1790; witnesses, George and Catharine Frey.

Dampmann, Jacob, s. of Adam and Elizabeth Dampmann; b. Sept. 2, 1790; bap. Oct. 3, 1790; witnesses, Jacob and Barbara Beck.

Raul, Elizabeth, d. of Abraham and Elizabeth Raul; b. Jan. 17, 1790; bap. Oct. 3, 1790.

Jones, Thomas, s. of Peter and Catharine Jones; b. May 3, 1790; bap. Oct. 3, 1790.

Umstead, Mary, d. of Jacob and Elizabeth Umstead; b. May 21, 1790; bap. Oct. 3, 1790.

Thomas, Elizabeth, d. of Heseziel and Susan Thomas; b. Jan. 2, 1790; bap. Oct. 4, 1790; witness, Evan Russell.

Shoemaker, Jacob, s. of Jacob and Charlotte Shoemaker, b. Dec. 20, 1788; bap. Oct. 4, 1790; witnesses, Charles and Elizabeth Shoemaker.

Hart, Bernard, s. of John and Barbara Hart, b. July 14, 1787; bap. Oct. 4, 1790; witnesses, Michael M'Can and Debora Sullivan.

Hart, Charlotte, dau. of John and Barbara Hart, b. Nov. 20, 1789; bap. Oct. 4, 1790. Witnesses, Jacob and Charlotte Shoemaker.

Kime, John, s. of Stephen and Catharine Kime, b. July 15, 1781; bap. Oct. 4, 1790.

Ayres, Margaret, dau. of John and Elizabeth Ayres, b. Oct. 10, 1790; bap. Oct. 12, 1790; witness, Lydia Collins.

Huston, Mary, dau. of John and Barbara Huston, b. Aug. 20, 1790; bap. Nov. 21, 1790.

Good, John, s. of John and Rebecca Good, b. July 10, 1790; bap. Dec. 2, 1790.

John, Elizabeth, d. of Frederick and Barbara John, of the Forest; b. August 9, 1789; bap. Oct. 21, 1790; witness, Peter Schweitzer.

Lang, Adam, s. of Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Lang, of the Forest; b. June 17, 1790; bap. Oct. 17, 1790; witnesses, Adam and Magdalena.

Brand, Maria Anna, d. of Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Brand; b. August 24, 1790; bap. Nov. 8, 1790; witness, Mathias Windnagle, Sr.

Frey, Catherine, d. of George and Elizabeth Frey, of the Forest; b. Sept. 23, 1790; bap. Nov. 18, 1790; witnesses, John and Catherine Moyer.

Templin, Johana, d. of Thomas and Rebecca Templin, b. Feb. 5, 1790; bap. Dec. 4, 1790.

Workman, Elizabeth, d. of Michael and Sarah Workman, b. Dec. 4, 1790; bap. Dec. 4, 1790.

Gril, Catherine, d. of Frederick and Magdalena Gril, of the Forest; b. Nov. 24, 1790; bap. Dec. 18, 1790; witnesses, Henrich and Catherine Gril.

Hoffman, John Jacob, s. of John and Dorothea, of the Forest; b. Nov. 10, 1790; bap. Dec. 18, 1790; witnesses, Jacob and Anna Maria Hoffman.

Schlaybach, Margaret, d. of Phillip and Elizabeth Schlaybach, of the Forest; b. Oct. 27, 1790; bap. Dec. 19, 1790; witnesses, Michael and Margaret's Hoffman.

Brandor (?) Adam, s. of Hans and Elizabeth Brandor; b. July 9, 1790; bap. Jan. 16, 1791. Witnesses, Adam and Elizabeth Kuebler.

Jones, Jane, d. of Jonathan and Jane Jones; b. July 6, 1790; bap. Jan. 30, 1791. Witness, John and Jane Jones.

Spaty, Elizabeth, d. of Geo. and Eva Spaty, of Schnylkill; b. Dec. 10, 1790; bap. Feb. 5, 1791.

Weimens, Jacob, s. of John and Barbara Weimens; b. Dec. 31, 1790; bap. Feb. 7, 1791. Witnesses, Jacob and Barbara Weimens.

McKinley, Annie, b. Feb. 21, 1771.

McKinley, Hannah, b. July 9, 1774. Rachel McKinley, mother; bap. March 1, 1791.

Harpan, Hugh, s. of William and Susan Harpan; b. Nov. 12, 1790; bap. March 27, 1791.

Zerbe, Catharine, d. of John and Barbara Zerbe, of the Forest; b. Nov. 30, 1790; bap. April 3, 1791; witnesses, John Clingman and Catharine Boelin.

Spencer, John, s. of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Spencer; b. Oct. 28, 1790; bap. April 12, 1791.

Weaver, Mary, d. of John and Margaret Weaver; b. Jan. 8, 1791; bap. April 17, 1791; witnesses, Eben Russell and Mary Goben.

Fohr, Phillip, s. of Mark and Catherine Fohr; b. March 5, 1791; bap. April 26, 1771; witnesses, Phillip and Elizabeth Shlaybach.

Sinck, Jacob, s. of Henry and Catherine Sinck; b. Sept. 7, 1790; bap. May 2, 1791.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXXIV.

FREDERICK KRAUSE BOAS, b. April 5, 1815, in Harrisburg, Pa.; d. there February 15, 1891. He was the son of Frederick Boas and Elizabeth Krause (see Egle's Pennsylvania Genealogies). In many respects Mr. Boas was a remarkable man, and to him the readers of *Notes and Queries* are indebted for much valuable information relating to local history and to personal reminiscences of the prominent personages in the politics of our State forty and fifty years ago. His memory was a retentive one, and no one loved more than he to dwell upon the incidents in the lives of many who long since passed from the stage of action. The daily newspapers furnish full sketches of his life, which was an active one, and he is the last of that coterie of men who were so prominent in the political campaign of 1838, and the "Buckshot War" which ensued. Hallowed be his memory.

FISHER, or FISCHER.—We have the following data from Kennedy, Ohio: "Adam Fisher, the youngest son of a German nobleman, landed in Pennsylvania in 1742, from the good ship *Mary Ann*, and settled on the banks of the Schuylkill, some twelve miles from the Quaker City. He died in 1757, of small-pox, leaving sons, *Jacob, Daniel, Abraham* and *Adam*. The first three settled in the Shenandoah Valley, near Staunton, Augusta county, where many of their descendants reside. Adam Fisher, the youngest son, born in 1750, lived near Hagerstown, Maryland. He served in the Revolutionary war. In 1777 he married Susanah Jones, daughter of David Jones, a worthy Welshman of Western Maryland." Further information is desired.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

George Armolt, of Lower Paxtang, Dauphin county, d. prior to October, 1799, leaving:

- i. *Margaret.*
- ii. *George.*
- iii. *Elizabeth.*
- iv. *Mary [Polly].*
- v. *John.*

Peter Beader, of Paxtang, d. prior to December 20, 1781. His widow m. Matthias Huber. The former's children were:

- i. *Henry.*
- ii. *Susannah*; m. George Peffer.
- iii. *David.*
- iv. *Elizabeth.*
- v. *Peter.*
- vi. *Catharine.*

John Carpenter, of Paxtang, d. prior to January, 1790, leaving children:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Barbara.*
- iii. *Magdalena.*
- iv. *Veronica.*
- v. *Jacob.*

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

XII.

Baptisms—VII.

[Abbreviations: *d* daughter; *s* son; *b* born; *bap.* baptized.]

Vocam, Hannah, d. of John and Hannah Vocam, b. January 11, 1791; *bap.* May 22, 1791.

Rinhart, Samuel, s. of Frederick and Elizabeth Rinhart, b. Feb. 4, 1791; *bap.* May 22, 1791; witness, Maria Rinhart.

Alleman, Henry, s. of Henry and Juliann Alleman, b. April 5, 1791; *bap.* May 29, 1791; witnesses, John and Barbara Alleman.

Miller, John, s. of Adam and Mary Miller, b. November 4, 1790; *bap.* May 29, 1791; witnesses, Nathaniel Child and Mary Weidner.

Kassel, Catherine, d. of Jacob and Christina Kassel; b. May 31, 1791; *bap.* July 3, 1791; witnesses, Philip and Catherine.

Jones, Hannah, d. of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Jones; b. May 7, 1791; *bap.* July 3, 1791.

DeHaven, Margaret, b. April 5, 1785.

DeHaven, John, b. April 25, 1787.

DeHaven, Edward, b. Sept. 20, 1789; children of John and Rachel DeHaven; *bap.* July 25, 1791.

Bohm, John, s. of Jacob and Elizabeth Bohm, of the Forest; b. May 10, 1791; *bap.* July 31, 1791.

Zimmerman, David, b. September 8, 1786.

Zimmerman, Ruth, b. May 7, 1789; *bap.* August 14, 1791; children of Mathias and Perea Zimmerman.

McNeely, Hugh, s. of Henry and Anne McNeely; b. November 3, 1790; *bap.* Sept. 11, 1791; sponsor, William Hunter.

Jacobs, Juliann, d. of Cyrus and Margaret Jacobs, b. April 4, 1791; *bap.* Sept. 29, 1791; sponsors, James and Margaret Old.

Gartig, Anna Maria, d. of John and Christian Gartig, b. Sept. 7, 1791; *bap.* Oct. 2, 1791; sponsors, Frederick and Eva Windnagle.

Alleman, Barbara, d. of John and Barbara Alleman, b. Sept. 21, 1791; *bap.* Oct. 2, 1791; sponsors, John and Anna Maria Fisher.

McMottrey (McMurtrie), Anna Christina, b. April 28, 1789.

McMottrey (McMurtrie), David, b. May 22, 1791; both *bap.* Oct. 2, 1791; children of Charles and Eve Catherine McMottrey; sponsors, George and Catherine Fry.

McMollin, James, s. of Alexander and Susan McMollin, b. Sept. 8, 1791; *bap.* Oct. 2, 1791.

Ennis, James, s. of Joshua and Mary Ennis, b. Sept. 2, 1791; *bap.* Oct. 2, 1791.

Lloyd, David Hudson, s. of Thos. and Margaret Lloyd, b. Feb. 3, 1791; *bap.* Oct. 16, 1791. Sponsors, Fenius and Elizabeth Bierbrauer.

Flora, John, s. of George and Elizabeth Flora, b. April 2, 1790; *bap.* Oct. 16th, 1791.

Muller, George, s. of Peter and Maria Eva Muller, of the Forest, b. June 15, 1791; *bap.* Oct. 23, 1791. Sponsors, George and Elizabeth Muller.

Moyer, Barbara, d. of John and Catharine Moyer; b. Aug. 13, 1791; *bap.* Oct. 23, 1791. Sponsors, George and Elizabeth Fry.

Baum, George, s. of John Christian and Maria Baum; b. March 18, 1788; *bap.* Nov. 6, 1791.

Baum, John Frederick, s. of John Christian and Maria Baum; b. May 17, 1791; *bap.* Nov. 6, 1791. Sponsors, John Frederick and Margaretta Worl.

Kerlin, John, s. of Samuel and Catharine Kerlin; b. Sept. 1, 1791; *bap.* Nov. 6, 1791. Sponsors, John, sr., and Elizabeth Kerlin.

Hoffman, Jacob, s. of Geo. and Maria Hoffman, of the Forest; b. Nov. 23, 1791; bap. Dec. 26, 1791; sponsors, John and Christina Kleinman.

Bottr, Sarah, d. of Michael and Anna Bottr; b. Nov. 27, 1790; bap. Nov. 27, 1791; sponsors, Peter and Sarah Fisher.

Elmaker, Eliza, d. of Peter and Susan Elmaker; b. April 19, 1790; bap. Dec. 2, 1791.

McKachin, Mary, b. June 23, 1789.

McKachin, John, b. July 29, 1791; both bap. Dec. 2, 1791; children of Archibald and Jane McKachin.

Lowry, Jane, d. of James and Margare Lowry; b. Oct. 23, 1791; bap. Dec. 2, 1791.

Adoir, Annie, d. of James and Mary Adoir; b. Aug. 23, 1791; bap. Dec. 2, 1791.

Miller, Susannah, d. of Frederick and Elizabeth Miller; b. Oct. 18, 1791; bap. Dec. 2, 1791; sponsors, Michael and Barbara Bixler.

Quigley, John Peter, s. of John Quigley and Magdalena Seidenstricker, of the Forest; b. Nov. 3, 1791; bap. Dec. 25, 1791; sponsors, Philip and Elizabeth Miller and Henry Seidenstricker.

Unstadt, Annie, d. of Jacob and Elizabeth Unstadt, b. October 9, 1791; bap. January 20, 1792; sponsor, Catherine Unstadt.

Polling, Jacob, s. of Peter and Catherine Polling, b. December 8, 1791; bap. February 26, 1792; sponsors, Jacob and Anna Maria Strampholzer.

Old, James, s. of John and Sarah Old, b. November 6, 1791; bap. February 20, 1792; sponsor, John Zell.

Aston, William, s. of Joseph and Mary Aston, b. May 25, 1791; bap. February 27, 1792; sponsor, Anna Aston.

Rettew, Margaret, b. Oct. 29, 1782.

Rettew, James, b. Jan. 22, 1785.

Rettew, Rebecca, b. March 17, 1787.

Rettew, David, b. June 20, 1790; children of Aaron and Rebecca Rettew; all bap. March 4, 1792.

Ketman, Mary, b. June 19, 1785.

Ketman, William, b. Oct. 6, 1788; children of James and Elizabeth Ketman; bap. March 19, 1792.

Mitchel, Michael, b. Aug. 29, 1784.

Mircho, Naomi, b. Sept. 19, 1787.

Mitchel, Jacob, b. Sept. 4, 1790; children of Michael and Naomi Mitchel, bap. March 19, 1792.

Thomas, Archibald, s. of Owen and Annie

Thomas, b. Sept. 11, 1791; bap. March 29, 1792.

Boehm, Jacob, s. of Peter and Maria Boehm, of the Forest, b. Feb. 27, 1792; bap. April 17, 1792; sponsors, Jacob and Christina Nirdhach.

Clingeman, Catherine, d. of John and Christina Clingeman, of the Forest, b. March 14, 1792; bap. April 24, 1792; sponsors, George and Maria Hoffman.

Fohr, Johanna, d. of Matthias and Margaret Fohr, b. Sept. 22, 1791; bap. May 17, 1792; sponsors, George and Maria Hoffman.

Jones, Ezekiel, s. of Peter and Catharine Jones, b. April 2, 1792; bap. July 15, 1792.

Windnagle, Jacob, s. of Mathias and Maria Agnes Windnagle, b. April 4, 1792; bap. May 20, 1792; sponsors, Frederick and Eva Windnagle.

Gantzer, George, Michael, s. of George and Barbara Gantzer; b. March 2, 1792; bap. May 20, 1792; sponsors, Michael and Elizabeth Seidel.

Dryer, Anna Maria, d. of Phillip and Sibilla Dryer, of the Forest; b. Nov. 19, 1791; bap. May 29, 1792; sponsors, Henry and Apollonia Hopple.

Darr, Elijah, s. of Christian and Johanna Darr; b. Sept. 24, 1791; bap. May 27, 1792.

Grubb, Charles, s. of Peter Grubb and Phillis Pearsel; b. May 27, 1790; bap. May, 27, 1792.

Schatz, Henry, s. of Henry and Jacobina Schatz, b. Sept. 4, 1791; bap. May 27, 1792.

Hartman, John, s. of Frederick and Johanna Hartman, of the Forest; b. March 19, 1792; bap. May 29, 1792. Sponsors, Henry and Barbara Kramer.

Boak, Sarah, d. of Owen and Margaret Boak, b. April 25, 1792; bap. July 3, 1792.

De Haven, Rebecca, d. of John and Rachel DeHaven, b. April 5, 1792; bap. Aug. 5, 1792.

Zimmerman, Annie, d. of Matthias and Perna Zimmerman, b. Jan. 30, 1792; bap. June 3, 1792.

Kliebenstein, Christian, s. of Henry and Catharine Kliebenstein, of the Forest, b. May 22, 1792; bap. July 22, 1792. Sponsor, Johanna Fritz.

Bixler, Samuel, s. of John and Elizabeth Bixler, of the Forest; b. Feb. 29, 1792; bap. July 22, 1792; sponsors, Adam and Catharina.

Fritz, Catharine, d. of John and Eva

Fritz; b. July 14, 1792; bap. Aug. 11, 1792; sponsors, Henry and Catharine Kliebenstein. Westlich, Jacob, s. of Michael and Dorothea Westlich, of the Forest; b. Feb. 3, 1792; bap. Aug. 11, 1792; sponsors, Jacob and Maria Wolf.

Ehrgut, Samuel, s. of Jacob and Anna Ehrgut; b. June 2, 1792; bap. August 5, 1792.

Barefoot, Sarah, b. March 12, 1758; bap. August 5, 1792, at Morlatton's church.

Henderson, Rachael El'sabeth, d. of James and Mary Henderson.

Clemson, Rachael, b. January 4, 1783.

Clemson, Amos, b. June 6, 1785.

Clemson, Davis, b. October 15, 1787.

Clemson, James, b. April 27, 1792, children of James and Mary Clemson; bap. August 7, 1792.

Miller, Thomas, s. of Jacob and Bridget Miller; b. Jan. 25, 1792; bap. August 7, 1792.

Cook, James, s. of Stephen and Mary Cook; b. Jan. 3, 1791; bap. August 17, 1792; sponsors, Jacob and Mary Ayers.

Homburger, Samuel, s. of George and Maria Homburger; b. May 20, 1792; bap. Sept. 16, 1792; sponsor, Michael Folk.

COL. THOMAS CAMPBELL, OF THE REVOLUTION.

[The following record of the family of one of the brilliant officers of the struggle for independence has recently been forwarded us by a descendant resident in Ohio.]

I. JOHN CAMPBELL, an early settler in the Cumberland Valley, had the following.

i. John.

ii. Thomas; m. and left issue.

iii. Matilda.

iv. Joseph.

II. THOMAS CAMPBELL (John) the soldier and officer of the Revolution, to whom we shall subsequently refer; b. about 1750; d. 1815; m. and left issue:

i. John; b. 1783; d. 1822.

ii. Hetty (first); b. 1785; d. 1789.

iii. Thomas (first); b. 1787; d. 1788.

iv. William; b. 1789; d. 1832.

3. v. Thomas, jr., (second); b. 1791; m. and left issue.

vi. James; b. 1793; d. 1811.

vii. George; b. 1797; d. 1811.

viii. Hetty (second); b. 1799; d. in infancy.

ix. Harriet (twin); b. 1799; d. in infancy.

III. THOMAS CAMPBELL (Thomas, John); b. 1791; d. 1858; m. and had issue:

i. Ann; b. 1820.

ii. Isabella; b. 1822.

iii. Matilda; b. 1826; m. ——— and had Annie, James, Belle and Mary.

iv. James B.; b. 1828; m. and had issue, Marion A., John D. and Charles D.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXXV.

THE RECENT WASHINGTONIAN SALE AT PHILADELPHIA is referred to by two correspondents. There is no disguising the fact that many persons were deceived "by implication"—and that a large number of the relics, broadsides and engravings never belonged to the immortal "G. W." or his relatives. As an instance—a broad-side printed at Lancaster was put into the catalogue by a gentleman who had a dozen of them, and it brought a fabulous price. But—"a fool and his money are soon parted." B.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?—At the opening of the new University Library Building in Philadelphia on Saturday, February 7th, the editor of *Notes and Queries* was present by invitation. The newspapers of that ancient metropolis got his name into as many misprints as it is possible to put any name. One had it *Gale*, another *Oyle*, another *Engle*, another *Ege*, another *Eagle* and but one, the *Inquirer*, the correct, *Egle*. Could any other name be thus tortured?

PAXTANG.

TEEDYUSCUNG, THE INDIAN CHIEF.

TADEUSKUND, or *Teedyuscung*, the noted Delaware Chief of Eastern Pennsylvania, became a convert of the Moravians in 1749. In baptism he received the name of *Gideon*, but had been known before under that of *Honest John*. In the spring of 1763, he was burned to death while asleep in his cabin at Wyoming. His wife was baptized March 19, 1750, receiving the name of *Elizabeth*. They had three sons:

i. *Tachgokanhel e*; baptized 14 Dec., 1749, Amos. His wife *Pingtis*, a Jersey Delaware, and sister of Agnes, the wife of the missionary Post, was baptized *Justina*. Amos was born about 1727.

ii. *Kemilas*.

iii. *John Jacob*.

JOHNNY SMALLING, or *Swalling*, was a grandson of Teedyuscung.

WESHICHAGECHWE, alias *Jos Evans*, a half brother of Teedyuscung, was baptized 15 June, 1749, *Nichodemus*. Withdrew from the Moravian Mission in 1754, and returned to the Indian country. He died in January, of 1760, at Nain, near Bethlehem. His children, most of them baptized, were:

i. *Zacharias*.

ii. *Christian*.

iii. *Nathan*.

iv. *Thomas*.

v. *Guthrie*.

vi. *Dorothea*.

"INDIAN PETER," alias *Young Captain Harris*, was a half brother of Teedyuscung, was baptized 31st January, 1750.

"SAM EVANS, half brother of Teedyuscung, had a daughter *Aktees*; baptiz'd 22d February, 1756, *Theodora*. She di'd in the Sister's House, at Bethlehem, 17th January, 1761, aged 19 years. J. W. J.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

XIII.

Baptisms—VIII.

[Abbreviations: *d* daughter; *s* son; *b* born; *bap.* baptized.]

Quinter, Thomas, s. of George and Hannah Quinter; b. Aug. 9, 1791; *bap.* Sept. 16, 1792.

Phillips, Hannah, d. of John and Margaret Phillips; b. Dec. 31, 1791; *bap.* Sep. 16, 1792.

Mary; b. Dec. 25, 1773; *bap.* Nov. 18, 1792; sponsors, George Douglass, sr., and jr., and Mary Douglass.

Wamser, Wilhelm, s. of Wilhelm and Margareta Wamser, of the Forest; b. Oct. 11, 1792; *bap.* Dec. 8, 1792.

Fry, Peter, s. of George and Elizabeth Fry, of the Forest; b. July 23, 1792; *bap.* Sept. 30, 1792; sponsors, Joseph and Maria Nothstein.

McNally, Sarah, d. of Henry and Annie McNally; b. July 25, 1792; *bap.* Oct. 14, 1792; sponsors, Alexander and Susan Mullen.

Lydia, b. Sept. 22, 1769; *bap.* Oct. 5, 1792.

Moore, William, s. of Jacob and Rosina

Moore, of the Forest; b. March 27, 1792; *bap.* Oct. 22, 1792; sponsors, Conrad and Margaret Moore.

Trubey, Henry, s. of Michael and Eve Trubey, of the Forest; b. July 9, 1792; *bap.* Oct. 22, 1792; sponsors, Conrad and Margaret Moore.

Alexander Campbell, s. of William and Jean Alexander, b. February 19, 1792; *bap.* February 4, 1793; sponsor, Margaret McNail.

Schnoder, Eva, d. of Christian and Catharine Schnoder, b. October 15, 1792; *bap.* February 15, 1793.

Mosser, Anna Maria, d. of Christian and Catharina Mosser, b. November 3, 1792; *bap.* February 15, 1793.

Good, Jonathan, s. of John and Rebecca Good, b. October 18, 1792; *bap.* February 15, 1793.

Church, Robert Coleman, s. of Thomas and Anne Church; b. June 24, 1792; *bap.* March 12, 1793.

Maypcwders, Elizabeth, d. of Wm. and Rachael Maypcwders; b. Sept. 22, 1787; *bap.* March 24, 1793; sponsor, Eliza Umstadt.

Moser, George, s. of Peter and Margaret Moser; b. Oct. 23, 1792; *bap.* March 24, 1793; sponsors, George and Eve Spitz.

Buettler, John, s. of David and Elizabeth Buettler, of the Forest; b. Sept. 11, 1792; *bap.* March 29, 1793; sponsors, John and Catharine Hoffman.

Schneider, Catharine Elizabeth, d. of Joseph and Catharine Schneider; b. Nov. 27, 1792; *bap.* April 6, 1793; sponsors, John and Catharine Schultz.

Windnagle, John, s. of Frederick and Eva Windnagle; b. Dec. 27, 1792; *bap.* April 7, 1793.

Bell, Jonathan, s. of Jonathan and Mary Bell; b. July 10, 1791; *bap.* May 5, 1793.

John; b. 5 weeks before May; 5 years; sponsor, Peter Feiss.

George; b. Aug. 27; sponsor, Geo. Jansa. Magdalene; b. April 28, 1793; sponsor, Mary Eva Geiger; children of Philip and Magdalene Spannagel; *bap.* May 9, 1793.

Spannagel, John, s. of Philip and Elizabeth Spannagel, of the Forest; b. Feb. 10, 1790; *bap.* May 9, 1793; sponsors, John and Catherine Fritz.

Roller, Anna Maria, d. of John and Catherine Roller; b. March 22, 1793; *bap.* May 2, 1793; sponsors, George and Anna Maria Hoffman.

Stener, Jacob, s. of Adam and Catharine

Steuer, of the Forest; b. Feb. 5, 1793; bap. May 9, 1793; sponsors, Peter and Eva Miller.

Seidenstruxer, Catharine, d. of Michael and Barbara Seidenstruxer; b. June 23, 1791; bap. May 9, 1793; sponsors, John and Catharine Stewart.

Seidenstruxer, Margaretta Barbara, d. of Michael and Barbara Seidenstruxer; b. Jan. 2, 1793; bap. May 9, 1793; sponsor, Margaretta Barbara Seidenstruxer.

Jones, Mary, d. of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Jones; b. March 7, 1793; bap. June 16, 1793; sponsors, Elizabeth Jones and Jacob Kerlin.

Susan Henk, b. Oct. 20, 1772; bap. June 16, 1793; sponsors, Mary Ludwig and Douglass' family.

Jones, Lydia, d. of John and Hinday Jones; b. Jan. 21, 1793; bap. July 7, 1793; sponsors, Jacob and Elizabeth Warren.

Evans, Margaret, d. of Joshua and Margaret Evans; b. Nov. 8, 1792; bap. Aug. 1, 1793.

Richter, Annie, d. of Frederick and Isabel Richter, b. September 23, 1792; bap. July 21, 1793; sponsors, William and Catherine Serchant.

Whicklin, Elizabeth, d. of Jacob and Catherine Whicklin, of the Forest, b. April 12, 1793; bap. August 3, 1793; sponsors, Jacob and Susan Segfried.

Burnet, Gilbert, b. July 18, 1778.

Burnet, Rebecca, b. June 12, 1783.

Burnet, Annie, b. April 29, 1787.

Burnet, Sirney, b. June 10, 1791; children of John and Rebecca Burnet, of Middletown; all baptized September 1, 1793.

Gril, Jacob, s. of Henry and Margaretta Gril, of the Forest, b. Aug. 1, 1793; bap. Sept. 15, 1793; sponsors, Jacob and Susan Segfried.

Weaver, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Margaret Weaver; b. Dec. 28, 1792; bap. Oct. 4, 1793.

Wirth, Jacob, s. of Jacob, Jr., and Elizabeth Wirth, of the Forest, b. Aug. 27, 1783; bap. Oct. 6, 1793; sponsors, Jacob and Catharine Wirth.

Nirdbach, Elizabeth, d. of Jacob and Ennetina Nirdbach, of the Forest, b. July 3, 1793; bap. Oct. 6, 1793; sponsors, George Eckert and Susan Bohm.

Hoffman, Peter, s. of George and Maria Hoffman, of the Forest, b. Sept. 8, 1793; bap. Oct. 27, 1793; sponsors, John and Catharine Roller.

Clingman, Jacob, s. of John and Christi-

ana Clingman, of the Forest, b. Aug. 25, 1793; bap. Oct. 6, 1793; sponsors, Jacob and Magdalena Clingman.

King, Susan, b. July 7, 1787.

King, Rachel, b. June 29, 1791; children of Francis and Barbara King; bap. Oct. 6, 1793; sponsors, Andrew and Elizabeth Blass and Casper and Catharine Myers.

Morkwort, George, s. of Abraham and Elnora Morkwort; b. Sept. 15, 1790; sponsors, George and Magdalena Engelhardt.

Simon, John Adam, s. of Ludwig and Eva Simon; b. Nov. 6, 1793; bap. Nov. 17, 1793; sponsors, Mathias and Catharine Zohner.

Alleman, John, s. of John and Barbara Alleman, b. Oct. 22, 1793; bap. Nov. 23, 1793.

Johns, Mary, dau. of Peter and Catharine Johns, b. Sept. 19, 1793; bap. Dec. 1, 1793.

Ferree, Israel, s. of Israel Ferree and Eva Catharine Geahler (?) b. Feb. 10, 1792; bap. Dec. 19, 1793; sponsors, Adam and Margaret Zell.

Davies, William, s. of Thomas and Margaret Davies, b. Aug. 20, 1790; bap. Oct. 15, 1794.

Davies, Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Margaret Davies, b. Sept. 1, 1793; bap. Oct. 15, 1794.

Umstead, Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob and Elizabeth Umstead, b. Dec. 16, 1793; bap. Jan. 12, 1794.

Markwort, Philip, s. of Philip and Elizabeth Markwort, b. Nov. 14, 1793; bap. April 7, 1794; sponsors, John and Sabella Blass.

Zoll, Barbara, dau. of Adam and Margaret Zoll, b. March 7, 1794; bap. April 15, 1794.

Spatz, Catharine, dau. of George and Eva Spatz, b. Dec. 8, 1793; bap. April 6, 1794.

Bixler, Christina, dau. of Michael and Hanna Bixler, b. Sept. 29, 1793; bap. Feb. 9, 1794; sponsors, Jacob and Christina Johns.

Fohing, Anna-Catharine, d. of Peter and Catharine Peling, of the Forest, b. Dec. 13, 1793; bap. March 23, 1794; sponsors, John and Catharine Fritz.

Kleibenstein, Michael, s. of Henry and Catharine Kleibenstein, of the Forest, b. March 3, 1794; bap. May 25, 1794; sponsors, Michael and Margaret Hoffman.

Buxlor, Hanna, d. of John and Elizabeth Buxlor, of the Forest, b. March 28, 1794; bap. May 25, 1794; sponsors, Michael and Hanna Buxlor.

Robinson, James, s. of John and Elizabeth Robinson, b. April 25, 1794; bap. June 8, 1794.

McMottory, Margaret, d. of Charles and Eve Catharine McMottory, b. Oct. 16, 1793; bap. June 9, 1794; sponsor, Catharine Frey.

Brown, Elizabeth, d. of George and Judith Brown, b. Jan. 28, 1794; bap. June 22, 1794; sponsors, Peter and Catharine Jones. - Alleman, Michael, s. Henry and Johana Alleman, b. Jan. 11, 1794; bap. Jan. 29, 1794.

William; b. Jan. 27, 1779.

Rachel; b. March 16, 1781.

Robert; b. March 17, 1784.

William; b. July 1, 1794; all bap. Aug. 2, 1794.

William and Mary Bland, parents to 3 children, and Charles and Mary Conner parents to the last.

Crump, Catharine; b. May 15, 1790.

Crump, Elizabeth; b. April 27, 1792.

Crump, Ellenora; b. March 29, 1794.

Children of Charles and Catharine Crump; all bap. Aug. 2, 1794.

Eschenaur, John, s. of Christian and Christina Eschenaur; b. July 24, 1794; bap. Aug. 31, 1794.

Siegfried, Elizabeth, d. of Jacob and Susan Siegfried, of the Fores; b. March 11, 1794; bap. August 17, 1794; sponsor, Elizabeth Siegfried.

Holtziuger, Anna Maria, d. of Conrad and Susan Holtziuger; b. Sept. 15, 1794; bap. Sept. 24, 1794; sponsor, Elizabeth Illing.

Bell, Charles, s. of Jonathan and Mary Bell; b. July 30, 1793; bap. Nov. 16, 1794; sponsor, Nicholas Jones.

Schoock, Amelia, d. of Henry and Jacobina Schoock; b. July 28, 1794; bap. Nov. 16, 1794.

Workman, John; b. Sept. 2, 1785.

Workman, Esther; b. April 2, 1787.

Workman, Ludwig; b. Feb. 24, 1790.

Workman, Benjamin; b. Sept. 17, 1794.

Children of Joseph and Mary Workman; all bap. Dec. 13, 1794.

Buller, Maria, d. of Daniel and Elizabeth Buller; b. July 23, 1794; bap. Dec. 21, 1794; sponsors, George and Margaret Bircker.

Evans, Sarah, b. March 12, 1784.

Evans, Lot, b. May 13, 1786.

Evans, Anne, b. Dec. 23, 1787.

Evans, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1793, children of Lot and Sarah Evans; bap. Dec. 17, 1794.

Frey, John, s. of George and Elizabeth Frey, of the Forest; b. Sept. 15, 1794; bap.

Dec. 25, 1794; sponsors, Philip and Elizabeth Spanagle.

Umstead, Rebecca, d. of Peter and Elizabeth Umstead; b. Feb. 2, 1793; bap. Sept. 18, 1793; witness, John Umstead.

Gril, Eva, d. of Frederick and Magdalena Gril, of the Forest; b. Feb. 7, 1774; sponsors, Jacob and Elizabeth Bohm.

Steward, John, s. of Louis and Magdalena Steward; b. Jan. 8, 1795; bap. Jan. 28, 1795; sponsors, John and Catharine Steward.

Seidenstricker, Elizabeth, d. of Michael and Barbara Seidenstricker, of the Forest; b. Aug. 10, 1794; bap. Feb. 2, 1795.

Staver, John Adam, s. of Adam and Catharine Staver, of the Forest; b. Nov. 7, 1794; bap. Feb. 8, 1795; sponsor, Jacob

Poling, Valentine, s. of Peter and Catharine Poling, of the Forest; b. Jan. 10, 1795; bap. March 17, 1795.

Ruthrauff, Henry, s. of Henry and Magdalena Ruthrauff, of Harrisburg, b. Feb. 21, 1795; bap. April 16, 1795.

Bohl, Jonas, s. of Henry and Margaret Bohl, b. June 20, 1795; bap. April 17, 1795; sponsors, George and Anna Laru and Elizabeth Illing.

Eshenauer, Elizabeth, dau. of Casper and Anna Maria Eshenauer, b. Dec. 3, 1794; bap. April 19, 1795; sponsors, John and Barbara Alleman.

Gausert, Sarah, dau. of George and Barbara Gausert, b. Aug. 18, 1794; bap. April 22, 1795.

McKichen, Jane, dau. of James and Nancy McKichen, b. Aug. 19, 1794; bap. April 24, 1795.

Roller, John, s. of John and Catharine Roller, of the Forest, b. March 17, 1795; bap. May 24, 1795; sponsors, Nicholas and Elizabeth Fuchs.

Feiss, Michael, s. of John and Eva Feiss, of the Forest, b. Nov. 21, 1794; bap. July 26, 1795; sponsors, Michael and Margaret Hoffman.

Moyer, George Adam, s. of Martin and Catharine Moyer, of the Forest, b. June 26, 1795; bap. July 26, 1795; sponsors, George Adams and Maria Margaret Whittman.

Buttler, Michael, s. of Michael and Anna Buttler, of the Forest, b. June 14, 1795; bap. Aug. 16, 1795; sponsors, Michael and Dorothea Wirth.

Sollors, Wilhelm, s. of George and Catharine Sollors, b. Oct. 31, 1794; bap. Sept.

20, 1795; sponsors, John and Maria Elizabeth Wunderlich.

Alleman, Elizabeth, d. of John and Barbara Alleman; b. Aug. 24, 1795; bap. Sept. 25, 1795; sponsor, Margaret Alleman.

Evans, Anne; b. April 17, 1770.

Evans, Mary; b. March 8, 1789.

Evans, John; b. Oct. 24, 1790.

Evans, Abner, b. Sept. 10, 1790.

Evans, Thomas; b. May 6, 1794.

Children [except the first, which possibly was the mother], of William and Anne Evans; bap. Aug. 31, 1795.

O'Hara, Charles; s. of Thaddeus and Hester O'Hara; b. Sept. 1, 1795; bap. Sept. 9, 1795.

Romberger, Christian, s. of John Cassen and Anna Maria Romberger; b. Feb. 23, 1795; bap. Nov. 1, 1795; sponsor, Maria Dietrich.

Nierdahl, Samuel, s. of Nierdahl, of the Forest; b. June 1, 1795; bap. Nov. 29, 1795; sponsors, Frederick and Magdalena Gril.

Seidenstricker, Maria Barbara, d. of Michael (Barbara 1st tod) Seidenstricker, of the Forest; sponsors, Abraham Markward and Margaret Barbara Seidenstricker.

Zoll, Samuel, s. of Adam and Margaret Zoll; b. Nov. 1, 1795; bap. Jan. 1, 1796.

Miller, Henry, s. of Hans and Gertrude Miller; b. Sept. 12, 1795; bap. Jan. 1, 1796.

Reger, Elizabeth, d. of Barbara Barth and one Reger; b. Aug. 31, 1794; bap. Feb. 12, 1796; sponsors, Henry and Christina Barth.

Spar, David, s. of Christian and Maria Spar; b. Dec. 31, 1795; bap. March 13, 1796; sponsors, Michael and Elizabeth Ebli.

MacLow, Christian, s. of William and Elizabeth MacLow; b. Jan. 13, 1794; bap. March 13, 1796; sponsors, Johanna and Elizabeth Wunderlich.

Hoffman, Philip, s. of George and Maria Hoffman, of the Forest, b. Nov. 31, 1795; bap. Jan. 1796; sponsors, George Eckert and Susanna Bohm.

Burn, William, s. of Patrick and Ann Burn, b. January 7, 1779; bap. June 4, 1780; sponsors, Ludwig and Catherine Shults and John and Barbara Geig.

Bod, Magdalena, d. of Nicholas and Catherine Bod, of Maytown, b. May 10, 1780; bap. June 2, 1780; sponsors, Catherine Gohlbach and Martin Lindemuth.

Brinton, James, s. of James and Elizabeth Brinton, b. October 20, 1779; bap.

June 7, 1780; sponsors, Christian and Anna Maria Winecker.

McGarvey, Arthur, s. of William and Margaret McGarvey, b. October 8, 1780; bap. November 7, 1780; sponsor Peter Lindemuth.

Fuchs, Elizabeth, d. of Philip and Elizabeth Fuchs, b. Oct. 8th, 1780; bap. Nov. 7th, 1780; sponsors, George and Anna Maria Schneider.

Bauer, Anna, d. of Frederick and Anna Maria Bauer, b. Oct. 29, 1780; bap. Nov. 7, 1780; sponsors, Frederick and Anna Maria Gohlbach.

Nicolas, Elizabeth, d. of Michael and Eva Nicelas, of Maytown, b. Oct. 12, 1780; bap. Nov. 9, 1780; sponsors, Peter and Barbara Lindemuth.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

•

CCLXXXVI.

HACHSITAGECHTE, an Onondaga Indian chief, while on a visit to Bethlehem with Rev David Zeisberger, died there September 9, 1767, and was buried on the 10th.

"THE GENEALOGY OF THE MEYER FAMILY," by Squire Henry Meyer, of Rebersburg, Centre county, Penn'a, is the latest contribution to Pennsylvania genealogy. The volume is a privately printed work, and the author is deserving the thanks of the Meyer "freundschaft," wherever dispersed, in thus saving the records of the family. With the meagre details at his command, he has done well, and preserved for all time what might have been lost. He is, therefore, to be congratulated, and it is devoutly wished that others will do for their families what Mr. Meyer has for his. Such self-denying labors deserve proper appreciation.

The English Settlers' Contempt for the Germans.

[The following extract of a letter written by one of the early English settlers nearly a century and a half ago, is worth producing. It is to be regretted that the old-time prejudice has not entirely died out.]

PHILADELPHIA, 27th Sept., 1747.—"In this country there exists (what we do not find in old England) among the English settlers a

supreme contempt for the Germans. This may be owing to the fact that the former see numbers of *low* and *poor* German immigrants in comparison with whom they entertain an exalted opinion of themselves. In addition, the conviction of freedom (which, by the by, the Germans, as well as the English, entertain), may stimulate the latter to despise the former. What happens in the colonies happens here. Immigrants, who, in their native country (surrounded by thousands of their equals), were of no account whatever, as soon as they come here assume airs and play the master to such a degree as to excite the utmost astonishment; continuing in this course until others of their rank outrun them in the race. This is the case, too, with the clergy in this country, and generally with persons who hold office. How they ever came to hold them is a matter inexplicable. This aspect of society is as it were, the *genius of the land*, and leads to a thousand issues, which could not be explained but on the ground of its almighty influence."

THE BURIED TREASURE;

A Historic Ghost Story of Chambers' Hill

It has long been settled that on the ridge known as Chambers' Hill, near a point about two miles southeast of Old Paxtang church, there lies concealed in the earth a large sum of money in the shape of gold coin.

The evidence upon this point is clear and convincing, having been gathered from the most authentic of all sources, namely: stories told around the evening fire, tradition, and above all from eye-witnesses of the phenomena always attendant upon buried treasure. The facts in the case are as follows:

About the middle of the last century there appeared in Paxtang a certain Quaker who took up his abode in a small log house, in the locality just mentioned, to which was attached by way of farm a few acres of land, mostly forest. As to his personality, the Quaker was past middle life when he came, of giant stature, and manners most affable, little given to conversation, but a skillful asker of questions. His name has not come down to us, for the reason that his ordinary and indeed only designation in the neighborhood was "Old Shad Belly," or "Old Shad" for short. To his vocation of tiller of the soil he added the profession of veterinary sur-

geon, and occasionally made excursions about the country on an old gray mare, over whose back was slung a pair of saddle-bags, in which were the nostrums and tools of his profession. Why this disciple of the peace-loving Fox should have chosen the very camp, as it were, of the turbulent "Paxtang Boys," in which to sojourn, was as much a mystery then as it is now—for "yea and amen" were considerably below par, west of the Cone-wago hills. Whatever may have been his motive, whether spy or missionary, he was popularly supposed to be rich, from the fact that the scanty income derived from his visible means of support was thought to be altogether inadequate to sustain his manner of life. Opinion was divided as to the source of his supply. The Scotch-Irish settlers maintained, that being a Quaker, he was, as a matter of course, an emissary of the devil, or what was the same thing of the Government at Philadelphia. But the more moderate German sages shrewdly guessed that "Old Shad" had buried his money in the ground for safe keeping. This surmise was greatly strengthened when at last the old man died, leaving no evidences of wealth above ground, and confirmation was complete when shortly afterwards signs and wonders, which could not be explained by the philosophy of the schools, began to be manifested. The chink of coin was heard at night in the vicinity of the house, lights of a lurid character flitted hither and thither in the surrounding woods filling the air with the fumes of brimstone, strange and ferocious animals with rattling chains on their necks abounded, birds of night with flaming eyes and fearful aspect perched on the limbs of neighboring trees croaking hoarsely, and woe betide the belated wight whose road lay through this region, unless, indeed, he was the fortunate possessor of some talisman of which the powers of darkness stood in awe; and even then it behooved him to move along with caution and circumspection, as many stories of hair-breadth escapes can testify. These manifestations had been going on without change or interruption for the space of about two years, when an addition, in the person of "Old Shad" himself, appeared. Like all who bury money, and thus defraud mankind of its use, he has been condemned to "walk o' nights," and will doubtless continue his weary tramp until his treasure shall be unearthed and allowed to flow on in its proper channels.

It is said that during the early years of his ghostly career, the Quaker seemed rather pleased than otherwise with his position, and stalked about with a placid and self-satisfied air, taking great delight in frightening horses, especially when they became unmanageable and threw their riders, when he would rush up and peer with his lusterless eyes and grin horribly into the very face of the fallen horseman. But his chief amusement was at the expense of money diggers, whose discomfiture he seemed to enjoy hugely, his hollow laugh on these occasions sounding in volume like a fog horn above the clanking of chains and the croaking of the birds of night.

But as time wore on, these enjoyments seemed to pall, and of late years weariness and disgust are strongly depicted in the countenance of the old money hider. His old neighbors, the "Paxtang Boys," against whom he may have held a grudge, have long since passed away, his very house has disappeared and change is written upon all its surroundings, and the poor old ghost, like the wandering Jew, seems to long for the time when he can quietly pull off his boots and retire to rest.

It must not for a moment be supposed that vigorous efforts have never been put forth to find this treasure, or that there is now or ever has been any lack of "High Doctors" in the neighborhood of unquestioned skill in the magic art. Powerful spells and fearful incantations have been worked time and again, but thus far to no purpose, their only effect being to render night more hideous by increasing the vigilance of the uncanny guardians of the money.

The native "Doctors," whilst they do not acknowledge themselves defeated, but only baffled, have remained apparently idle for sometime past, which idleness is doubtless nothing more than the calm which precedes the storm. Meanwhile some philanthropic individuals, having become impatient, and out of pure sympathy for the forlorn ghost, have enlisted the services of a great "Doctor" from the east and a celebrated fortune teller from the west, and it is confidently expected that with the help of these allies the enemy will be routed, the treasure secured, and the Quaker set free, not, however, without a struggle, before which the great battle between the "Lady of Beauty" and the "son

of the daughter of Eblis" shall pale into insignificance.

Should this enterprise succeed, of course all good and quiet citizens will rejoice, but the locality will be robbed of much of its interest, and all of its romance, unless perchance the "Headless Wood-chopper" the "Hump-back Peddler" and the several other ghosts who haunt the neighborhood shall succeed in avoiding the complications consequent to the approaching contest. R.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

XIV.

Baptisms—IX.

[Abbreviations: d daughter; s son; b born; bap. baptized.]

Booker, Jacob, s. of John and Maria Booker; b. Jan. 9, 1796; bap. April 10, 1796.

McCormick, John, b. Feb. 19, 1794.

McCormick, Henry Moore, b. Feb. 7, 1796; children of George and Rachel McCormick; bap. April 21, 1796, in Middletown; sponsors, John and Mary Blattenburger.

Hoffman, John, s. of Baltzer and Elizabeth Hoffman, of the Forest; b. April 2, 1796; bap. April 24, 1796.

Fritz, John; s. of John and Catherine Fritz, of the Forest; b. Jan. 17, 1796; bap. April 24, 1796; sponsors, George and Eva Muller.

Muller, John, s. of George and Eva Muller, of the Forest, b. Feb. 20, 1796; bap. April 24, 1796; sponsors, John and Catharine Fritz.

Whamser, John Jacob, s. of Wilhelm and Margaretta Whamser, of the Forest, b. March 13, 1796; bap. May 14, 1796; sponsors, John Jacob and Anna Fheigut.

Guldin, Catharine, d. of Edward and Catherine Guldin, of the Forest, b. April 19, 1796; bap. May 15, 1796; sponsors, Jacob and Anna Maria Neungehnoltzer.

Riem, Elizabeth, d. of Samuel and Elizabeth Riem; b. April 24, 1796; bap. May 22, 1796; sponsors, John and Barbara Honinger.

Moyer, Eva, d. of Frederick and Margaretta Moyer, of Allegheny, b. April 26, 1796; bap. May 20, 1796; sponsors, Jacob and Eva Zerbe.

Markward, Catharine, d. of Philip and

Elizabeth Markward, of the Forest; b. Dec. 18, 1795; bap. March 26, 1796; sponsors, Jacob and Susan Siegfried.

Jahn, Susan, b. Oct. 29, 1792.

Jahn, Abraham, b. Oct. 2, 1795; children of Frederick and Barbara Jan; bap. June 19, 1796; sponsors, Abram and Elnora Markward and Susanna Bohm.

Wallor, Susanna, b. Jan. 26, 1794.

Wallor, John, b. Jan. 14, 1796; children of Frederick and Catharine Wallor; bap. Jan. 19, 1796; sponsors, John Bart and Dorothea Diets and Abram and Susanna Holmana.

Zerbe, Joseph, s. of John and Barbara Zerbe; b. Jan. 27, 1796; bap. June 19, 1796; sponsors, Simon and Maria Blankenviller.

Bohm, Catharine, d. of John and Susanna Bohm; b. July 9, 1795; bap. Oct. 8, 1796; sponsor, John ———.

Rau, John, s. of John and Anna Maria Rau; b. July 9, 1795; bap. Oct. 8, 1796; sponsors, John Diller and wife.

Wirth, Solomon, s. of Jacob and Catharine Wirth, of the Forest; b. Oct. 2, 1796; bap. Dec. 10, 1796; sponsors, John and Catharine Witmer.

Hause, John, s. of Peter Hause, of Allegheny; b. Feb. 25, 1796; bap. Aug. 14, 1796; sponsors, John and Barbara Zerbe.

Widner, Elizabeth, d. of George and Elizabeth Widner; b. April 18, 1796; bap. July 17, 1796; sponsors, Peter and Elizabeth Schweitzer.

Maria, about 25 or 26 years old; bap. Aug. 21, 1796.

Ehnenauer, Catharine, d. of Casper and Maria Ehnenauer; b. July 3, 1796; bap. Aug. 21, 1796; sponsors, Joseph and Catharine Schneider.

Bitler, Jacob, s. of Daniel and Elizabeth Bitler, of the Forest, b. July 3, 1796; bap. Aug. 28, 1796; sponsors, Jacob and Susan Siegfried.

Kuertzer, Ruthesill, s. of Michael and Elizabeth Kuertzer, of Harrisburg, b. Oct. 29, 1795; bap. Oct. 5, 1796; sponsor, Barbara Kuertzer.

Hedrich, Nicholas, s. of Michael and Elizabeth Hedrich, of the Forest, b. May 24, 1794; bap. Oct. 9, 1796; witnesses, Michael and Susanna Best.

Frey, George, s. of George and Elizabeth Frey, of the Forest, b. Aug. 6, 1796; bap. Dec. 10, 1796; witnesses, George Elert and Susanna Boehm.

Stuart, Elizabeth, d. of Lewis and Magdalena Stuart; b. March 23, 1795; bap. Dec. 20, 1796; witnesses, Christian Ehrlin and Elizabeth Stuart.

Muller, Elizabeth, d. of Henry and Catherine Muller; b. June 6, 1795; bap. Dec. 20, 1796; witness, Michael Seidenstricker.

Avres, Daniel, s. of John and Elizabeth Ayres; b. June 13, 1796; bap. July 1, 1796; witnesses, Jacob and Susan Greenewald.

Bahr, Elizabeth, d. of John and Maria Bahr; b. Aug. 24, 1796; bap. Dec. 8, 1796.

Stiner, John, s. of John and Susan Stiner, b. Feb. 3, 1797; bap. March 13, 1797.

Hart, Henry, b. Nov. 30, 1791.

Hart, Wm., b. Dec. 31, 1796, children of John and Barbara Hart; bap. March 14, 1797; sponsors, Henry and Marie Schweinhart and John Steel and Elizabeth Stewart.

Kuster, Elizabeth, d. of George and Barbara Kuster, b. Nov. 4, 1796; bap. May 25, 1797.

Stuart, Maria Elizabeth, d. of Adam and Catherine Stuart, of the Forest, b. April 3, 1797; bap. June 11, 1797; witnesses, Philip and Elizabeth Miller.

Rosa, Adam, s. of Abraham and Barbara Rosa, b. April 19, 1797; bap. June 11, 1797; witnesses, Adam and Catherine Steur.

Schwinfert, Catherine, d. of Henry and Elizabeth Schwinfert; b. March 7, 1797; bap. May 7, 1797; witnesses, Absalom and Eliner Marquart.

Bechtol, John, s. of Henry and Margaret Bechtol; b. Feb. 1, 1797; bap. July 2, 1797; witnesses, Phillip and Anna Maria Fehr.

Easterling, Eva Elizabeth, d. of George and Elizabeth Easterling; b. March 20, 1797; bap. July 16, 1797; witnesses, Jacob Blankenbieler and Eva Zerbe.

Greiner, Henry, s. of Daniel and Elizabeth Greiner, b. March 20, 1797; bap. July 16, 1797; witnesses, Jacob Zerbe and Susanna Schneider.

Fritz, Daniel, s. of Henry and Catherine Fritz, b. February 23, 1797; bap. June 4, 1797; witnesses, John and Elizabeth Laub.

Laub, Elizabeth, d. of John and Elizabeth Laub, b. March 29, 1797; bap. June 4, 1797; witnesses, Henry and Catharine Fritz.

Bitler, Elizabeth, d. of John and Elizabeth Bitler, b. Nov. 3, 1796; bap. June 8, 1797; witnesses, Michael and Dorothea Westly.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXXVIII.

"THE COLONIAL DAMES" is the name of a Revolutionary Society organized in New York City, and growing rapidly in numbers under the fostering care of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. A State Society has been formed in Philadelphia, and the probabilities are that chapters of this organization will be formed in every county of the State. Working under the same laws as the "Society of the Sons of the Revolution," organized in 1876, admission to the "Colonial Dames" can be had only on similar terms. The applicant must prove her descent from a Revolutionary soldier, a factor in the events of 1775-1783, to the satisfaction of the board of managers; prove also the service of the ancestors, testify to the facts before a notary public and be recommended as to her moral and social standing by the members of the "Colonial Dames." "Esto perpetua." This will make the mothers, wives and daughters of the Revolution to be associated with their husbands, sons and brothers in a society working in harmony.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

BENJAMIN JORDAN.

Thomas Jordan, the ancestor of the family, came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, an emigrant from Scotland. He settled in Cecil county, Maryland, not far from the Delaware line. He was one of the early members of Christiana Presbyterian church, in the graveyard of which lie four generations of the Jordan family. Thomas Jordan, the father of Benjamin Jordan, was born on the old homestead prior to 1752, from which he removed to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, shortly after the organization of that county in 1772, locating near where the town of Milton now stands. Here the son Benjamin was born July 19, 1779. The same year, during the so-called "Great Runaway," owing to the descent upon the West Branch settlements by the Indians, the family gathered up a few of their worldly goods, and descending the Susquehanna took refuge in York county. Here Thomas

Jordan continued to reside until his death. His wife was Rachel Steele, eldest sister of Generals Archibald and John Steele of the army of the Revolution. In 1805 Benjamin Jordan went to Lancaster, where he learned the business of bookseller with William Dickson, subsequently assisting him in editing the *Intelligencer* until 1808, when he was appointed weighmaster of the port of Philadelphia. In 1816 he resigned and removed to Dauphin county, residing at "Walnut Hill" until his death, May 24, 1861. Mr. Jordan was for many years the preceptor of Paxtang church, and represented the Dauphin district in the State Senate from 1847 to 1850. Mr. Jordan married October 29, 1811, Mary Crouch, daughter of Edward Crouch and his wife, Margaret Potter. The latter was a daughter of General James Potter of the Revolution. Mrs. Jordan was born October 23, 1791, and died October 27, 1846. Her remains, with those of her husband, rest within the shadow of old Paxtang church. W.

COL. THOMAS EDWARDS.

After the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, another class of militia was called out, to do active duty around Philadelphia to harass Howe's army, and prevent the British from obtaining supplies from the neighboring districts. The militia were placed under the command of Generals Potter and Armstrong. The person whose name heads this article was thus called out. He was then a militia captain. On Thursday, October 30, 1777 Colonel Curtis Grubb appeared before the "Council of Safety" and represented that his furnace was in blast for the purpose of casting salt-pans, and that the blast could not be continued without the assistance of Thomas Edwards, manager. It was ordered that Thomas Edwards be permitted to continue at said furnace until the salt pans were completed, and then to proceed to camp with all expedition and serve out his tour in the field (Col. Rec., Vol. XI, page 335.) This was Cornwall furnace.

On November 26, 1777, it was represented to council that Thomas Edwards, manager of Colonel Grubb's furnace, had gone into the field. In April of 1778, Colonel Edwards was directed to make purchases of wheat and flour, for the use of the artificers and militia of Lebanon. The officers and privates of Col. Thomas

Edwards' Second Battalion belonged to Lebanon and the neighborhood. In October, 1782, Col. Edwards was elected sheriff of Lancaster county, and re elected in 1783 and 1784. After his removal to Lancaster, he married the widow of Christopher Reigart who kept the Fountain Inn on South Queen street, where the Supreme Executive Committee held their meetings, and where the court occasionally convened, after the court house was burned.

Col. Edwards subsequently became a very prominent person in political and civic affairs in Lancaster county and maintained his prominence for twenty years. He gradually purchased a number of valuable farms in the county. However, he continued to keep the hotel until his wife's death in 1805, when he was succeeded by her son, Reigart. He had no children by Susannah Reigart, and I am not aware that he was a widower when he married her. SAMUEL EVANS

THE WYOMING SETTLEMENT.

[The following letters are of interest, as they give some valuable historical points relating to the early settlement of Wyoming. The true history of Wyoming, unprejudiced and unbiased, remains to be written—but in due time, when the various papers, both public and private, concerning the struggle between the New Englander and Pennamite, shall be brought to light, we will understand much which has befogged the historians of the past. The *truth of history* is required in this as well as other chapters of the story of our Commonwealth.]

BETHLEHEM, 7th August, 1769.

SIR: Meeting accidentally with Mr. John Anderson, who intends for Philadelphia in a day or two, and has lately come from Wyoming where he has resided these several years past, and has been an eye-witness to many transactions of Messrs Stuart & Ogden relative to their disposition of the Manor Lots there, I thought it would not be amiss that you should ask him some Questions on that subject, as it might add some weight to what has already been said and give more light into the matter, being convinced you are desirous to sift it to the bottom, and to find out the Truth. He is therefore charged to deliver this hasty scrawl into your own hand.

I shall not pretend in the present hurry to point out to you the necessary Ques-

tions on this Occasion, knowing your own good judgment will easier suggest them than mine. Give me leave, however, to mention such as now occur, and they are these: 1st. Whether Mr. Stuart gave Mr. Jennings timely notice (when he, Mr. Stuart, went first up to Wyoming) to acquaint the people of this county of the proper terms to give them an equal chance with those of New Jersey? 2d. Whether when the North'n people went up, Mr. Stuart did not tell them the lots were all disposed of, and whether at last, what lots were granted them were not all without the Manor as it now proves, for the lines of the Manor were kept secret for some hidden purpose, which if you examine him upon he can give a plausible reason for. And whether upon the whole they were not superciliously dealt with, receiving ambiguous and uncertain answers, and particularly one Nicholas Snider, who being pretty knowing and more earnest than the rest, was not threatened to be sent to prison for his impertinence? 3d. Whether the people of this county did not go several times in a body of 10 and 15 men together, and offered to settle immediately, by which means the New England people would undoubtedly been frustrated had our people been encouraged. 4th. Whether one or two lots were not granted to Mr. Ledlie, the Spl. Bl. of those people, and a great stickler for them from the beginning; and whether even Benj'n Shoemaker's son was not promised, but was disappointed on being taken prisoner with them. 5th. Whether Mr. Stuart can claim any merit to grant lots to rich men of N. Jersey, who it can be proved never entered to settle themselves or children there, but offered to let their lands to county people on shares. 6th. How many of our county people have got lots within the manor? I pray your kind acceptance of this scrawl and believe me to be, sir, your most obed't servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

To Edward Physick, Esq.

EASTON, August 14, 1769.

SIR:—I make no doubt you are by this time pretty well informed and convinced how affairs at Wyoming have been conducted, and how partially the people of this county have been dealt with by those the Government so highly confided in; I cannot, however, omit giving you an opportunity to examine one evidence more on a subject that engrosses all our conversation. It is the

opinion of all men that, had proper measures been pursued by the gentlemen entrusted, a prior settlement by our own people was very practicable and that the N. E. men might have been entirely frustrated and disappointed; but it is said instead of employing time properly it was consumed in vain and fruitless journeys back and fore to Wyoming from New Jersey, writing expressses, &c., whilst their whole plan, instructions and all, were most industriously concealed from our people, who could obtain lots on no other terms than those offered by the New Jersey men, namely, to take them on shares, and so enjoy the privilege of becoming their tenants. The bearer, Mr. Kacklein (late sheriff) is a man of good sense, well acquainted in the county, has an interest and influence in it, and as he knows divers of those whose applications have been so superciliously rejected and the N. J. preferred, I thought him a fit person to give you an account of such of their transactions as he knows, which I believe he will do with impartiality and truth. But what avails it to be sensible of the mismanagement, when we know not how to rectify it? As to what is already granted, that cannot be recalled; all that can be done is to put it out of the power of those gentlemen to grant more. If the N. E. people will not peaceably abandon their settlement (which appears not likely) after all their expense, trouble and fatigue, what can be done? To drive them off by force and violence is by no means eligible and may prove unsuccessful. What then remains, but to offer to the *Pennsylvanians* the lands not yet disposed of, on moderate terms, and to get men of spirit and influence (if any such there be) to rouse and encourage them to make a settlement, late as it is; but I would not have them settle in a body as the N. E. people have done, but upon separate plantations, and at a distance from one another, by which means they may yet get the whole lands in their possession without bloodshed, and weary and tire out the New England men, already almost spent with fatigue and expense. I hope you will receive this in good part (as it is written) and not as obtruded advice, but as flowing from a disposition attentive to the honour of the proprietaries and the welfare of the people. I am with esteem, sir, your most obedient servant.

LEWIS GORDON.

To Edmund Physick, Esq.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

The organization of a society which has for its object the "perpetuating the memory and fostering the principles of the German ancestors of its members," as well as the preservation of the genealogy and history of the early Pennsylvania German and Swiss settlers, has created much interest all over the State. Representatives from sixteen counties were present at the meeting at Lancaster on the 15th of April, and the constitution adopted was strictly in accordance with the call which was sent forth, directed "To the Descendants of the Early German and Swiss Settlers in Pennsylvania, wheresoever dispersed," notwithstanding statements to the contrary. It was a typical Pennsylvania-German gathering, and the ability there displayed has never been excelled by any similar society. The address of welcome, by E. K. Martin, Esq., of Lancaster, was one of real excellence, while the response of Hon. George F. Baer, of Reading, the temporary chairman, was one of elegance and of great historic value. The regular papers or addresses were as follows:

"De olta un neia Zeita," by E. H. Ranch, of Manch Chunk.

"Paritan or Cavalier? Why not Pennsylvania-German?" by Thomas C. Zimmerman, of Reading.

"Answahlen der Alte Zeita," a poem, by Henry L. Fisher, of York.

"Pennsylvania Germans in Church and State," by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D. D., of Montgomery county.

"What I know of Pennsylvania Germans," by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, of Lebanon county.

These varied papers with the proceedings will be printed in pamphlet form. They will form a nucleus of farther contributions to the history of our people, which will be of permanent value. If nothing else had been done, these productions alone would be a good return for the exertions of Lee L. Grumbine, of the *Daily Report*, of Lebanon, Frank R. Diffenderffer, of the Lancaster *New Era*, Rev. J. Max Hark, and others equally loyal and true in behalf of the organization. The work has been therefore auspiciously begun and all who took part therein deserve to be congratulated. Let "the ball keep rolling on." As inquiries are made from all directions as to membership, we give the following:

"No one shall be eligible as a regular

member unless he be of full age, of good moral character and a direct descendant of early German or Swiss emigrants to Pennsylvania."

Applications for membership should be forwarded to Rev. J. Max Hark, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The officers chosen for the new Society are:

President—William H. Egle, M. D. Harrisburg.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Edwin Albright, Allentown; H. A. Muhlenberg, Reading.

Secretary—Frank A. Diffenderfer, Lancaster.

Treasurer—Julius F. Sachse, Chester.

Executive Committee—Rev. J. Max Hark, Lancaster; Lee L. Grumbine, Lebanon; E. H. Rauch, Mauch Chunk; Hon. J. A. Hess, Hallertown, Northampton county; E. W. S. Parthemore, Harrisburg; Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Philadelphia; Rev. C. Z. Weiser, East Greenville, Montgomery county; C. P. Humrich, Carlisle; A. Hiestand Glatz, York.

NINETY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Memorandum of John Shoop, of Shoop's Church, the Oldest Native of Dauphin County.

The Palmist says: "The days of our years are three-score and ten, and if by reason of strength *they* be four-score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow." So we conclude that when John Shoop, of Susquehanna township, died March 29th, 1891, at the extreme age of 95 years and 9 days, his "strength, labor and sorrow" must have been great, having lived twenty-five years beyond the allotted years of man, and cheated death and robbed the grave of these many years.

Mr. Shoop was at the time of his death the oldest living native of Dauphin county, and spent the major portion of his years in the township where he died. It was the writer's privilege to visit him for the first and last time January 14th, 1889, at his home on the farm where he located in the spring of 1824, just north of Whitley's school house. We found him at that time quite sprightly for a man within seven years of his century of years and his mind very good, especially of events that transpired during his youth and early years of manhood. He was descended from one of the early German families that followed in the wake of the pugnacious Scotch-Irish, and succeeded them

on the farms of our county and made them, through their industry, bring forth of abundance the past one hundred and twenty-five years, after the Scotch-Irish thought they were about "farmed out." Mr. Shoop was of the fourth generation from the original American ancestor.

August 28th, 1750, the ship "Two Brothers," Thomas Arnt, captain, landed at Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, with 95 male passengers on board above the age of sixteen years and four above the same age marked sick. Among this number was George Michael Shoop (Shupp). He first came to Germantown, now a part of the City of Brotherly Love, which was a stopping point for many of the Germans during the Provincial era. He in due time came to the vicinity of where Shoop's church is now located and where Christopher Shoop, possibly a brother, had already located.

When George Michael Shoop came to America it was in the faith and doctrines of the Lutheran church, and brought with him his family, which consisted of his wife and several children, one of which was Christopher, aged eight years.

Stophel or Christopher Shoop (George Michael) was born November 10th, 1743, in Germany; d. January 13th, 1820, and buried in the old grave yard at Shoop's church. Who his wife was we know not. He had issue among others:

i. *John*; b. May 25th, 1771; d. March 15th, 1826, in Susquehanna township, where he resided many years, having removed there from Conewago township. He m. Anna or Margaret Beck, b. Feb. 8th, 1772; d. May 13th, 1808. They had issue:

1. *Jacob*; died in Wayne county, Ohio, where he resided. He m., first, Rebecca Fitting, and had issue three children; m. secondly Anna Arney.

i. 2. *John*; b. March 20th, 1796, in Conewago township, Dauphin county, Pa.; d. March 29th 1891.

ii. *Daniel*, b. February 15th, 1774; d. November 17th, 1807, in Dauphin county; buried at Shoop's church; m. Susan Blosser, b. Oct. 1, 1774; d. April, 9th, 1836. They had issue two boys and one girl, and whose descendants continue to reside in Dauphin county.

iii. *Catharine*, b. September 17th, 1775;

- d. August 12th, 1840; m. John Felty, b. August 30th, 1770; d. May 28th, 1826; a. of J. Michael Felty (b. September 11th, 1754; d. July 28th, 1838,) and grand-on of Thomas Felty, (b. January 19th, 1727, d. January 23d, 1796) They left issue, whose descendants reside amongst us.
- iv. *Rosanna*, m. John Hoover, removed to Wayne or Richland county, Ohio, where they died, leaving issue.
- v. *Jacob*; b. February 10th, 1778; d. November 11th, 1844; m. a Miss Shultz and they had issue, a son, Samuel, who resided in Lower Paxtang township, and a daughter, who married a Mr. Rauch.
- vi. *Elizabeth*; b. November 19th, 1783; d. Sept. 17th, 1851; m. John Ewing, b. April 17th, 1788; d. Dec. 29th, 1866. He descended from an Irishman, whose name was also John Ewing, and at an early day emigrated west to Ohio, and it has been traditional that he was of the same family who became prominent in the Democratic party from that State. Elizabeth Shoop and John Ewing had issue, surname Ewing:
1. *John Christopher*; b. May 29th, 1817; d. March 9th, 1834.
 2. *William*; resides in Progress, Dauphin county.
 3. *Jonathan*; b. Sept. 23d, 1827; d. Jan. 7th, 1844.
- vii. *Christopher*; b. January 8th, 1785; d. Sept. 8th, 1832; m. Elizabeth Crall, dau. of John Crall, and had issue
- viii. *Margdalena*; m. Jacob Bear.
- ix. *John Frederick*; m. Polly Garman. They had issue, some residing in the West.
1. *John Shoop (Christopher, George-Michael)*; b. March 20th, 1796, in Cone-wago township, and at an early day settled on a tract of land north of Whitley's school house, where he continued to reside till death came, which was March 29th, 1891. He married (October, 1823, Mrs. Lingle, daughter of Philip Hetrick and ——— Brightbill. She was born December 11th, 1791; d. January 1st, 1872. They had issue.
- i. *John*, m. Catharine Grove; had issue:
 1. *Jacob*; resides in this county.
 2. *John*.
 3. *Augustus*; resides at Steelton.

4. *William*; resides in this city.

5. *Mary*; m. Otto Beinbower.

6. *Charles*.

ii. *Daniel*, m. first, Catharine Wetsel, dau. of John Wetsel, and had issue. He m., secondly, Anne Walker.

iii. *Sarah*.

iv. *Anna*; m. Cyrus Shepler, of Linglestown, Pa.

v. *Rebecca*; m. Peter Hetrick.

vi. [A daughter]; m. John Wetsel; no issue. R. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXXVII.

A REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE.—At the attack on Fort Washington one of the artillerymen named Corbin was killed when serving his gun. In the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, dated June 29, 1779, I find this entry: In a list of orders granted was one "In favor of Margaret Corbin, for thirty dollars, to relieve her present necessities, she having been wounded and utterly disabled by three grape shot while she filled with distinguished bravery the post of her husband, who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery, at Fort Washington." This heroine deserves a place in history along side of Molly Pitcher. To what command did her husband belong, and what locality in Pennsylvania did they come from. (See Col. Rec., Vol. XII, p. 34.)

S. B.

COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

The increasing number of County Historical Societies in Pennsylvania shows that there is a demand on the part of the people for such institutions. They are of value in many ways. They keep the people conservative in this fast rushing age and make us more stable in laying plans for the years to come. As regards the past and the future of the community they are full of profit. There are, without doubt, more purely local historical societies in New England than elsewhere in America. This is owing to its decidedly local and provincial life. The government by townships tends to this. But in Pennsylvania and the other States of similar county government the same spirit on a larger plan can have play.

In New England as the social and official life centers around the town government, so in Pennsylvania the same centers around the county government. This makes it all the more desirable that the historical societies which are organized, other than State, or of purely special scope, should be county institutions.

What would be the sphere of a County Society? It would be the local and social life of the past and present citizens of that county. The official history would center around the records found in the court house and the offices of the Register, Recorder and Prothonotary; and to these would be added such county affairs as have been transacted in part at the State Capitol. In these are the official history, and a careful study of them is no unimportant part of a historical society's work. These, or portions of them, are ever needful to give light upon disputed questions and partially known facts. Add to them the records of the old-timed institutions, such as church organizations, schools, societies for the reformation of people and for the cultivation of our higher faculties. Every community has had organizations, today defunct, which we of large value in determining the growth and being of the people, and in directing the beneficent interests of the community. There is fast passing away, much of it into the waste-pile and junk shop, a mass of manuscripts, old papers, old letters, pamphlets, books, and a thousand and one other things, which are rare and can never be duplicated. The papers and notes of the first surveyors, the journals of the first missionaries, the notes of the pioneer clergymen, the petty books of the early merchants, the annotated almanacs (often of large worth), copies of grave-stone inscriptions of the ancient and new cemeteries—these and many more should have a place of deposit. The social life, the daily affairs of the people before the advent of the local paper, is rapidly passing away, and only the most shadowy tradition remains behind.

The County Historical Society, fairly supported, will do a vast deal in rescuing from the past its priceless lessons, and in these days of increased interest in the study of local history in the public schools, its archives will be of large avail. Concerning the organization itself it is needful to have a zealous company of officers. There should be a wide-awake leader, who is not only a

believer and worker in local history, but has the faculty of drawing out and interesting those who may have only crude work to offer. The same can be said of all the executive officers. Especially should there be a Vice-President, or one who would act as the local correspondent in each township or borough. It would be their special work to secure the information and material which would be of value, and to gain the co-operation of those who are only partially interested. There are in every community men and women of excellent minds and worthy characters, who may not be skilled as writers, but who have lived all their life, or "nigh unto forty years" in that township, are able to give much in the line of interviews; and if these interviews are made by persons adept with the pen, they are preserved and some time will be found of service. The meetings of the society can be frequent, monthly where it is possible, and by the monthly accumulation of reminiscence and material, it is surprising how rapidly they grow, not only in quantity but in real historic value. The papers, notes, and documents, such as are of present value, can be prepared for the columns of an appreciative local paper; and the chances are that these published articles will elicit others of equal or greater worth. To be sure there are those persons who will speak ill of much which may be produced. The discussions may be called "neighborhood gossip," and those who engage in them "antiquated cranks," nevertheless the meetings and productions are fruitful in cultivating a new spirit and a greater appreciation for the work and labors of those whose places the new generation takes. The day when a historian must needs be an old man has gone by. A glance at the list of the leading promoters of the historical societies will show the large percentage to be young and progressive persons. A great change has come over this pursuit and study. The American Historical Professorship is found in every live college, and the students gathering under it are eagerly grasping everything which reveals the facts of local life.

In Pennsylvania there are already several county historical societies that are more than mere names. They are doing much for the Commonwealth. There are other counties where with a little well-directed spirit an organization could be founded. Helpers come from many sides when a

movement of this sort is once begun. The world has been running a mad race in its pursuit after wealth. But to-day there are prophecies that our men of means and culture are regarding those elements of religion, morals, patriotism and ancestral reverence which will conserve the exalted principles which the fathers gave to us. These historical societies are among those beneficial institutions which need fostering. The rapid rate at which the people live bids all to pay heed to the lessons and verdicts of history. If history ever repeats itself, it is well that our schoolmen and youth should know of it, that they may avoid the dangers and attain the virtues which make government and the people's life to rest upon the secure basis.

ANSON TITUS.

Towanda, Pa.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

[For the following references to Pennsylvania families we are indebted to Mrs. O. A. McLaughlin, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.]

HALDEMAN.

I. Henry Haldeman, b. 1760; d. 1820, in Montgomery county, Pa.; m. ——— Clements, of Bucks county. Their children were:

- i. *Abraham*; d. young.
- ii. *Margaret*; d. young.
- iii. *John*.
- iv. *Jacob*.
- v. *Susan*.
- vi. *Elizabeth*.
- vii. *Hannah*.
- viii. *Catharina*.

Henry Haldeman had four brothers, Jacob and John, of Bucks county, Christian, of Montgomery county, and Nicholas, who removed to the Carolinas.

II. Peter Haldeman, b. 1790, in Somerset county; d. 1869, in Fayette county, Pa.; m. Salome Shiver, d. 1865; daughter of Peter Shiver, of Somerset county, and had:

i. *Daniel*.ii. *Rev. Thomas*, of Morgantown, W. Va.

III. Samuel Haldeman, b. 1803 in Centre co., Pa.; d. 1883 at North Hope, Butler co., Pa.; m. Margaret Kohlmeier, b. 1805; d. 1883, in Butler Co. They had issue:

- i. *Mary A*; m. ——— Meals.
- ii. *Col. Jackson*, of Emlenton, Pa.
- iii. *Catharine E*; m. ——— Miffin.
- iv. *Rev. George*, of Lancaster, O.
- v. *Daniel E.*, of Emlenton, Pa.

vi. *Samuel-Alexander*, of Douglass Co., Kansas.

vii. *Sarah*; m. ——— Hoover.viii. *Euphemia*; m. ——— Riddle.ix. *John R.*, of Venango Co., Pa.x. *James-Finley*.

LEECH.

John Leech, b. April, 1739, in County Armagh, Ireland; d. in Rockbridge county, Virginia; served in the war of the Revolution in Capt. John Kling's company, Col. Benjamin Eyre's battalion, and was an elder in Oxford church. He m. April 18, 1761, Martha McComb; b. 1744; d. June 19, 1804, at Colliertown, Rockbridge county, Va. Their children were—

i. *Nathan*, b. 1762.

ii. *David*, b. 1764; m. in 1790 Margaret Miller, daughter of Henry Miller.

iii. *John*, b. 1765.iv. *Thomas*, b. 1767.v. *James*, b. 1769.vi. *Agnes*, b. 1771.vii. *Eleanor*, b. 1774.viii. *Martha*, b. 1780.

SEAGER.

I. Baltzer Seager, b. in Alsace, Germany, is said to have settled in "New Rochelle," Bucks county, Pa. He left a wife Elizabeth and four sons—the names of only two coming down to us:

i. *Gabriel*.ii. *John*.

II. Rev. GABRIEL SEAGER, son of Baltzer Seager, b. 24th day of ——— 1734, in Bucks county, Pa.; d. Jan. 31, 1816, at Bristol, Trumbull county, Ohio. Removed from Pennsylvania to Loudoun county, Va.; then to Shenandoah county, and finally to Trumbull county, Ohio. He m., April 8, Margaretta Dohlkin, b. Sept. 26, 1737, in Klein-Biberaus, Germany; d. August 2, 1822, in Bristol, O.; daughter of John and Margaretta Dohlkin. They had children:

i. *Elizabeth*, b. October 12, 1766, at 10 P. M.

ii. *Barbara*, b. November 27, 1768, at 6 A. M.; m. William Barbe, of New Jersey.

iii. *Peter*, b. November 19, 1770, at 10 P. M.; m. Annie Barbe.

iv. *William*, b. January 9, 1772, at 2 P. M.

v. *Conrad*, b. November 8, 1774, at 2 P. M.; m. ——— Haldeman, of Pennsylvania.

vi. *Margaretta*, b. January 5, 1776, at 2 P. M.; m. ——— Baughman, of Pennsylvania.

vii. *Samuel*, b. February 6, 1778, at 11 P. M.; m. ——— Showalter.

viii. *Maris*, b. February 24, 1780, at 1 P. M.; m. ——— Baughman, of Pennsylvania.

SNAVELEY FAMILY.

This surname is no strange one and can be found in every German settlement made prior to this century. It is not the intention, however, of the writer to allude to this family name in general, but simply to give in brief the history of John Ulrich Schnebli, who settled in what is now Lebanon county, Penna. When John Ulrich landed upon the shores of the Province of Pennsylvania, he was a lad of five years of age, having, as the story goes, lost his parents at sea on board the vessel which brought him to this country. Upon landing, a mere child and orphaned, he was kindly cared for by some fellow passengers. During these years he received some training in the carpentering trade, and coming to his majority he found his way to Bethel township, Lebanon county, and for a time became a citizen of "Stumptown" or more moderately speaking Frederickburg. He probably made his way there from the Tulpehocken country, where many of the early Germans settled prior to finding permanent homes. Here Mr Snaveley succeeded through the industry and frugality so characteristic of his race, in saving a few hundred dollars which he invested in a large tract of land a few miles west of "Steits' town," now Lebanon, where he resided until the close of his days. His remains, with those of his wife and numerous descendants, lie buried in the farm grave yard on the corner of the Snaveley farm, as now located on the north side of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, opposite the old Union canal tunnel. No doubt many a passenger traveling over this railroad has had his curiosity aroused to learn why amidst all these tombstones so much fencing exists. Years ago a difficulty arose between some members of the family and in dividing the farm a corner of a new tract was located in this graveyard; and the one who secured the new farm, to hold possession of his boundary line, had this fenced off within the graveyard proper, and in doing so the fence is so placed that husband and wife are sepa-

rated thereby. No stone marks the place to tell the passer-by where John Ulrich Snaveley lies or to the historian when he was born and died. Although he left a large estate to his children and secured to them the fine lands, which some of the descendants possess to this day, the honor was not given him to have a tomb stone; but if it is any consolation it is not unlike the fate which befell many others who stood by the early fathers of the country, made this land what it is and have their graves unmarked. At what time Mr. Snaveley purchased this large tract of land Lebanon township we know not. It was, however, after the year 1755, as he does not appear on the tax list for that year, but he probably came a year later. In the list for the year 1780 he is assessed for 300 acres. Whom he married we know not. His children were:

i. *Elizabeth*, b. November 26, 1763; d. April 30, 1853

ii. *John*, b. February 24, 1766; d. February 22, 1826; m. Veronica Light, b. November 11, 1767; d. November 4, 1821; dau. of Samuel Light. They had issue:

1. *William*, b. March 3, 1797; d. January 22, 1854; m. Anna Long, b. July 2, 1797; d. January 31, 1854; daughter of Abraham Long. It is recorded on Mr. S.'s tombstone that he lived thirty-three years in holy wedlock and had eight children.

2. *David L.*, b. January 26, 1802; d. July 29, 1858; m. Magdalena Behm, b. March 3, 1799; d. April 11, 1866.

3. *Joseph*.

4. *Samuel*.

iii. *Henry*, b. January 12, 1768; d. August 8, 1846; married and had among others a son Joseph.

iv. *Jacob*, m. Christina Windnagle, b. November 13, 1777; bap. by Rev. Tranggott Frederick Illing; d. April, 1843; daughter of John Mathias Windnagle and Agnes Early. They had issue:

1. *Jefferson*, m. Antonnette Fidler and left a number of children.

2. *William*, died in California, aged sixty-two years.

v. *Christian*, resided and died in Lebanon, Pa., where for many years he was engaged in merchandising; he married, and left a number of children, among them: *Andrew, Cyrus, George, John and Elijah*.

E. W. S. P.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

XV.

Baptisms—X.

[Abbreviations: d., daughter; s., son; b., born; bap., baptized.]

Bohm, Peter, s. of Peter and Maria Bohm, b. December 23, 1796; bap. January 1, 1797; witnesses, Peter and Susan Bohm.

Koenig, John, s. of John and Magdalena Koenig; b. June 7, 1797; bap. October 5, 1797; witness, Anna Maria Schwinfort.

Bucher, Elias, s. of Henry and Susan Bucher; b. July 20, 1797; bap. August 9, 1797; witnesses, John and Maria Bucher.

Whitman, Jacob, s. of Andrew and Gertrude Whitman; b. August 8, 1797; bap. September 14, 1797; witnesses, Jacob Northamer and Elizabeth ———.

Ayres, David, s. of John and Elizabeth Ayres, b. Aug. 19, 1796; bap. Oct. 20, 1797; witnesses, Henry and Maria.

Whill, Elizabeth, d. of Valentine and Maria Whill, of Allegheny, b. June 18, 1797; bap. Aug. 17, 1797; witnesses, David and Elizabeth Whill.

Shultz, Esther, d. of Balser and Hannah Shultz, of the Forest, b. May 25, 1797; bap. Aug. 13, 1797; witnesses, Phillip and Catharine Fuhrman.

Polling, Henry, s. of Peter and Catharine Polling, of the Forest, b. April 26, 1797; bap. Sept. 2, 1797; witnesses, Henry and Christina Bart.

Bricker, Sybilla Catharine, d. of John and Rebecca Bricker, of the Forest; b. Aug. 11, 1797; bap. Sept. 14, 1797; witnesses, Benedict and Sybilla Catharine Muntz.

Marquart, Abraham, s. of Abraham and Elinore Marquert, of the Forest; b. Aug. 31, 1797; bap. Sept. 24, 1797; witnesses, Samuel and Maria Biston.

Moyer, John, s. of Martin and Catharine Moyer, of the Forest; b. Sept. 19, 1797; bap. Nov. 5, 1797; witnesses, Casper and Catharine Moyer.

Sayner, Samuel, s. of Henry and Catharine Sayner, of Allegheny; b. March 15, 1795; bap. Oct. 29, 1797; witnesses, George and Margaret Gebhardt.

Sayner, Henry, s. of Henry and Anna Sayner, of Allegheny; b. March 2, 1797; bap. Oct. 29, 1797; witnesses, Henry and Catharine Eisener.

Schweitzer, Barbara, d. of Peter and

Barbara Schweitzer, of Allegheny; b. Oct. 12, 1797; bap. Oct. 30, 1797.

Benjamin, bap. October 22, 1797; witness, John Bucher.

Elizabeth, bap. October 22, 1797, in the church; witness, Catherine Zerba.

Moyer, Isaac, bap. October 22, 1797; witness, Catherine Moyer, the mother.

Moyer, Jacob, b. September 18, 1797.

Moyer, Margaret, b. May 7, 1793, children of Walter and Catherine Moyer; bap. October 26, 1797.

Bucher, Anna Maria, b. January 19, 1795.

Bucher, Catherine, b. September 23, 1796, children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bucher, bap. October 26, 1797.

Hartman, Barbara, d. of Frederick and Hannah Hartman; b. Sept. 27, 1797; bap. Oct. 26, 1797.

Boehm, Anna, d. of Christian and Elizabeth Boehm, of Allegheny; b. Sept. 27, 1797; bap. Oct. 26, 1797.

Buckhart, John, s. of Henry and Barbara Buckhart, of Allegheny; b. Sept. 20, 1797; bap. Nov. 19, 1797; witnesses, Andrew and Anna Barbara Buckhart.

Sigfried, Susanna, d. of Jacob and Susanna Sigfried, of the Forest, b. January 6, 1797; bap. Dec. 17, 1797; witnesses, Philip and Elizabeth Marquart.

Kleibenstein, Hannah, d. of Henry and Catherine Kleibenstein, of the Forest, b. Feb. 19, 1798; bap. June 17, 1798; witness, Anna Ruth.

Barth, Catherine, d. of John and Hannah Barth, of the Forest, b. Nov. 24, 1797; bap. January 19, 1798; witness, Catherine Barth.

McNeal, Sarah, d. of James and Sarah McNeal, b. Oct. 29, 1797; bap. April 18, 1798.

O'Hara, Nancy, d. of Thaddeus and Hester O'Hara; b. November 3, 1797; bap. January 21, 1798.

Camel, Cath, child of Bomb. and Sarah Camel; b. February 20, 1797; bap. February 4, 1798.

Scherk, Jacob, s. of Henry and Jacobina Scherk; b. November 3, 1797; bap. January 21, 1798.

Kramer, Henry, s. of Henry and Barbara Kramer; b. March 26, 1797; bap. December 31, 1797.

Kocklinger, Anna Maria, d. of Leonard and Catherine Kocklinger, of Allegheny; b. October 20, 1797; bap. December 31, 1797; witness, Margaretta Funkhouser.

Barth, Catharine, d. of ——— and

Elis. Barth, of Allegheny; b. Oct. 16, 1797; bap. Dec. 31, 1797; witnesses, Christian Ehrman and Rosanna Zeigler.

Hoffman, Catharine, d. of George and Maria Hoffman, of the Forest; b. Nov. 11, 1797; bap. Jan. 7, 1798; witnesses, Phillip and Elis Markward.

Markward, Sarah, d. of Phillip and Elis Markward, of the Forest; b. Nov. 8, 1797; bap. Jan. 7, 1798; witnesses, George and Maria Hoffman.

Fluck, George, s. of George and Eva Barbara Fluck, of the Forest; b. Oct. 13, 1797; bap. Feb. 20, 1798.

Hudgison, Ann, d. of Wm. and Ann Hudgison; b. April 9, 1798; bap. July 27, 1798.

Moyer, Samuel, s. of Frederick and Margaret Moyer, of Allegheny; b. May 25, 1798; bap. Aug. 5, 1798; witnesses, John and Catherine Zerba.

Ross, Abraham, s. of Abraham and Barbara Ross, of Allegheny; b. June 18, 1798; bap. Aug. 5, 1798.

Stuart, Catherine, J. of George and Elis Stuart; b. Sept. 4, 1797; bap. Sept. 2, 1798; witnesses, John and Catharine Stuart.

Jane, d. of John and Nancy; b. July 16, 1797; bap. Aug. 2, 1798

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCLXXXIX.

CARMAN.—Isaac Carman, a native of the neighborhood of Harrisburg, went to Illinois in 1837, where he died the year following. His daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Freeman, of Campbell, Coles county, Ill., desires some information concerning her ancestors.

DIETRICH. — My grandfather, Jacob Dietrich, was a soldier from Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution. He was born in Adams county, Pa., in 1758, and died in 1801. My father, John J. N. Dietrich, was born in 1799, near Gettysburg, and died in 1887. Can you give me the record of Jacob Dietrich in the war for Independence?

Hopkinsville, Ky.

C. H. D.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.—I am anxious to ascertain the full names of the following

officers who Major Denny says were killed, &c., at St. Clair's defeat, in November, 1791:

First Regiment of Levies—

Killed—Capt. Van Swearingen.

Lieut. Boyd.

Ensign Wilson.

Ensign Reeves.

Wounded—Capt. Buchanan.

Lieut. Davidson.

Second Regiment of Levies—

Killed—Capt. Smith.

Ensign McMickle [McMichael].

Ensign Beatty.

Wounded—Major Butler.

Lieut. Read.

Adj. Crawford.

Kentucky Militia—

Killed—Ensign Montgomery.

[Can any of our correspondents furnish the writer, L. B. J., the information.]

CROUCH.—This family settled in Virginia, in King and Queen county, coming from England, at an early day. Col. James Crouch came to Pennsylvania some years prior to 1737, for in that year, on September 22d, he married Hannah Brown who was the mother of Edward Crouch (b. Nov. 9th, 1764,) and three daughters all older. They were: Mary married Col. James Cowden, Elizabeth married Matthew Gilchrist, who removed to Washington county, Penn'a., and Hannah married Roan McClure. That the family was of some consequence may be inferred from the fact that Col. Crouch brought with him forty slaves and bought 3,000 acres of land in York county, where the town of Wrightsville is now situated, on which he settled for a few years, but which he eventually sold and removed to 1,000 acres which he purchased near Middletown, in now Dauphin county. The farms of Col. Young and Jacob C. Bomberger, are part of that tract.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

From Lancaster County Wills.

PATTERSON.

George Patterson died in 1748, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children, as follows:

i. William.

ii. Mary.

iii. James.

iv. John.

v. Margaret.

vi. *Eleanor.*

vii. *Agnes.*

The executors were Robert Allison and Hugh Barkley.

POWELL.

John Powell, of Paxtang, died in 1748, leaving a wife, Margaret, and with several other younger children, a daughter, Nancy, who is especially mentioned in the will. The executors of the estate were Thomas McKee, Indian trader, of Paxtang, and John Allison. John Powell was a tavern keeper, and for him is named Powell's Valley.

MONTGOMERY.

Archibald Montgomery, of Derry, died in 1773, leaving children:

i. Archibald.

ii. Mary; m. Robert Walker.

iii. [A dau.]; m. Samuel Hannah.

Robert Ramsey and Barnabas Irwin, of Derry were authorized to sell property.

BOYD.

Jane Boyd, widow of Paxtang, died in 1773, leaving children as follows:

i. *Margaret.*

ii. *Mary.*

iii. *Jane.*

iv. *Martha.*

In her will she mentions her sons-in-law, James Miller, James Means, James Anderson, William McWhorter and Robert McWhorter. Also granddaughters Jane Means and Sarah McWhorter. James Burd and John Shell were the executors.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

XVI.

Biographical Notes.—I.

[The biographical notes herewith given are mostly of the German residents of Middletown and vicinity who signed the first call to the Rev. Mr. Illing. In most instances the descendants reside in some portion of the county of Dauphin, although many are scattered over various States of the Union.]

GEORGE FREY.

George Frey, or George Everhard, as it should properly appear, was born in the year 1732, in Germany. It is stated, but upon what authority we know not, that attracted,

when a young man, to this country, he came to Pennsylvania, locating at Middletown. Here he found employment with George Fisher, the founder of the town, in whose employ he continued several years, when by the frugality and industry characteristic of his race he saved some money. His ambition, however, was beyond the labor usual to the farm in a new country, that he concluded to invest his savings in merchandise necessary and saleable amongst the Indians and the settlers on the frontiers. With his bundle well stocked, George Eberhard started upon his journey up the Susquehanna. When in the vicinity of Fort Hunter, which was located at the Boas Farm, at the mouth of the Fishing Creek, the soldiers garrisoned there arrested him, presuming him a runaway redemptioner, but George, in his mother tongue, said earnestly "Ich bin Frey, ich bin Frey," in order to vindicate himself and be able to proceed on his journey. He succeeded in convincing the soldiers that he was free, and going with them to their rendezvous. He became quite a favorite, while ever after, he was known as Frey, which they had learned from his first reply to them, and hence the changing of his name. In course of time he opened a small store in Middletown, subsequently operated a large flouring mill on the Swatara, and was a man of much enterprise. He died in 1806, and although married was childless. He devised his estate to the founding of an orphan asylum, the Emaus Institute of Middletown.

FREDERICK SCHOTT.

Frederick Schott was settled in Derry township prior to the war of the Revolution. He was a devout member of St. Peter's church. He died in April, 1786. He left a large family. Many of his descendants reside in Seneca county, New York, his sons, Frederick and Andrew, having removed thither in 1802.

JOHN METZGAR.

John Metzgar, b. January 10, 1774; d. November 20, 1856, in Middletown, and buried in the graveyard adjoining St. Peter's Lutheran church. He m. Anna Maria LaRue, an emigrant from Sortzerk, and Mr. Metzgar's wife's sister, Elizabeth LaRue, m. Rev. Traugott Frederick Illing, of whom the records of which this is made a part was the owner. John Metzgar and wife had issue

fourteen children, the youngest, Joseph, died in Harrisburg, where some of his children reside.

CONRAD WOLFLEY.

Mr. Wolfley was a tanner by trade, the plant being located on the run or stream of water crossing the pike north of what was known for many years as the Dr. Mercer Brown farm, near Middletown, now owned by Col. James Young. His children were John, m. Lydia Shelley, of Shelly's Island, and had among other children a daughter Anna, who became the wife of Dr. Low. Augustus, went to Kentucky. *Elisha*, m. Sophia Lafy (?). *Rebecca*, m. Dr. Mercer Brown, long a prominent citizen of the "Lower End." *Elizabeth*, m., first, John Spikeman, m., secondly, William King, and had a son Christian, whose daughter Mary m. Jacob Benner, who died a few years ago in Middletown, Pa., at the age of 90 years; m., thirdly, John Snyder. *Catharine*. In the First Lutheran graveyard on the S. W. corner of High and Pine streets, is buried Elizabeth Wolfley, wife of Ludwig, b. Sept. 18, 1721; d. Feb. 27, 1804. They were the parents of Conrad Wolfley.

FREDERICK ZEBBERNICK.

More than one hundred years ago Mr. Zebbernick kept an inn or ordinary at Middletown, which was popularly known far and wide as "Zebbernick's." He was one of the building committee of St. Peter's church.

CHRISTIAN ROTH.

Mr. Roth was one of the leading citizens of Middletown, and in the year 1764 he, in connection with David Ettle, was licensed to receive and secure subscriptions for the erection of St. Peter's church, and was one of the elders of the church.

JACOB AND CHRISTIAN KOENIG.

Jacob Koenig, or King as now, was b. August 28, 1741, and d. March 23, 1806; his wife Maria Magdalena b. Nov. 7, 1746; d. Feb. 31, 1809. Christian King who was b. Jan. 1, 1744, and d. May 1, 1795, was his brother. The latter's two wives were, 1st, Margaret Toot, b. 1747; d. Sept. 29, 1782; daughter of David Toot, b. 1732; d. Feb. 15, 1792. (David Toot in his day was a prominent citizen in Middletown and vicinity.) Jacob King and his brother, Christian, were the ancestors of the Kings yet re-

siding in Middletown. They also had a sister, Esther, who became the wife of George Lauman.

PHILIP PARTHEMORE.

Philip Parthemore was a communicant in the Reformed church, and was the ancestor of the Parthemores in and around Middletown and Highspire. He was a brother of John, the progenitor of the Parthemores along the Jonestown road east of this city.

JACOB CREAMER.

Jacob Creamer resided on West Main street, opposite where Michael Lauman resides.

GEORGE PHILIP SCHACKIN.

George Philip Schackin, b. Dec. 11, 1735; d. Oct. 13, 1807, and wife Anna B., b. April 19, 1744; d. Nov. 28, 1830. Have not been able to trace any of his descendants. He resided in the ancient town on the southeast corner of Main and Union streets, where the drug store of Dr. Laverty is located.

LUDWIG HEMPERLY.

Ludwig Hemperly born about the year 1732; died in 1790; his wife, Mary, b. July 11, 1734; d. February 19, 1780; they had among other children *Michael*, *Martin*, *Elizabeth* and *John*. Martin, son of Ludwig, died in 1829 at Middletown; his wife, Mary Ann, born in 1763, died in the year 1808. Their son, Adam Hemperly, was b. November 18, 1784. He resided in Middletown, where he followed the trade of stonemason and farming; he died October 17, 1882. He married Susannah Parthemore and they had eight children.

GOTTLIEB DAVID ETTLE.

Of him little is known excepting that he was an early settler in Middletown and the head of the family bearing that surname, of whom a number continue to reside in Middletown. He was zealous in the cause of old St. Peter's church, and one of the two authorized by license to secure subscriptions and collect funds for the erection of the church. It is said of him that on his collecting tour he walked to and from Philadelphia. When he died or where buried we know not, but certainly the worshippers of St. Peter's at an early day neglected their duty when, after his death, they did not

erect over his grave a suitable stone to mark his resting place, for he deserved it. He and his wife are undoubtedly buried in the Lutheran grave yard on Pine street. Of their children we have:

John Philip, b. 1755; d. 1820; his wife, *Mary*, b. 1755, d. 1839; *David*, b. 1761, d. 1821, and his wife, *Mary Magdalena*, b. 1763, d. 1829.

There are residing in the borough a number of the descendants of this family.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CCXC.

WALKER—James Walker, of Paxtang, died prior to 1784, leaving a wife Barbara, daughter of Thomas McArthur, and children as follows:

- i. *Isabel*.
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *James*.
- iv. *David*.
- v. *Robert*.
- vi. *Thomas*.
- vii. *John*.

He named in his will his granddaughters Catharine and Rebecca Galbraith. The son Thomas commanded a military company in the war of 1812-14.

RECORDS OF THE REV. MR. ILLING.

XVII.

Biographical Notes—II.

JOHN BACKENSTOW.

For a number of years we have endeavored to trace his descendants, but have been unsuccessful. He was a devoted follower of Zwingli, and in the deed given by George Frey, May 22d, 1770, for the use of the German Reformed church one of the trustees was Mr. Backenstow. He was a sadler by trade and so mentioned in the deed. The name is no strange one on Dauphin county's assessment rolls from the organization of the county till now.

GEORGE LAUMAN.

Mr. Lauman's name was probably Ludwig George Lauman. He was b. August 26, 1743, and d. June 28, 1809. He was a native of Chester county, was a stone mason, and followed this occupation many years at

Middletown, where he located when a young man. He resided on Pine street. He married Esther King, of Middletown, b. August 6, 1750; d. December 18, 1821. She was a sister of Jacob and Christian King, heretofore mentioned. They left a large family.

NICHOLAS CASSEL.

He was either the head of the old Dauphin county family or a brother of Johannes Cassel, both of whom have many descendants yet living in this county.

JACOB AND HENRY SCHAFFNER.

These were early settlers at Middletown. Henry Schaffner came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century from Bessel, in Germany, where he was bound to a Mr. Hains in order to satisfy his expenses in crossing the ocean. His wife was a native of Barren, Germany; she was also a redemptioner. After their marriage they settled in Middletown, where he purchased two lots of ground, and died in 1773.

MARTIN HEMPERLY.

He was a son of Ludwig Hemperly before mentioned. He died in the year 1829, at Middletown, where he followed his trade of mason. He took the oath of allegiance prior to March 26, 1778, before Joshua Elder, Esquire. His wife *Mary Ann*, b. in 1763; d. in 1808. They had a large family of children. Of these, *Adam Hemperly*, b. November 18, 1784; d. October 17, 1872, m. *Susannah Parthemore*, and had *Catharine*, m. *Thomas Black*, *Adam*, m. *Rebecca Schuler*, *Mary* m. *George F. Whitman*, *Susan* m. *William Coombs*, *Sarah* m. *Isaac Ackerman*, *Daniel* m. *Margaret Umberger*, and *Rebecca* m. *Caleb H. Roe*.

JOHN MATTHIAS WINAGLE.

Matthias Winagle, b. May 14, 1716, in Switzerland, came to America, landing at Philadelphia September 21, 1742, from the ship Francis and Elizabeth, George North, master, from Rotterdam. He died at Middletown, February 28, 1786. His wife, *Maria Catharine Ritter*, b. April 7, 1717, d. February 28, 1786. He was quite prominent and influential in St. Peter's church and congregation.

HEINRICH LARUE.

Henry LaRue, b. Sept. 24, 1739, d. February 15, 1778, son of Jonas LaRue, who

was the father-in-law of Rev. Mr. Illing. John George LaRue, a native of Switzerland, came early to America and settled in Lancaster county. The LaRues of Dauphin and Cumberland counties descend from him. Henry LaRue was a sergeant in Captain Joseph Sherer's company in the war of the Revolution.

ULRICH HYPESCHER.

Ulrich Hubscher or Hypecher, an early immigrant to America, coming from the Palatine, settled in Derry township, now Dauphin county. The proprietaries of Pennsylvania warranted to him October 26, 1750, fifty acres of land in said township. It has been a strong desire of the writer to trace his record since the only child known was Ann Eve Hypecher, who married Philip Parthemore. At the "Sand Hill" Lutheran church, near Hummelstown, is an old communion set which is still in use, on the tankard of it being engraved "U. Hipscher" and "W. Poh, 1758." On the platter are the initials "U. P." and "W. P.," but there is no inscription on the cup. The whole is of English pewter with the stamp of the crown thereon.

CHRISTIAN DEMMY.

All that is known of Christian Demmy is that he had a son John who resided on the road leading from Middletown to Hummelstown by the way of "Fidler's Elbow," in a small hamlet known as "Snitztown."

JACOB EARLY.

Jacob Early b. October 23, 1759, in Donegal township, Lancaster county; d. March 29, 1806, in what is now Highspire and buried in the Reformed burial ground. He was a son of Jacob Early. At the time of his death he was the keeper of the Cross Keys inn, which as an inn has long since gone the way of all the hostleries which were so necessary for the weary traveler, but still does duty as a dwelling. It is located on the east side of the turnpike as you enter Highspire from Middletown being the oldest house in the town. He married probably Catherine Musser who succeeded her husband in the proprietorship of the inn. October 10, 1807, the widow and his brothers and sisters deeded the estate which consisted of 14½ acres and 19 perches to Conrad Alleman who was the grandfather of Henry Clay Alleman. Con-

rad Alleman and wife Mary conveyed this same tract December 23, 1813, to Barents and Dochterman who laid it out in lots and called the new town Highspire.

PETER KOP.

Mr. Kop resided in the vicinity of the "Round Top," in Londonderry township, and was a communicant in the Reformed Church. Some of his descendants are buried in the Reformed burial place.

CHRISTIAN ALLEMAN.

Christian Alleman, of Paxtang, now probably Lower Swatara, died in 1783. He left numerous descendants. He was a farmer, and a man of much influence in church and civil affairs.

PETER PHANKUCKEN.

Peter Phankucken, or Pancake, as now written, was assessed for 140 acres of land in Paxtang township as early as the year 1770 and was the ancestor of those residing in this county at the present.

CHRISTIAN SCHERTZ.

He was the father of Jacob Shertz, b. Feb. 24th, 1772; d. May 8th, 1808, and m. Catharine Metzger, b. May 22d, 1777; d. Dec. 4th, 1849; daughter of John Metzger (1740-1826) and Mary LaRue (1747-1826).

ABRAHAM GROSS.

His father, George Gross, was an early settler, of whom his tombstone says, he "had eleven children with three wives." Abraham was probably the eldest. He was a man of prominence in the early days of Middletown, and no doubt removed either to the West or South at the close of the Revolution.

JOHN PETER BRENNER.

Peter Brenner, b. in 1738; d. in 1789, and was buried in the beautiful cemetery at Oberlin. For many years he resided south of Neidig's Meeting House as it was originally named. He m. Juliann Dagen, daughter of John Henry Dagen (b. 1702; d. 1783) and Barbara, his wife (b. 1706; d. 1783) and a sister of Ludwig Dagen, whose wife died December 20, 1832, at the extreme age of 101 years, 7 months and 13 days. Mr. Brenner had a son Peter, b. March 6, 1776; d. May 9, 1852; m. Catharine Blever, b. Sept. 11, 1770; d. August 3,

1847. Some of the descendants still reside in Dauphin county.

JOHN MICHAEL CONROD.

He was born in 1729 and died in 1785. Recently his grandson had his remains removed from the first burial place in the old Lutheran graveyard, where they laid 105 years, to the graveyard adjoining St. Peter's church. He emigrated from Germany to America and on his voyage across the Atlantic he lost his wife. He married a second time Christina Ettele, b. July 21, 1752; d. April 24, 1832; possibly a sister of Gottfried David Ettele. Their children were Joshua, who m. a Miss Rathvon, and removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., and Christina, who m. George Lauman.

PETER SCHUSTER.

(On March 24th, 1778, Peter Schuster took the oath of allegiance before Joshua Elder. In the military line for 1786-90 he was captain in the Second Battalion commanded by Col. Robert Clark. He resided in Middletown, where he kept a store and followed the occupation of a tailor.

BURIAL PLACE OF REV. MR. ILLING.

[When the records of the Rev. Mr. Illing, which have now been concluded, were ready for printing, and a sketch prepared of that most excellent divine, it was not known where he died or was buried. After some correspondence with the Rev. Samuel McElwee, of Morgantown, Rector of Bangor church, in Caernarvon, although the minutes of that parish gave but little regarding him, a search in the grave yard attached to the church revealed the fact that he was there buried. The tombstone inscription is here given, with other memoranda. By referring to the early series of *Notes and Queries* we find that the Rev. Mr. Illing married at Middletown, Elizabeth LaRue, but we have not learned when she died, or whether they left any children.]

[The following minute is all that can be gathered from the Parish records]:

At a meeting of the congregation of Bangor Church, on Monday, the 24th of March, 1788: Present: The Rev. Frederick Illing: * * * It is also agreed by the vestry, that the church wardens who have served in Bangor Church since the R.v. Mr. Frederick Illing has supplied, they shall, as soon as possible, collect up their arrearages for the time they were church wardens, either money or notes, to be paid in a short time; but if any persons refuse to pay their arrearages in money or notes, then the said church wardens are to proceed and sue them according to law, and make report of their proceedings to said vestry at the next meeting. (Signed,)

FRED'K ILLING,
JACOB MORGAN,
JAMES OLD,
CALEB JONES,
JOSEPH ESSINGTON,
AARON RETTEW,
WM. SMITH.

[Inscription in Bangor church yard.]
In

Memory of
the REV'D T. G. F. ILLING,
who departed this life
the 11th Day of July, 1800,
in the 71st year of his Age.
He was a tender and affectionate
husband, a true and faithful
Minister of the Gospel,
and a friend to all mankind.

Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to His arms.

Why should we tremble to convey
My body to the tomb?
There the dear flesh of Jesus lay,
And left a sweet perfume.

Thence He arose, ascending high,
And showed our feet the way;
Up to the Lord His saints shall fly
At the great rising day.

A FINE IS INCURRED IF THIS BOOK IS
NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON
OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED
BELOW.

5144946

MAR 15 '76 H

3 2044 100 179 886

